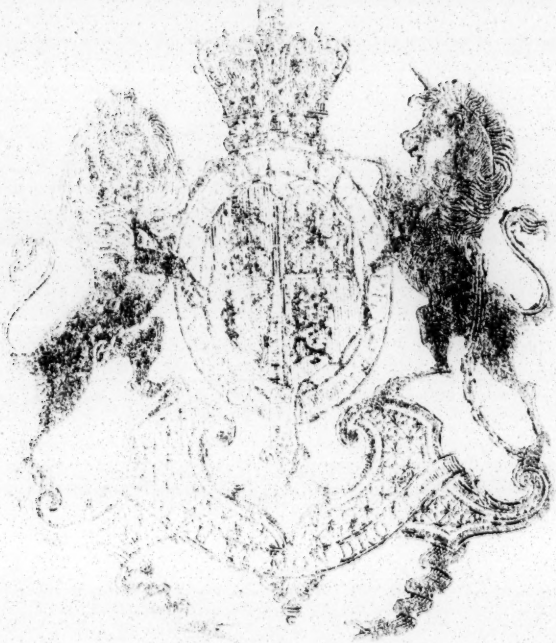


An ADDRESS *to the* Nobility, Gentry, Merchants, *and* Proprietors *of the* National Funds.

By the Author of the Monthly *Political State of Great-Britain*, &c.

AS there is nothing more nearly concerns *Engliſhmen*, than to be well acquainted with the State of their own Country from time to time, ſo an impartial Narrative of all publick Tranſactions is the only ſure Touchſtone whereby we can form a juſt Judgment thereof. Party Writings give ſuch falſe Colourings to Things, that wiſe Men have never depended on them for a faithful Repreſentation of publick Affairs. That the *Political State* has hitherto given an authentick Record of whatever has a Tendency to let the Publick into the true State of national Affairs is not to be doubted, from the general good Reception it has met with ever ſince the Year 1700; and from the many hundred Thouſands which have been ſold in *England*, *Scotland*, and *Ireland*, as well as in our *American* Plantations, and all Parts of *Europe*.

This Work was ſet on Foot as a Continuation of the annual Hiſtories of *Europe*, and always conſider'd in this Light: In thoſe two Works there is contained the neceſſary Materials for the Hiſtory of the preſent Century; but as there is an Introduction to the preſent Hiſtory of *Europe*, which comprehends the moſt material Events in the foregoing Century, we may ſafely affirm, that this hiſtorical Chain, reaches from 1600, to the preſent Times, without any Interruption.

This alone will certainly always recommend ſuch a genuine Memorial to publick Eſteem. The large Collections in *French* of *Lamberti* and *Rouſſet*, which ſo juſtly find a Place in all well-choſen Libraries, are no more than *Political States* in another Language. If they are uſeful and eſtimable, as the Voice of all Men of Taſte declares; Collections of the like Kind in our own Tongue cannot be deemed otherwiſe: Their Ends are the ſame, they are purſued in the ſame Manner, and doubtleſs all who are deſirous of having an advantagious knowlege of the World, will ſet as great a Value on the *Political State* of *Great Britain*, as they do on thoſe of any other Country.

Through the Whole of this Deſign, it cannot but be obſerv'd, that we have inviolably adher'd to a Regiſter of *Facts*, and incorporated ſuch curious Animadverſions only, as are beſt calculated to give our Selves and Poſterity a true State of all Tranſactions which nearly concern our Lives, our Liberties, and all that is dear to us as *Engliſhmen*. We having never ſhew'd the leaſt Attachment to Party, has render'd our Work eſteem'd by all, cited by Political Controvertiſts on every Side, and often appeal'd to by the ableſt Members of the Legiſlature to aſcertain *Facts* and *Dates*, and as a faithful Repoſitory of Matter, whereby to ſhew the true Spirit of the Parliament and People at any diſtinguable Point of Time. And certainly an anti-party Work of this Kind is the moſt accurate Regulator of all Hiſtorians who ſhall attempt to tranſmit an Account of the preſent Times to future Ages. Whence naturally ariſes the continual Sale of Setts of the *Political States*, and the Value which has been always placed, even on odd Numbers, as containing Matter the more valuable the older it grows.

The Neceſſity of preſerving ſuch a Deſign in this Nation appears from the Abundance of flying Papers we ſee in the Courſe of the Year relating to publick Affairs; which are of infinite Conſequence to the Hiſtory of the Times; and yet it is a Thouſand to One, theſe little Pieces are loſt for ever, if not timely collected. It muſt be acknowleged indeed, that many of theſe are always to be found in the Cabinets of the Curious; but they are conſidered as Manuſcripts, and tho' preſerv'd with the utmoſt Care by few, are notwithſtanding loſt to the Publick. But when taken into the *Political State*, they are ſafe from Oblivion, may be in any Gentleman's Collection; and diſtant Ages will be ſure of receiving them as if they were written in their own Times.

The paſt Value of this Work being too well known to need further Illuſtration, our chief Aim by this publick Addreſs is intended to repreſent the future Improvements propoſed to be made, to render it ſtill a more general and elegant Entertainment to all who would be well acquainted with what paſſes in the World, and the Sentiments of the moſt knowing and experienced Part of Mankind thereupon.

With Reſpect to domeſtick Occurrences, no Care ſhall be wanting to give a diſtinct and accurate Account of whatever can have a Title to publick Notice, and may be of Utility to refer to hereafter. The Uſefulneſs of this will beſt appear from conſidering the Worth of *Whitlock*'s *Memorial*, which conſiſts chiefly in its preſerving ſuch a Series of Facts recorded when freſh in Memory, and when conſequently there muſt have been feweſt Miſtakes about them. All extraordinary Events we ſhall recite particularly and explain carefully; of which in our laſt there is a Specimen given that has prov'd very ſatisfactory to the Publick.

Political Points, as they fall naturally under our Conſideration, ſo they ſhall always be treated without the leaſt reſpect to Party. Papers worthy Regard ſhall be collected, which Poſterity may be glad to conſult; as we likewiſe are well pleaſed to ſee curious Papers of the like Nature, drawn up in the

preceding Age, as appears by the high Price of the *State Tracts*, and other Collections of that Nature. This as it will be leſs expenſive than purchaſing them ſeparate, ſo they will be more commodiouſly referred to when thus collected and bound into Volumes.

At the Cloſe of a Seſſions of Parliament we ſhall give a ſuccinct Account of the Laws paſſed therein, or at leaſt of ſuch as are moſt remarkable; a Thing of infinite Uſe, and too much neglected. Formerly theſe were publickly proclaim'd, whereby all Degrees of People had a proper Knowlege of their Duty; whereas now Acts are ſometimes felt and heard of, at one and the ſame time.

And as few Points of an extraordinary Nature come before the Repreſentative without prior and ſubſequent thereto, being well canvaſs'd without Doors in a great variety of Writings and Converſation, we ſhall preſent the Publick with the Subſtance in Miniature; and this not in diſjointed Scraps, interlarded with perſonal Altercations, but ſuch a Series of Argument as will, with little Reading, let the Curious into the Reaſons whereon any remarkable Law has been founded.

In our Account of Tranſactions in the Country, *Scotland* and *Ireland*, we ſhall be as careful as poſſible in regard to all material Proceedings at Parliamentary Elections, and all other publick Aſſemblies. We ſhall take Notice likewiſe from time to time of Projects for rendring Rivers navigable; of the Riſe and Decay of their Manufactures, the Cauſes of one, and Remedies for the other as they occaſionally come to our Knowlege; and of whatever elſe may have Relation to the Trading Intereſts of *Scotland* and *Ireland* as well as of *England*.

Advices from the Plantations ſhall be conſider'd in the ſame Manner; and whenever any Geographical or Political Explications are neceſſary, eſpecially with Regard to the Security and Advancement of their Commerce and Navigation, they ſhall be inſerted. This we hope will prove the more agreeable, and more uſeful to our Readers, on Account of the important Intelligence which we may ſpeedily expect from thoſe Parts. We ſhall alſo add whatever Accounts arrive from the *Spaniſh*, *French*, or *Dutch* Colonies; all Things relating to Trade belonging ſtrictly and properly to the *Political State of Great Britain*; and therefore ſhall conſtantly make one eſſential Part of this Work for the Promotion of her commercial Intereſts in general.

In regard to the Foreign News, we ſhall inſert Accounts of Matters of Facts as clearly and conciſely as poſſible; but all Manifeſtos and publick Papers at large. Before we pretend to ſpeak of the preſent Concerns of any State, we ſhall give a ſuccinct Account of its preſent Situation, in reſpect to its Government, Dominions, Intereſts, *&c.* to prevent perpetual Explications, which our Accounts muſt otherwiſe neceſſarily require.

Beſides the Particulars above-enumerated, we ſhall intermix great Variety of new Matter; and ſuch as, we conceive, will be of the utmoſt Uſe as well as Entertainment to the Public. For we have had the good Fortune to have fallen into our Hands, a curious Collection of Manuſcripts in a great Variety of Eſſays and Epiſtles, written by ſeveral Perſons of Honour and Diſtinction of both Sexes, on *national* and *perſonal* Politicks; and thoſe on Subjects very delicate and uncommon, which not only ſet the Intereſts of the Landed, Trading, and Money'd Part of this Nation in a better Light than they have ever appear'd amongſt our Party Diſputants, but dive more minutely into the ſecret Springs of humane Tranſactions than any Writings upon Subjects of the like Nature. This Deſign therefore including *Perſonal* as well as *State-Politicks*, muſt render it acceptable to every Claſs of the Community. For the Politicks of Individuals oftentimes more nearly concern private Perſons to be well acquainted with, than thoſe of the State: Wiſe Men are as great Politicians in their private Affairs as the ableſt Statesmen in the Adminiſtration of Publick Buſineſs.

That this Deſign may be particularly beneficial to the Proprietors of the *South-Sea*, *Bank*, and *Eaſt-India Companies*, not only will all the Tranſactions of thoſe Money'd-Corporations be conſtantly inſerted, but an Account of the Cauſes of the Riſe and Fall of Stocks and Annuities, *&c.* for the Government of ſuch *Gentlemen* and *Ladies*, who are not ſo well acquainted with Publick Affairs, nor have an Opportunity of being converſant with the Intrigues of the Money'd Part of the Nation. Whence they will in a great Meaſure be able to judge whether Stocks riſe and fall from well-founded Cauſes, or only from the Craft and Artifices of *Stock-Jobbers*, *Money-Mongers*, and *Preyers* upon the Unskilfulneſs of Numbers who are intereſted in the Publick Funds.

Throughout the Whole, we ſhall confine ourſelves cloſely to Matters of ſubſtantial Uſe; ſuch as may be read with Profit and Pleaſure at all Times, and make a *ſtanding* Work always to refer to of great Emolument to the preſent Times as well as Poſterity. This it is preſumed will ſufficiently recommend it to publick Regard, and diſtinguiſh it from all other Performances that have of late endeavour'd to emulate the *Political State*.

I am,

My Lords and Gentlemen,

with Great Duty and Submiſſion,

Your moſt devoted,

moſt obedient,

moſt humble Servant,

The Author of the POLITICAL STATE.

MVSEVM BRITANNICVM

N. B. *All Gentlemen and Ladies whoſe Pleaſure it is to have the* Political-State *ſent them Monthly, are deſired to acquaint the Perſon, who will wait of them to receive their Commands.*

The ART of THRIVING

Or, The way to GET and KEEP MONEY:

Being, A Seasonable *Caution* to Slothful Drones and Prodigal *Spend-thrifts* : Containing sundry Excellent Rules and Observations for Promoting *Good-Husbandry*, and Banishing *Idleness* and *Profuseness*, the certain Parents of Poverty : Principally intended for an Admonition to *Youth*, but necessary to be practised by *all persons* in *these hard Times*; and to be set up in every Family.

THough Complaints of *Poverty* and scarcity of Money are unhappily become no less *general* than lamentable; so that where-ever we go, our Ears are assaulted with the sad *Rhetorick* of *Beggary*; and our Eye with deplorable objects of pity : yet must it be acknowledged, That we rail *Impertinently* at the hardness of the Times, since 'tis our selves that make them *such*; men generally by *sloth* or *vanity*, *negligence* or *extravagance*, twisting those *chains* of necessity wherein they lie *entangled*; wherefore since Diseases are not cured with *our Cries*, nor *Miseries* redrest by *Lamentations*, let every one wipe his *Eyes*, and make use of his *Head* and his *Hands* to preserve or recover himself out of the Quagmire of Want : It being certain that *all* every man in Health and Strength; may forge himself out a *Fortune* by *Industry* and *Frugality*, and obtain (though not a splendid yet) a comfortable Subsistance.

The general Cause of Poverty, is either *Profuseness*, or not *Improving* those Talents God hath lent us : Of the first Kind, we may reckon up,

1. One to be *Gaudy in Apparrel*, and we will rank it first, because 'tis most visible; How do many Shipwrack their Credits, and score vast summs in *Silk-mens*, *Mercers*, *Drapers*, *Taylors*, or *Semstrisses* Books; onely to follow some foolish *New Fashion*, and make themselves ridiculous Apes; or at best but like the *Common Tree*, whose bark is more worth than its body : when a *thrifty* wise person can accounter himself with good decent and creditable Apparel for half or a third part of the others charge. Can our best studied *Fashion-mongers* tell us what use there is of Lace-bands of six, seven, or eight pounds, nay forty or fifty pounds a Band? Or of such dawbing of Coats or Petticoats with Gold Lace, or Silver Points of Five or Eight pound the dozen, meerly to dangle at their *Knees*? Persons that have the Jewel of Wisdom and Magnanimity, seldom give much regard to the Shell of Gaudy Apparel; and a Gentleman in a plain *Cloth suit* well made, may decently appear in the presence of the greatest Monarch in *Christendom*.

2. *A Liquorish Tooth* or *Extravagant Diet* : What waste do our young Gallants make at their Treats at Taverns or *French Ordinaries*? I have known three or four of them spend *Forty* or *Fifty* Shillings a piece, for a Dinner or Supper; when two Dishes of seven or eight shillings price, had been as pleasant, and much more nourishing and wholesome. No less vain is extravagancy in ordinary *House-keeping*, variety of Dishes does but oppress Nature and disturb Digestion; the Belly never ballances accompts : What madness is it therefore to keep such a stir to gratifie it? especially where all things are to be bought in by the penny, and Servants are trusted to be our Purveyors.

3. *Drinking*, or (as they nick-name it) *Good-fellowship*, is not onely a shrewd *Drainer* of the *Purse*, but a great *Consumer* of *Time*; thereby causing *neglect* of business, and many times rendring one incapable of doing any thing some dayes after : besides it weakens the *Body*, impairs the *Intellectuals*, brings into *ill company*, ruins ones *credit*, and leads to a thousand inconveniences : for what folly, mischief, or villany, will not a man engage in when he is drunk?

4. *Courting of Women*; Experienced *Solomon* calls a Whore a deep Ditch, and certainly whosoever follows her Enticements, though his way seem paved with Delight, treads to paths of Destruction : and though he have never so plentiful an Estate, shall in short time find emptiness in his *Purse*, rottenness in his *Bones*, *horror* in his *Conscience*, and infamy intailed upon his *memory* : Nor is it any other than a *foolish vanity* to treat *any* Women often at *extraordinary Expences*; for if they be *vertuous*, they will not *expect* it, if otherwise they do not *deserve* it.

5. *Gaming*, Is the High-way to *Beggars-Bush*; a bewitching vanity, that will not suffer a man to keep his money in his pocket, without putting it to the hazard of a *Throw*, whether it shall continue *his own*, or be *anothers*. I have known *a poor Citizen* so be fotted with this itch of *Shaking the Elbow*, that no sooner could he get Half a Piece or a Piece, but away he must go, till he had plaid it away every farthing; though his poor Wife and half a dozen small Children, were ready in the mean time to starve for want of Bread; and himself glad to drink *Water* or *Small Beer* for a Fortnight after.

6. *Suretiship*, has been an Eminent Gulf to swallow fair Estates; so much the more lamentable, because it falls upon persons of the *best nature*; easily inveigled by Crafty Knaves to *engage* for their own debts, which they never intend to pay themselves. That old Emblem I have seen, was very significant in such Cases; of a brisk gallant *young Heir*, sliding down the great end of a *Hunters Horn* with ease; but cruelly pinched and tatterred at the comming forth at the small end; with one of his Brother fools standing hard by, laughing at him; and this Motto,

Facilis descensus Averni,
At revocare gradum, &c.
Tis ease into Hell to fall,
But to get back from thence is all.

7. *Trusting to Servants*, We use to say, *The Eye of the Master makes the Horse fat*; Sure I am, the not having an eye to Servants, will make his Purse *lean*; what with *Idleness*, *Waste*, and *Imbezlements*, he will find a sensible Consumption in his Estate, if he do not well examine their accompts, and continually suspect their doings.

In short, whoever would *Thrive*, must continually have an eye to *Frugality*, a Vertue that is the Root of all Liberality : For that by Retrenching unnecessary Expences, avoiding much Buying, continual Borrowing, superfluous Buildings, vexatious Law-suits for Trifles, chargeable Recreations, and Expensive Studies, as the Phylosophers Stone, or the like; preserves and maintains a plentiful Estate : which not onely renders the owners life comfortable, but also serves as a Spring, whence he can send forth streams of Bounty upon any necessary occasion; which prodigality would soon dry up, and leave him miserable in himself and useless to others : Thus sings the witty *Randolph*,

Spare not, nor spend too much, be this thy care,
Spare but to spend, and onely spend to spare :
Who spends too much, may want, and so complain;
But he spends best, that spares to spend again.

Defects of Improving what we have, are either by *Sloth*, one of the greatest baits the Devil has to all kind of wickedness; *He that will not work, deserves not to eat*; by the Apostles Rule : Remember the end of the *Sluggard* is miserable Beggary. Be curious sometimes to see the Morning Star draw the Curtain of the Day, or behold the *Sun* in Summer scatter glories as he climbs over the Eastern Hills. What a shame it is to spend half ones life-time in Dreams and Slumbers; Leave your Bed therefore, when first Sleep hath left you; lest Custom renders your Body sluggish; or (what is worse) your mind a Cage of unclean thoughts.

Account no labour slavery,
If honest gain accrue thereby.

Man is born to labour, as the sparks fly upwards; saith *Job* : And as he shall onely fill his Throat with Air, that sits *lazily* expecting Fortune to drop an Estate from the Clouds into his Mouth, whereas it is commonly be attained by the care of a *Vigilant Head*, and sweat of a *Laborious Brow*; so 'tis a most foolish *proud humor*, to continue in a wretched, sharking, necessitous condition, rather than embrace *any honest Employment*, that might be advantageous, meerly because 'tis not so *neat and genteel* as we would have it : Just as if a condemned *Malefactor* should refuse a gracious Reprieve, because 'tis not brought him in a Silver Box, or by the hands of a Privy Councellor.

The *Serious Spartan* when he would bestow the bittrest Curse upon an Enemy, is wont to wish, *He may be a Beggar when he is old*. And truly there can scarce be a greater misery in this life, than to be *then in want*, when all the faculties both of mind and body being disabled to labour for supplying our necessities; leave us not so much as *hope ever to raise our selves again*. The consideration of which, should effectually warn *All*, whilst *Youth* and *Strength* last, not to trifle them away in *Vanity* or *Debauchery* : but endeavour to lay up something as a Reserve for *Gray Hairs*, or a *Bed of Sickness*: not to speak of a thousand other *Cross Accidents* that happenning suddenly, may utterly ruin a person, if he be not a little before-hand in the world. Most true is the Proverb,

In Summer of Youth, take pains with the Ant;
Or in Winter of Age, live poor and in want

The general means of *Thriving*, are for a man to be diligent; *Nulla dies sine linea*, always employed in some honest Calling, or Designs suitable to his condition, advantageous in themselves, and feasible for him to accomplish; to be vigilant, and way lay opportunities : there being undoubtedly *some* offered in the course of *every* mans life, that may make him reasonably happy, if he have but the wit to *nick* them luckily. Add to this a warness in his Expences and Bargainings, buying if possibly with ready money; preserving his Credit, by *keeping touch* when he appoints any payments : Affability and obliging Carriage to all in matters that cannot damnifie him : but to avoid engagements for any to his prejudice; nor to concern himself in others matters; not to go to law but upon necessity; then first to take *good advice* on his case, and afterwards to prosecute it with all imaginable *vigor*; that so the success may make others afraid to contend with him unjustly.

Besides all this, discreetly for to wive,
Is held by Wisemen a main help to thrive.

I am not ignorant with what clamor the *Libertines* of the Age decry that *Sacred Institution*; but those that think *Wedlock* so *Insupportable a Yoak*, may fancy their *Garters* to be *Shackles*, and their *Bands Halters*. I fear not many have received so fully the *Gift* of *Continence*, as to observe a *Single Life* with a *pure* and *inviolated Chastity* (*thrice happy* are those that can) but if they do fly out, most certain I am, besides the wounds to their *Soul*, 'tis no small prejudice to their *Estates* and Business; having always esteem'd a *Mistriss* a more chargeable *convenience* than a *Wife*; the *first* having still an eye to her own profit, lest her *Gallant* should prove unconstant; whereas the interest of the *last* is inseparably twisted with that of her *Husband* : Nor is she of small advantage to him in the management of his Affairs : Hear old *Tusser* on the point,

The care of the Husband enricheth the Hutch,
The Eye of the Housewife maketh as much.
What he does provide with Money his Drudge
She still must look to which way it doth trudge.

As to the choice of a Wife, having little *experience* my self, let me advise you in the words of the same Poet,

Though love be in chusing far better than Gold,
Let love come with somewhat, the better to hold.

'Tis the most *critical action* of a mans life; not onely his *own happiness* or *ruin*, but his *relations* and *posterity* are concerned in it; and since it can be done but *once*, it concerns us to consider more than *twice* before we undertake it : the *fear of God*, *consent* of *Parents*, and a *fitness* between the parties for each other, are requisite : A true mutual affection above all things should precede; for nothing can be a greater *torment* than a *loathed Bed*. Yet since Love is a *flame*, 'tis convenient it should have some *fuel* of Estate, lest damps of *necessity* extinguish it. He that weds meerly for *money*, turns *Marriage* into a *Bargain* and *Sale*; and he that marries one wholly *portionless*, does the worst of *Drudgeries* for nothing. I would take the Woman for her *own sake*; but welcom a *bagg* or two as good additions, considering *Wealth* in Relation to her, as *Cyphers* in Arithmetick, which though signifying nothing themselves, do yet much *vary* the signification of those *figures* wherewith they are joyn'd.

Another way whereby some ruin themselves, is *folly*; undertaking things *impossible* or *dangerous*, or suffering themselves to be *cheated* and *robb'd* of what they have : For the prevention whereof there is no better way than to deal as securely with all men as if they were the veriest *Knaves*; then let them prove as they will, you are *safe*. If a man impose on you *once*, 'tis his fault; if *twice* your own : Always suspect the *smoothest tongues* and fairest pretenders. In this sense many a man is saved by his *Infidelity*.

Above all, to thrive, be very punctual in your *Accounts*; Register all Receipts and Disbursements, and delight often to *ballance* them; never slight *little* advantages, nor contemn *small* expences : The Scotch Proverb says well, *Every little makes a mickle*; and the Wiseman tells you plainly, *That he that contemneth little things, shall fall by little and little*. What vast summs do some men trifle *insensibly*, *Hang't one pint* with such a friend, *t'other pot* with such an Acquaintance; 'tis but *twelve pence*, 'tis but *two pence* : whereas if these *superfluous* expences had but been laid up together, they might have paid the *Rent* at the years end; or stopp'd some other gapp : for which now perhaps thy *goods* are like to be seized, or thy *person* haled away to *Jail*. That none may pretend ignorance, for want of *Arithmetick*; we shall here insert,

A Table of Expences or Wages, whereby knowing what is for one Day, you may see what it is in a Week, Month, or Year.

Pence	By the day li.	By the week li.	sh.	d.	By the mon. li.	sh.	d.	By the year li.	sh.	d.
	1	0	0	07	00	02	04	01	10	05
	2	0	1	02	00	04	08	03	00	10
	3	0	1	09	00	07	00	04	11	03
	4	0	2	04	00	09	04	06	01	08
	5	0	2	11	00	11	08	07	12	01
	6	0	3	06	00	14	00	09	02	06
	7	0	4	01	00	16	04	10	12	11
	8	0	4	08	00	18	08	12	03	04
	9	0	5	03	01	01	00	13	13	09
	10	0	5	10	01	03	04	15	04	02
	11	0	6	05	01	05	08	16	14	09
Shillings	1	0	07	00	01	08	00	18	05	00
	2	0	14	00	02	16	00	36	10	00
	3	1	01	00	04	04	00	54	15	00
	4	1	08	00	05	12	00	73	00	00
	5	1	15	00	07	00	00	91	05	00
	6	2	02	00	08	08	00	109	10	00
	7	2	09	00	09	16	00	127	15	00
	8	2	16	00	11	04	00	146	00	00
	9	3	03	00	12	12	00	164	05	00
	10	3	10	00	14	00	00	182	10	00
	11	3	17	00	15	08	00	215	15	00
	12	4	04	00	16	16	00	219	00	00
	13	4	11	00	18	04	00	237	05	00
	14	4	18	00	19	12	00	255	10	00
	15	5	05	00	21	00	00	273	15	00
	16	5	12	00	22	08	00	292	00	00
	17	5	19	00	23	16	00	310	05	00
	18	6	06	00	25	04	00	328	10	00
	19	6	13	00	26	12	00	346	15	00
	20	7	00	00	28	00	00	365	00	00

This Table is so plain, the meanest capacity cannot but understand it; Find the sum of *pence* or *shillings* spent in one day, in the first Column on the left hand, and just against it you have the summ in pounds, shillings, and pence, which it makes by the Week, by the Month, or Year; according to the respective Titles above.

Hereby it appeareth, That *one penny* a day comes to *one pound ten shillings and five pence* in a Year; and therefore in 21 years it will come to 31 *l.* 18 *s.* 9 *d.* onely by the *saving* thereof. But if you also employ this, so that it may gain after the rate of *Ten* in the Hundred; it will amount to above *Fourscore and six pounds*, in the said time : which may be a good *portion* for a mans Child.

A penny is a small regardless summ,
Yet in a while we see to pounds 'twill come;
He then that carelesly his pence doth spend,
Will quickly bring his pounds unto an end.

But to conclude, take these words of Advice,
First worship God, his blessing to obtain;
For without that, man toils and moils in vain.
These Lessons approved, if wisely ye note,
May save and advantage you many a Groat:
Which if you can follow, occasion found,
Then every Lesson may save thee a pound.

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The true and only Cauſes of the want of Money in theſe Kingdoms;

And the Remedies. Mentioned in theſe General Aſſertions, in order to more particular Demonſtrations, how theſe Kingdomes may yet be made the Richeſt, and moſt Powerful, Kingdoms in the World.

THeſe Kingdoms may be Exceedingly increaſed in Riches and Power, by the induſtrious Labours of the multitude, carefully, and diligently Employed, to preſerve, Improve, and increaſe, their moſt profitable native Produce, Manufactures, and Shipping, for by Improving and Increaſing them, our Exportations will be much Increaſed.

2. But our Exportations may be very great, and yet theſe Kingdoms may in a ſhort time become very poor, weak, and contemptible, if there ſhould be more goods Imported, and conſumed in theſe Kingdoms, then the yearly values of our Native Produce, and of our Manufactures Exported, ſhall amount unto.

3. For the vain and exceſſive waſting of the inhabitants (eſpecially upon Forreign Growth, and Manufactures) maintains their poor; and Exports our Stock, and diſcourageth, and Impoveriſheth our Poor, and our Artificers, who leave us, and Inrich Forreigners. And theſe are the true cauſes of the want of Money in theſe Kingdoms.

4. For though all our Exportations and Importations in Trade will be near equal in value, accounting the values in Forreign parts (firſt deducting the charges there) of what is Exported ther, or imported from thence by us, and accounting the charges, and values in theſe Kingdoms, of what is Imported or Exported by Forreigners.

5. Yet if the values Exported, be more then of Goods Imported and conſumed, the Remainder (to make it equal in value) will be Imported in Bullion, Plate, Money, or Jewels, or will be converted to a Trading Stock for the future benefit of theſe Kingdoms. For the yearly increaſe thereof will be ſo much added to our Exportation.

6. Though therefore particular perſons ſhould be much Impoveriſhed, by idly miſpending too much time, and Money, in Gaming, and Drinking, or in Plays, Shews, and ſuch like divertions, or by igious, unprofitable Law-ſuits, occaſioning the neglect of grater concernments, or by being cheated, by Thefts, Lotteries, exceſſive uſery, by Extortions, or by colour of office,

7. Yet if (by Increaſing the profitable labours of the Inhabitants, and moderate uſing them) our Exportations ſhould be much increaſed, and if by our forbearing exceſſive Conſumptions of the forreign oduce, and Manufactures, our Importations ſhould be decreaſed, then would the Merchants bring into theſe Kingdoms as much in value (to increaſe the Riches and ſtrength thereof) as our Exportati- s are more then our Conſumptions of the ſaid Forregin, Produce, and Manufactures.

To Export more then we Import and Conſume.

8. Our Exportations ſhould be Increaſed, and our Importations diminiſhed; which may be effected by the induſtrious Inhabitants diligently, and profitably imployed, to Increaſe and Improve their moſt profitable Native Produce, manufactures, and Shipping; and to invite in uſeful Forreigners to aſſiſt us therein; and by forbearing Forreign ſuperfluous trifles, and moderate uſing their more neceſſary goods

To Increaſe our Exportations.

May Increaſe and Improve

Their Native Produce.

By being Induſtriouſly, diligently, and Artificially Imployed, to increaſe, preſerve, and improve, the moſt profitable, and uſeful of them, and by ſpending frugally out of them,
And what may (by frugality) be ſpared there out, might be Exported, and vended, at ſeaſonable times, upon reaſonable reſtrictions, and cuſtoms firſt paid.

Manufactures

By making them good, to increaſe their eſteem,
- Imploying none to make any for Forreign ſail, but ſuch as are approved of, to be able Artiſts.
- Puniſhing thoſe that make them Defective. If the Cities, and Corporations, moſt conveniently ſeated for cloathing ſhould, have the ſearching, and ſealing of them (the Kings Aulnager being firſt ſatisfied) then if they ſeal any Defective Clothes, they might forfeit the values according to the Statute of the 4th and 5th. of Phil. and Mary, Chap. 5.
- Rewarding thoſe that make them beſt. Theſe Cities, and Corporations would emulate, and ſtrive to excel each others in making good Clothes.

By affording them cheapeſt to increaſe their vent.
- By the diligent induſtry, and frugality, of thoſe that are imployed therein; and by leſſening the ſuperfluous Exceſs, and number, of Forreign retailers,
- By inhabiting the cheapeſt (convenient) places for making them, and by Exporting them from The neareſt Ports, (not to the next) but beſt markets.
- By uſing all advantages of Arts, Ingins, and creatures, to ſpare the labour of carriage, and of doing that by many, which may as well be done, by a few.
- By paying ſmall Intereſt for money. Whereby they that take up Money to imploy in Increaſing, or improving, our Produce, or Manufactures, and the Merchants that take up Money to Trade with, may afford them cheaper: Onely plenty of Money makes Intereſt low, *Et contra*.
- But Erecting Lumbards, or bancks of charity, would much help the indigent, induſtrious poor, and abate the Extorſive Uſury, practiſed on them.
- By ſmall Taxes upon ſuch of the Inhabitants as are imployed in making Manufactures and in the moſt profitable Labours.
- By ſmall cuſtoms on ſuch wrought goods Exported as Forreigners can as well make, and on ſuch unwrought goods Imported, as are uſeful to us.

By uſing them our ſelves.
- Prohibiting the Importation of Deſtructive, or needleſs Manufactures, ſuch as would ſerve but to corrupt the natives.
- Putting great Cuſtoms on wrought goods Imported (if Bulky) and unwrought goods Exported.
- All concerned in the making, or Diſpoſing of them (eſpecially our factors) ſhould, by their Examples, invite others to uſe them.

By Building in the cheapeſt, and convenienteſt places, ſuch great Ships, and Buſſes, as may be moſt ſervicable for the Voyages, Ports, and Fiſhings, for which they are intended.

And Shiping

By Increaſing and Incouraging

Merchants.
- By ſpecial priviledges, and Immunities. To delight, and become Expert in Merchantdiſing, and in Building Ships rather then Houſes. To gain moſt of the Exportation, Importation, and Tranſportation, to themſelves.
- By erecting four or five Companies, and Counſels for Trade, to whom all Ports may be free for Goods Imported by them ſold, and who by other ſpecial priviledges might be encouraged, and inabled.
  - To govern and regulate skilfully, our Manufacture.
  - To imploy, and improve, the Kingdoms Stock, and publick Bancks, in Trade,
  - To increaſe, improve, and ſettle, our Plantations.
  - To enrich theſe Kingdoms, by increaſing, and improving, our moſt profitable fiſhings.
- By ſuffering them to trade to any of our Plantations, and (as freely as any Forreigners) to any part of the world, they imploying (moſt, of) our native Seamen

Seamen.
- By ſome convenient free Ports for his Majeſt es Subjects (imploying moſt the Native Seamen) to increaſe, our Tranſportation.
- By freeing their Perſons from Impriſonments, for ſmall debts, or in Perſonal Actions, between private perſons.
- By imploying them in Land Services, or Southerne Voyages, or the Coal-Trade, or in fiſhing in Pinks, *&c.* in the winter.

May invite Forreigners.

To labour for our benefit.
- As a conſiderable in number, of Seamen, and Fiſhermen, and ſuch as might be uſefully imployed, to increaſe the vaſt Trades, of Tranſportation, and Fiſhing.
- And ſuch Artiſts as are beſt skilled, in building Ships, or Buſſes, *&c.* and in the Linnen, woollen, and Silk, Manufactures.

To imploy our Natives.
- As all Merchants, and others, that will Trade, or imploy their ſtocks, in our Ships, or Companies, or in their Banks.
- All induſtrious perſons (conforming to the Government of our Plantations) might profitably be admitted, to Plant, in any of them.

To diminiſh our Importations.

May forbear to Import, or exceed in, Forreign Lace, Ribonds, Pictures, or ſuch like unneceſſary, and uſeleſs Trifles.

May moderately uſe.
- Mear, and drink; laying greater cuſtoms on wines fruits, ſpice, Suger, and Tobacco, and on other unneceſſary Forreign Superfluities.
- Cloathing; ſettling conſtant decent frugal faſhions according to the ſeveral qualities of perſons, conſuming therein ſparingly, Forreign Manufactures.
- Building; prohibitting Building for ſeven years upon any new foundations, excepting Sea Port Towns, or near ſome Navigable River.
- Furnitures, the uſefulneſs ſhould be more regarded therein, then the coſtlineſs.

May leſſen the exceſſive number of Coaches, able Idlers; and Idle debauched Servants. Such ſervants ſhould be taught Trades, at Idle times, to prevent their future beggery.

Thus by our diligent care, and labour, in increaſing and improving our uſeful Native Produce, Manufactures, and Shiping, and by our frugal, and careful, uſe of them, we may benefit our ſelves, and orld, for ſupplying their wants we may enrich our ſelves, and by being uſeful to them, may increaſe their friendſhip to us, and dependance upon us.

And (although it is of greateſt concernment to theſe Kingdoms ſo much to improve, and increaſe, our Produce, Manufactures, and Shipping, wherein our wealth, and ſafety conſiſts, that there ſhould want inhabitants for theſe profitable Imployments, then Imployments for the Inhabitants) yet if any of the Inhabitants ſhould not be fully Imployed therein, it would be advantageous, to imploy mending High-ways or in making Bridges or Cauſwaies, that thereby the Portage of Goods may be eaſier, and cheaper, or in making Keys, or Moles for Shipping, or in mending Harbours, or in ing Sea Ports, or in ſetting up Land Marks, or in ſuch like Imployments, for the ſecurity of Shipping.

Or it would be ſafer, more profitable, and leſs chargeable, to theſe Kingdoms to imploy the poor, that want other Imployments, in making Incloſures, or Fortifications, or in planting Trees, or in g Store-Houſes, or Work-Houſes, or other publick ſtructures, then to ſuffer them to be idle, and take ill courſes.

The better to explain theſe aſſertions, it may be conſidered, that fruitful Countreys, ſo well provided with all neceſſaries *for Food and Rayment*, *&c.* that they can Export more of them to ſtrangers, then ed to Import, and conſume, may preſerve themſelves from being Impoveriſhed, though they ſhould have little or no Forreign Trade, and may maintain themſelves with neceſſaries, though half nts, that are able and fit to work ſhould be idle or unprofitably imployed.

Theſe three Kingdoms are ſuch, and therefore if eight Millions of the Inhabytants thereof are able to work, four Millions of them are ſufficient to provide neceſſaries for them all.

And though two Millions of the other four were imployed in providing for the ſuperfluous delights, and pleaſures, of the Inhabitants, yet if they would exceed no more then the value of what the two can provide, any part of the other two Millions might be imployed in the warrs, or in any other publick imployments, and theſe Kingdoms would not be impoveriſhed by maintaining them.

This will hold proportionably to the number of Inhabitants that are really in theſe Kingdoms, ſo that a fourth part may well be imployed, by his Majeſty, or his Subjects in the warrs, or towards the in- the ſtrength, and Riches, of theſe Kingdoms;

Then his Majeſty doth not imploy the tenth part of thoſe he might well imploy without Impoveriſhing theſe Kingdoms, if the idleneſs, and exceſs, of the Inhabitants did not hinder.

We may likewiſe conſider, that if the Riches and conſequently the ſtrength of theſe Kingdoms are decreaſed (as certainly they are) it is not the greatneſs of Taxes which (being well expended) is but uting of it by thoſe that are rich to thoſe that are poorer amongſt us) that cauſeth the decreaſe; but becauſe the greateſt part of thoſe that are able, and fit to work, are idle; or labour in vain, by ſpend- e only in providing to maintain, the exceſſive, and waſtful, Expences of themſeves, and of the other Inhabitants, and ſuch do no more increaſe the Riches, and ſtrength of theſe Kingdoms, by aſed by them, if they remained idle.

For theſe Kingdoms are at as much charge to maintain ſuch, as live idly, or are imployed only in proviling to maintain the exceſſive expences, of themſelves, and the reſt of the inhabitan or more impoveriſhed by maintaining them, then they would be if they paid ſo much in Taxes as would maintain as many Souldiers though their poverty comes more incentibly upon t paing Taxes.

That cuſtoms, and import exciſe may be ſo laid on, and ordered, that the inhabitants of theſe Kingdoms, may grow richer by them, then they would, if they were wholy taken away. And (though Land Taxes were more then double what they are now) the Inhabitants of theſe Kingdoms, may be ſo imployed, that moſt may find plenty, and few want, and theſe Kingdoms may be made the Richeſt, the moſt powerful, and flouriſhing, Kingdoms, and his Majeſty may become the moſt Powerful, and the Richeſt Monarch, in the World, without any injuſtice to and with little effuſion of Blood. All which, and much more ſhall at convenient opportunities (*God willing*) be fully Demonſtrated, By *I. H. Eſq;*

The ſecond Edition, Corrected and Enlarged *With A''*

LONDON, *Pri-* W. Whitwood

K Hodges

How to Revive the Golden Age;

With the true Cauſes of the vvant of good Trading, and Money,

In theſe Kingdomes;

And how yet to Remedy them, and to make theſe Kingdoms exceed all others, in Riches, and Power.

Humbly Preſented to the Conſideration of the PARLIAMENT.

THE Golden Age may be Revived, and theſe Kingdoms exceedingly increaſed in Riches and Power, by the Induſtrious Labours of the Multitude, carefully, diligently, and honeſtly, employed, to preſerve, Improve, and increaſe, their moſt profitable Native Produce, Manufactures and Shipping, for by Improving and Increaſing them our profitable Exportations may be much increaſed.

2. But our Exportations may be very great, and yet theſe Kingdoms may in a ſhort time become very poor, weak, and contemptible, if there ſhould be more goods Imported, and conſumed, in theſe Kingdoms, then the yearly values of our Native Produce, Manufactures, and Fiſhings, Exported, and the profit of our Shipping, ſhall amount unto.

3. For the vain and exceſſive waſting of the Inhabitants (eſpecially upon Forrein Growth, and Manufactures) maintains their poor, and Exports our ſtock, and diſcourageth, and Impoveriſheth our Poor, and our Artificers, who leave us, and Inrich Forreiners. And theſe are the true cauſes of the want, of good Trading, and of Money, in theſe Kingdoms.

4. For all our Exportations, and Importations, in Trade will be near equal in value, accounting the values in Forrein parts (firſt deducting the charges there) of what is Exported thither, or Imported from thence by us in our ſhips, and accounting the charges, and values in theſe Kingdomes, of what is imported or Exported by Forreiners in their ſhips.

5. And if the values exported, be more then of Goods imported, and conſumed, the remainder (to make them equal in value) will be imported in Bullion, Plate, Money, or Jewels, or will be converted into a Trading ſtock, for the future benefit of theſe Kingdoms, which with the increaſe thereof (well imployed) will be a moſt profitable inlargement of our forrein Trades.

6. Though therefore particular perſons ſhould be much impoveriſhed, by idly miſpending too much time, and Money, in Gaming, and Drinking, &c. or in Plays, Shows, and ſuch like diverſions, or by litigious unprofitable Law-ſuites, occaſioning the neglect of greater concernments, or by being cheated, by Thefts, Lotteries, exceſſive Uſury, by Extortions, or by colour of office.

7. Yet if (by increaſing the profitable labours of the Inhabitants, and moderate uſing them) our Exportations ſhould be much increaſed, and if by our forbearing exceſſive Conſumptions of the forrein Produce, and Manufactures, our unprofitable importations ſhould be decreaſed; then would the Merchants bring into theſe Kingdomes as much in value (to increaſe the Riches and ſtrength thereof) as our Exportations are more then our Conſumptions of the ſaid unprofitable forrein Produce, and Manufactures.

To Export more in value then is imported and Conſumed by us in theſe Kingdoms.

8. OUr Exportations ſhould be increaſed, and the Conſumptions of our Importations diminiſhed; which may be effected, by the induſtrious Inhabitants, diligently, and profitably, employed, to increaſe, and improve their moſt profitable Native Produce, Manufactures, Fiſhings, and Shipping; and to invite in uſeful forreiners to aſſiſt therein; and by forbearing forrein ſuperfluous trifles, and moderately, uſing their more neceſſary Goods.

- The Inhabitants
  - To increaſe their Exportations.
    - May Increaſe and Improve
      - Their Native Produce.
        - By being induſtriouſly, diligently, and Artificially, Imployed, to increaſe, preſerve, and improve, the moſt profitable, and uſeful, of them, and by ſpending frugally out of them.
        - And what may (by frugality) be ſpared thereout, might be Exported, and vended at ſeaſonable times, upon reaſonable reſtrictions, and Cuſtoms firſt paid.
      - Manufactures
        - By making them good to increaſe their eſteem,
          - Imploying none to make any for Forrein ſail, but ſuch as are approved of, to be able Artiſts, and ſuffering none that are defective to be Exported.
          - Puniſhing thoſe that make them Defective. — If the Cities and Corporations, moſt conveniently ſeated for cloathing, ſhould have the ſeaching, and ſealing of them, then if they ſeal any Defective Clothes, they might forfeit the values according to the Statute of the 4th. and 5th. of *Phil.* and *Mary*, Chap. 5. which forfeitures might profitably be imploy'd in improving the fiſhing-Trades.
          - Rewarding thoſe that make them beſt; Then theſe Cities and Corporations would emulate, and ſtrive to excel, each others, in making good Clothes, &c.
        - By affording them cheapeſt to increaſe their vent.
          - By the diligent induſtry, and frugality, of thoſe that are imployed therein; and by leſſening the ſuperfluous number of Retailers, eſpecially of forrein.
          - By inhabiting the cheapeſt (convenient) places for making them, and by Exporting them from the neareſt Ports, (not to the next) but beſt Markets.
          - By uſing all advantages of Arts, Ingins, and creatures, to ſpare the labour of carriage, and of doing that by many, which may as well be done by a few.
          - By paying ſmall intereſt for money. — Whereby they that take up Money to imploy in increaſing, or improving our Produce, or Manufactures, and the Merchants that take up Money to Trade with, may afford them cheaper: Only plenty of money makes intereſt low, *et contra.*
          - But erecting Lumbards, or banks of Charity, would much help the Indigent, induſtrious, poor, and abate the Extorſive Uſury practiſed on them.
          - By ſmall Taxes upon ſuch of the Inhabitants as are imployed in Manufactures, and in the moſt profitable Labours, and imployments.
          - By ſmall Cuſtoms, on ſuch wrought goods Exported as Forreiners can as well make, and on ſuch unwrought goods imported as are uſeful to us.
        - By uſing them our ſelves.
          - Prohibiting the Importation or uſe of Deſtructive or needleſs Manufactures, ſuch as would ſerve but to corrupt the Natives, and to impoveriſh them;
          - Putting great Cuſtoms on wrought goods imported (if bulky) and unwrought goods Exported, thereby endeavouring to inlarge our Manufactories.
          - All concerned in the making, or diſpoſing of them (eſpecially our Factors) ſhould, by their Examples, invite others to uſe them.
        - All Corporations ſhould be free for all Artiſts imployed in increaſing, and improving, our Manufactures for Exportations, and our Fiſhings, and Shipping.
      - And Shipping
        - By Building in the cheapeſt, and convenienteſt places, ſuch great Ships, and Buſſes, as may be moſt ſerviceable for the Voyages, Ports, and Fiſhings, for which they are intended.
        - By Increaſing, and Incouraging
          - Merchants.
            - By ſpecial priviledges, and Immunities. — To delight, and become Expert in Merchantdizing, and in building Ships rather than Houſes. — To gain moſt of the Exportation, and the (too much neglected) Trade of Tranſportation to themſelves, and to theſe Kingdoms.
            - By ſuffering them to trade to any of our Plantations, and (as freely as any forreiners) to any part of the World, they imploying (moſt of) our Seamen.
            - By erecting four or five Companies, and Counſels for Trade, to whom all Ports may be free for Goods imported by them, till ſold, and who by other ſpecial priviledges might be encouraged, and enabled, exceedingly to inrich theſe Kingdoms. — By increaſing, improving, and skilfully diſpoſing of our Produce; Manufactures, and Rich Fiſhings. — By imploying the Kingdomes ſtock, and publick bancks, in ſtores, trading, and good Shipping. — By making new Diſcoveries, for Trading, or Planting; and improving all for our greateſt advantages. — By procuring from forreiners our moſt uſeful advantages for commerce, & by preventing obſtructions, &c.
          - Seamen.
            - By ſome convenient free Ports for his Majeſties Subjects (imploying moſt our Seamen) in Exporting goods, to increaſe our Tranſportations, and fiſhings.
            - By freeing their Perſons from Impriſonments, for ſmall debts, or in Perſonal Actions between private perſons, and by erecting Schools for Navigation, &c.
            - By imploying them in Land-ſervices, or Southern Voyages, or in the Coal-trade, or in fiſhing in Pinks, *&c.* in the Winter.
    - May invite Forreiners.
      - To labour for their benefit. — As a conſiderable number of Seamen, and Fiſhermen, and ſuch as might be uſefully imployed, to increaſe the vaſt Trades, of Tranſportation, and fiſhing. — And ſuch Artiſts as are beſt skilled in building Ships, or buſſes, *&c.* and in working on Mettles, and in the Linnen, Wollen, Cotten, and Silk, Manufactures.
      - To imploy the Natives. — As all Merchants (and others) that will Trade, or imploy their ſtocks, in our Ships, or Companies, or in their banks. — All induſtriouss perſons (conforming to the government of our Plantations) might profitably be admitted to Plant in any of them.
  - To diminiſh their unprofitable Importations.
    - May forbear to Import, or exceed in forrein Lace, Ribonds, Pictures, or ſuch like unneceſſary, and uſeleſs, trifles; for theſe diminiſh much the Riches, and ſtrength, of theſe Kingdoms.
    - May moderately uſe.
      - *Meat* and drink; laying greater Cuſtoms on Wines, Fruit, Spice, Suger and Tobacco; and on other unneceſſary forrein ſuperfluities.
      - Clothing, ſetling conſtant decent frugal Faſhions according to the ſeveral qualities of perſons, conſuming therein ſparingly forrein Manufactures.
      - Building; prohibiting Building for ſeven years upon any new foundations, excepting in Sea-Port Towns, or near the Navigable part of ſome River.
      - *Furnitures*; the uſefulneſs ſhould be more regarded therein then the coſtlineſs, and herein, and in all other expences, we ſhould obſerve the Golden Mean.
    - May leſſen the exceſſive number of Coaches; able idlers; and idle debauched ſervants; Such ſhould be taught profitable Trades at idle times, to prevent their future beggery, and the Pariſh charge.

9. THus by our diligent care and labour, in increaſing, and improving, our uſeful Native Produce, Manufactures and Shipping; and by our frugal uſe, and careful diſpoſal, of them, we may benefit our ſelves and the world; for ſupplying their wants we may enrich our ſelves; and by being uſeful unto them, may pleaſe and profit them, and may increaſe their friendſhip to us, and their willing complyance with, and dependance upon us; and then teaching them by our good examples, and precepts, the chiefeſt, and moſt uſeful, truths, we may reſtore the World to their antient integrity, and honeſty, and thereby Revive the Golden Age.

10. That our Southern Plantations are the neareſt united, and cloſeſt tyed to theſe Kingdoms, by the Golden Chain of commerce, and have the greateſt dependance upon them; and that they are ſo neceſſary for us, that it is impoſſible to continue long the Soverainty of the Seas, but by increaſing, and encouraging them, which therefore (by all Lawful ways imaginable) ſhould be endeavoured.

11. And (although it is of greateſt concernment to theſe Kingdoms ſo much to improve, and increaſe, our Produce, Manufactures, and Shipping, wherein our wealth and ſafety conſiſts, that there ſhould rather want inhabitants, for theſe profitable imployments, then imployments for the inhabitants) yet if any of the inhabitans ſhould not be fully imployed therein; it would be advantagious to imploy them in mending the High-wayes; or in making Bridges, or Cauſewaies, that thereby the Portage of Goods may be eaſier and cheaper; or in making Keys, or Moles for Shipping, or in mending Harbours, or in fortifying Sea-Ports, or in cutting Rivers, or making any of them more Navigable; or in ſetting up Land-marks, for the ſecurity of ſhipping, or in ſuch like Imployments.

12. Or it would be ſafer, more profitable, and leſs chargeable, to theſe Kingdomes, to imploy the poor that want other imployments in making incloſures, or fortifications; or in Planting Trees; or in Erecting Store-houſes, or Work-houſes; or other publick ſtructures, then ſuffer them to be idle, and take ill courſes, and then be forced to cut off theſe ill members for want of timely cure.

13. The better to explain theſe aſſertions, it may be conſidered; that fruitful Countries ſo well provided with all neceſſaries *for Food and Rayment, &c.* that they can Export more of them to ſtrangers, that they need to import and conſume, may preſerve themſelves from being impoveriſhed, though they ſhould have *little* or no Forrein Trade, and may maintain themſelves with neceſſaries, though half the inhabitants that are able and fit to work, ſhould be idle, or unprofitably imployed; theſe three Kingdomes are ſuch.

14. And therefore if eight Millions of the inhabitants thereof are able to work, four Millions of them are ſufficient to provide neceſſaries for them all: and though two Millions of the other four were imployed in providing for the ſuperfluous delights and pleaſures of the inhabitants; yet if they would exceed no more then the value of what the two Millions can provide, any part of the other two Millions might be imployed in the Wars, or in any other publick imployments, and theſe Kingdoms would not be impoveriſhed by maintaining them.

15. This will hold proportionably to the number of inhabitants that are really in theſe Kingdoms, ſo that a fourth part may well be imployed by his Majeſty, or his Subjects, ſome in Military affairs, others in increaſing Riches and ſtrength in theſe Kingdoms; and in our Plantations, and in teaching the Indians thoſe Golden precepts, which (well kept) would unite the world.

16. Then His Majeſty doth not imploy the tenth part of thoſe he might well imploy, without impoveriſhing theſe Kingdoms; if their idleneſs, and uſeleſs labors, and the exceſs of the inhabitants, did not hinder.

17. We may likewiſe conſider, that if the Riches, and conſequently the ſtrength of theſe Kingdoms are decreaſed, (as certainly they are) it is not the greatneſs of Taxes which (being well expended) is but a diſtributing of it by thoſe that are Rich to thoſe that are poorer amongſt us) that cauſeth the decreaſe; but becauſe the greateſt part of thoſe that are able, and fit to work, are idle, or labour in vain; by ſpending their time only in providing to maintain the exceſſive and waſtful expences of themſelves, and of the other inhabitants; and ſuch do no more increaſe the Riches and ſtrength of theſe Kingdoms, then it would be increaſed by them, if they remained idle, and conſumed the leſs.

18. For theſe Kingdoms are at as much charge to maintain ſuch as live idly, or are imployed only in providing to maintain the exceſſive expences of themſelves, and the reſt of the Inhabitants, and are more impoveriſhed by them, then they would be if they paid ſo much in Taxes as would maintain as many Souldiers, though their Poverty comes more inſenſibly upon them this way, then by paying Taxes.

19. That whatſoever occaſions the increaſe of the conſumption of our own Produce, and Manufactures, or of our forrein, by the inhabitants of theſe Kingdoms, impoveriſheth them, and that only which increaſeth the forrein conſumption and vent thereof, inricheth them, and that by the continual increaſe of Taverns, and of Alehouſe-keepers, and of other Retaylers, the charges and Poverty of theſe Kingdoms do much increaſe.

20. That Cuſtoms, and Exciſe may be ſo laid on, and ordered as to defray all publick charges, and yet that the inhabitants of theſe Kingdoms, may grow richer by paying them, then if they were wholly taken away

21. But (though Land Taxes were more then double what they are now) the Inhabitants of theſe Kingdomes, may be ſo imployed, that moſt may find plenty and few want; and theſe Kingdoms (in a ſhort time) may be made the Richeſt, the moſt powerful, and flouriſhing Kingdoms; and his Majeſty may become the moſt powerful, and the Richeſt Monarch in the world, without any injuſtice to any Prince or Potentate, and with little effuſion of Blood. All which and much more (if accepted before it be too late) ſhall (*God willing*) be more fully Demonſtrated, by *JOHN HODGES* Eſq;

With Allowance.

LONDON, *Printed by* H. Bruges *for* G. Widdows *at the Green-Dragon in St.* Pauls Church-Yard; *Where you may ſee a farther Diſcourſe of Trade, Intituled the* True Engliſh Intereſt, *or an account of the cheif* National Improvements, *demonſtrating an Infallible Advance of this Nation, to infinite Wealth and Greatneſs, Trade and Populacy, with Imployment and Preferment for all Perſons. By* Carew Reynel *Eſq.*

A

DISCOURSE

OF THE

Decay of Trade,

The Neceſſity of Recovering : The Danger of Neglecting : The Advantage of Effecting : With the proper Means to Accompliſh the ſame.

Whereby the War *it ſelf will become as certainly Advantageous, as a* Peace *will be Deſtructive.*

Humbly Preſented by

James Whiſton.

WHilſt *England* had few or no Rivals in *Trade*, and the Riches of the World flow'd into her Lap, ſhe Lived at Eaſe (ſlumbring in the Downy *Bed* of Peace) wallowed in Pleaſures, and had no other Unhappyneſs, but in being too happy ; Her Abundance begot Idleneſs, and that a Stupid Security ; ſo that ſhe was not at Leizure, either to Improve her own Advantages, or Countercheck the Deſigns of her Neighbours, who Aggrandize themſelves at our Expence and Impoveriſhment.

But now 'tis high time to awaken all the Vital Powers of State, and rouze the very Soul of Government from this ſlothful Lethargie, to ſee the Danger of our Condition, and provide for a Remedy ; For if the Kingdom conſults either her Safety or Greatneſs, the only means of acquiring thoſe Signal Bleſſings, is, by making her ſelf Miſtreſs of the Seas : That, once obtain'd (which with Submiſſion) by theſe Methods humbly offer'd, and effectually purſued, (by Divine Aſſiſtance may undoubtedly be accompliſhed) ſhe has a fair Aſſurance, (without

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the horrour of much War, hazard of Mighty Armies, and Charge of Numerous Garriſons) of gaining the Chief Trade of the World, which we above all Nations upon Earth, have at this time, not only the faireſt opportunity, but the greateſt Neceſſity of Endeavouring to obtain. Foraſmuch as the Strength or Weakneſs, Wealth or Poverty of this Kingdom wholly depends upon the Good or Ill Management of Foreign *Trade*, into which (as into a wide Wilderneſs) Thouſands are Enter'd, yet few or none (though of the largeſt Experience) are able to comprehend the vaſt Advantages thereby accruing to the Publick. For oftentimes the Merchant may get when the Publick looſes, and as frequently the Publick may get when the Merchant looſes; both which ought to be Joyntly provided for, ſince it is not Juſt that either ſhould be prejudiced; in regard the Publick muſt be taken care of, and the Merchant is as it were the Steward of the Kingdoms Stock, which by his Good or Ill Management, proportionably either Languiſhes or Increaſes.

Therefore how highly is it the Indiſpenſable Concernment of the Government, to make it their utmoſt Care and Labour to Underſtand, Preſerve, and Improve this *one thing neceſſary*, which ſince Trade hath been known, hath never been rightly managed, and without which amendment we can never be happy: But if we gain the Aſcendant over her (who is now the Worlds moſt Celebrated and Courted Miſtreſs) we ſhall without undertaking much of the Toyls of *Alexander* and the *Cæſars*, make our ſelves in Effect Maſters of the Four Quarters of the Earth, and all *England* become as one City of *Trade*, and the General *Emporie* of the World.

Hereby the Nation will be abundantly Enriched, and Money being the very Life of War, and Sinews of all Publick Action, we ſhall be enabled to bring the World into a *Dependant* Awe, ſend out our Superfluities at what Profit we pleaſe, and alſo return the Richeſt Commodities of the Remoteſt Climates at our own Prices: The People will be Contented, and the Exchequer maintained in a Full Spring *Tide*, ready to encounter all Emergencyes; ſo that it can't be within the reach of the Worlds United Power to do us prejudice.

Neither will the Subject only, but His Majeſty alſo reap an Equal Advantage: It will render him a King of Free and Able Men, which is far more Glorious than to be a King of *Slaves*, *Beggars*, and *Bankrupts*: And it is an undeniable *Maxime* in all States, That 'tis leſs dangerous and diſhonour for the *Prince* to be poor, than his People; Rich Subjects can make their King Rich when they pleaſe: If He gain their Hearts, He will quickly be Maſter of their Purſes. This would exceedingly raiſe our Reputation abroad, and enable His Majeſty to keep his Enemies in Fear, his Subjects in Peace, and his Confederates in Security.

For, Since the Introduction of the New Artillery of *Powder Guns*, &c. and the Diſcovery of the Wealth of the *Indies*, *&c.* War is become rather an Expence of Money than Men, and Succeſs attends thoſe that can moſt and longeſt ſpend Money: Whence it is that Princes Armies in *Europe* are become more proportionable to their *Purſes* than to the Number of their People; So that it uncontroulably follows that a Foreign *Trade* Managed to the beſt Advantage, will make our Nation ſo Strong and Rich, that we may Command the Trade of the World, the Riches of it, and conſequently the

World

World it ſelf; eſpecially now a dayes, ſince no Obligation either of Religion or Allegiance, ſo much prevails upon Military Men as the certain proſpect of Reward, being chiefly Influenced by their *Pay*, as the Price of their *Blood*.

Neither will the perſuing theſe Propoſals, augment the Nations *Wealth* and *Power* only, but that *Wealth* and *Power* will alſo preſerve our *Trade* and *Religion*, they mutually working for the preſervation of each other, and vaſtly Increaſe Induſtrious People: And ſince thoſe who live by the Arts, are far more in Number than they who are Maſters of the Fruits, we ought the rather to Maintain the Endeavours of the Multitude, in whom doth conſiſt the greateſt Strength and Riches both of *King*, and *Kingdom*.

Where *Trade* is, there will be Imployment: Where Imployment is, thither People will reſort: And where People reſort, there will be a Conſumption of Commodities, and thereby the Publick Revenue will be raiſed, ſo that would we once make *Trade* flouriſh, we need not doubt, but People from all parts of the *Globe*, would reſort hither to enjoy themſelves, and Improve their Stocks: For Trade is the *Life-Blood* that runs through the Veins of the Nation, that moves, maintains, and enlivens the whole Body of the People from the meaneſt Cottage, to the *Royal Throne*; So Bountiful is it, that it would extend it ſelf to all Sorts, and Conditions of Men.

And though moſt Nations are ſenſible of this great Benefit (particularly the *Dutch* and *French*) who owe their Strength and Greatneſs to the Favour of *Trade*, yet neither of them are able to compare with us, either in Quantities of Native Commodities, Manufactures, and Artiſts, or of Neighbourhood to the Sea, Convenient Ports, Goodneſs of Shipping, great Numbers of Rich Merchants, and Tradeſmen (who have beyond others a Natural *Genius* of Underſtanding the Miſtery of *Trade*,) Able Marriners, Proviſion of Victuals, *&c.* All which happily concur in our Dominions (divided from all the World beſides by a *Wall* of Water) as if God and Nature had deſigned this *Iſland* for the Grand *Market* of the *Univerſe*.

Not only the Increaſe of Seamen, and Shipping (thoſe *Bulwarks* of the *Britiſh* Empire,) the Incouragement of Manufactories, but the Increaſe of Induſtrious Inhabitants, (which if duely Imploy'd can never be too many, their Multitudes being always the Original Riches, as well as Strength of this Nation) and the raiſing the Value of Land, and Improving of Rents, the Products of good Husbandry, and in fine, all the Happyneſs and Glory of *England* depends upon the Encouragement and good Management of *Trade*; which for want thereof (being outdone by our Neighbours) is ſo far declined, that it now cries aloud for all the Art and Induſtry of the *Government* to Regain and Preſerve her from utter Ruine: For except the Breaches made in her, are timely Repair'd, the Nation muſt unavoidably ſink into *Chaos*, and Confuſion.

Wherefore ſince *Schools*, *Univerſities*, *Inns of Court* and *Colledges* have been Erected for the Advancement of *Arts* and *Learning* with *Regulations* and *Inſpectors* for the better Government of their ſeveral Faculties, which are out of all Compariſon with the Fruits of a duely regulated *Trade*, by which they are all maintain'd: And withal conſidering that this Great *Lady* (affecting Freedom and Security hath no Inclina-

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tion to continue under the *Arbitrary* Power of ſome *Princes*, nor the uncertain Fate of others; with whom ſhe hath reſided only as a Sojournour) (notwithſtanding ſhe hath been very highly careſs'd and embrac'd by them) is ready to eſpouſe both our Intereſt and Nation, and with her ſelf bring in Dowry the Treaſures of the World, if we would but vouchſafe to give her a ſpeedy and kind Entertainment; being very ſenſible of the great Advantage we give her. not only by our Free Enjoyment of Civil Rights, and Properties, but by knocking off the Shackles upon Conſcience, the Continuance of which ſo long Depopulated this Nation, both by diſcouraging Ingenious Perſons from Repairing hither, and by forcing thoſe of our own Countrey to ſeek Freedom elſewhere, and Cramping the Induſtry of others that remain by rendring them a prey to each other: Which deadly Wound did not end here, but Debauchery and Prophaneneſs were encreas'd to ſuch Degree, that the Nation was diſſolved in Luxury, and Intemperance, whilſt the *French* had the Wit to take the Advantage of our Negligence, by Encouraging Induſtry and Commerce (which all the while we were Labouring to overthrow and undervalue,) By which means chiefly he is become ſo troubleſome to us, and ſo dreadful to ſome of our Neighbours.

How abſolutely neceſſary is it then that all poſſible endeavours be made (as the Examples of our Neighbours Succeſsful Induſtry, and our own Sloth and neglect ſufficiently warn us) to ſtudy the ableſt Means and Methods for Improvement of *Trade*, to be conſidered and diſcuſſed by proper Judges of the Caſe, (*Viz.* a Select *Society* or *Committee* of *Traders* accordingly Skill'd and Experienced:) By which means we ſhould ſoon feel the warm Beams thereof extending their Bountiful Influence over the whole Kingdom.

Upon the Fitneſs of Perſons choſen depends the Good or Ill Succeſs of this Great Deſign, For, the Arts-Man is ever the beſt Councellour in his own Profeſſion, and every Honeſt Able Man is fitteſt to be Credited in the better Improvement of the Miſtery he profeſſes. If the buſineſs of Salvation be in Debate, we apply our ſelves to ſome profeſſing the *Miniſtry*: If the Diſpute be concerning the *Title* to an Eſtate, we deſire the Judgment of a *Lawyer*: If Sick, we Conſult a *Phyſitian*: So when the *Trade* of a Nation is to be Secured or Advanced, the *Merchants* and *Tradeſmans* Advice is queſtionleſs beſt able to accompliſh the ſame: For let any Vers'd in *Trade* but reflect, how many Interfering Accidents belong to that Miſtery, and how many various Shapes every Branch of it hath taken before it arriv'd to Perfection; and they will conclude it impoſſible for Noblemen and Gentlemen not Educated in *Trade*, ever to Arrive at a perfect Underſtanding of the Matters in Queſtion; for want of which their Judgments are Abus'd by Clamour, Importunity, Prejudice, Partiality, or ſome other prevailing Bias; and ſeldom or never if the Matter be of Importance enough to require Debating, come to a right Deciſion; to the manifeſt Abuſe of the People, Dammage of the Nation, and Diſparagement of that *Council* or *Committee*.

Therefore that the Predominancy of that *many headed-Monſter* Private *Intereſt*, that hath ſpun ſo fine a Thread, and twiſted it ſelf into ſo many Diſguiſes, may not inſinuate any Prejudice againſt this Propoſal: This Eſtabliſhment will be no wayes an Infringement of *Royal* Prerogative, nor any Intrenchment upon the Priviledges, or Invaſion

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of the Province of our *High Court of Parliament.* On the contrary, it will be an uſeful Aſſiſtance and Eaſe to both, more eſpecially to that great Council, neceſſarily Subminiſtring to them, in the due Inſpection and Inquiry into Matters, and Things, which cannot ſo fully fall under their Cognizance and Examination, and accordingly be more Reputably and Commodiouſly handed up to them for their Approbation: Their Doors and Ears being always open to the Pooreſt Perſon, that ſhall offer any thing of Publick Advantage.

This Committee muſt be Capable of opening a yet much fairer Light, and Inſight into *Trade*, (with Submiſſion) even to the Wiſdom of *Parliam nts* themſelves; who may thereby be the better enabled to Redreſs all thoſe Male-Adminiſtrations, and non-Improvements of *Trade*, which through the difficulty of Acceſs, and the multiplicity of their other Affairs and Fatigues, cannot ſo eaſily fall under a ſufficient *Parliamentary* Inquiry.

It is an Infallible Truth that we cannot long continue as we are; And that we can never *Meliorate* but by this, or ſuch like Method as here propoſed: Without ſome ſuch Helps and Succours as may be drawn from hence, we muſt go from one Diſtraction to another, till we come to be utterly deſtroyed. So that if the Earneſt Expectations of the People be diſappointed, by making uſe of Unſuitable Expedients, the *Ship* of this *Common-Wealth* (which by Embracing the Propoſed Methods may be in a fair way of entring into a Safe *Harbour*) on the contrary will be driven to Sea again in a Storm, and muſt expect another favourable Wind to ſave it, and God knows whether ever that may come. For the Poize and Ballance of Affairs is not now as in former Ages. The Bulk of *France* is grown too unweildy for the reſt of the World; And we have (morally ſpeaking) no hopes of Redemption, from being Cruſh'd by her, if any yet greater Weight be added to her Scale.

It is humbly propos'd that an Order be Iſſued forth to the Sheriffs of each County, Commanding them to give Notice to the ſeveral Merchants and Traders (as hereafter mentioned) to meet at a certain time to chuſe Annually Repreſentatives, By a *Ballating* Box, according as the afore ſaid Order ſhall Direct, To ſit at the *Guild-Hall*, or ſome Convenient Place in *London*, as a Committee fully Authoriz'd and Impower'd to Inquire and Examine into all Matters Relating to *Trade*.

In *London*,	In *London*,
2 *Eaſt India*-Company	2 *Nevis* and *Antego*
2 *African* Company	2 *Montſerat* and St. *Chriſtophers*
2 *Turkey*-Company	2 *Jamaica*
2 *Italy*	2 *Virginia* and *Mary-land*
2 *Spain*	2 *New York* and *New-England*
2 *Portugal*	2 *Eaſt-Countrey*
2 *Barbadoes*	2 *Hamborough* and *Holland*
2 *Silk Manufacturers*	2 *Canaries* and *Madera's.*
12 Maſters of Ships choſen by *Trinity-Houſe.*	2 Sipwrights.

2 *Northumberland* for Coals
2 *Darby-ſhire* for Lead
2 *Cornwall* for Tinn
2 *Devonſhire* for Cloathing
2 *Somerſetſhire* for Cloathing
2 *Wiltſhire* for Cloathing
2 *Yorkſhire* for Cloathing
2 *Norfolk* for Fiſhing
1 *Gloceſter* and *Worceſter* for Cloathing.

2 *Norfolk* for Stuffs
2 *Birmingham* and *Sheffeild* for Iron-Ware
2 *Devonſhire* for Fiſhery
2 For *Colcheſter*, with ſome other Places as ſhall be thought fit may be added, *&c.*

Suppoſe the Number be a Hundred (or more) Perſons in all, there will never meet one time with another above Forty, who may divide into Sub-Committees for the quicker diſpatch of Buſineſs, as they do in the *Eaſt-India* and *African* Companies; which at Ten Shillings A piece for each Time, and Meeting twice *per* Week, is Forty Pound *per* Week, which for Fifty Weeks is ——— 3000
The Chief Clerk and his Servants *per Annum* ——— 0500
And for Coach-Hire, Letters, Fire, Candle, and other neceſſary Expences ——— 0500
l. 4000

That they have power to Receive all Overtures relating to *Trade*, and to Grant Rewards ſuitable to thoſe Diſcoveries or Services that ſhall be rendred by any Perſon, out of the profit of their ſundry Diſcoveries, or otherwiſe, according as the Nature of ſuch Diſcovery ſhall be. To which Effect there are Thouſands who would offer conſiderable Matters of vaſt Improvements did they know once whom to apply to.

That there be a Regiſter of their Votes for, and againſt every Matter.

That whatever Propoſals are offered to the Committee, ſhall be read three times before they be Rejected, and their Reaſons for ſuch Rejection ſhall be Annexed.

That the Committee ſhall have power to Chooſe their Officers, and to allow Sallaries (as before-mention'd) which they ſhall ſignifie by Certificate to the *Lords* of *the Treaſury*, who ſhall be Authoriz'd and Oblig'd to pay the ſame, together with the Ten Shillings apiece for the Commiſſioners, and ſuch Rewards as can't be taken out of ſome Propoſals.

That the ſaid Commiſſioners ſhall be oblig'd to give Their Majeſties (and Parliament when ſitting), an Account from time to time, of the growing Emoluments of Trade, and of the Obſtructions of the General Improvement; That ſo from ſuch Reports Their Majeſties and the Parliament may the better be Adviſ'd how to make Laws ſutable for the Encouragement of the Publick Benefit.

Innumerable and almoſt Infinite are the Benefits which both King and People will reap from ſuch a Committee: And this Propoſer is ready to Impart to the ſaid Committee ſeveral Propoſals of Conſiderable Importance,

portance, whereby he doubts not but they will be Enabled to Accomplish all the great Designs here mention'd too Voluminous for him particularly to insert, or indeed to make Intelligible without mature Debates before Persons experienc'd in these Matters.

Here we have at one View the Diseases of our Languishing State represented to us. Their Progress Trac'd through the Variety of their Fits and *Paroxisms*, and the most suitable Medicines for our Recovery plainly pointed out, and set before us: The Embracing whereof will as undoubtedly Ascertain our Happiness, as the Neglect Ensure our Ruine, and Enhance our Misery.

'Tis true indeed, that Peace is the greatest of National Felicities, and ought to be our most desirable Blessing, especially if we look back to that Effusion of Blood and Expence of Treasure has already been made. And therefore to sound the Trumpet for the Encouragement of War must be somewhat ungrateful in our Ears. However, when those Two most Potent Motives, *Honour* and *Interest* lay that unavoidable necessity upon us, That 'tis impossible we can Sheath our Swords with any thing less than giving up our Necks to a most certain Slavery, *War* and only *War* is our Common Security. Peace made up with an Enemy, whose Power is too strong, and his Fidelity too weak, is only a Cobweb-Lawn to break through at pleasure, and a Reconciliation of Friendship with such a Prince, is the only means to Impower him to be a more dangerous, because then a more Surprizing Enemy. Should *France* in her present heighth of Greatness give a Cessation to her Hostility, as undoubtedly her Circumstances as formidable as now they are, would gladly Embrace, and possibly her self make the first Court for a Peace, how Inglorious a one to us I will not determine) 'tis certain She can never give a Cessation to her Ambition: And 'tis as certain that War is only Rak'd up, not Quench'd, when the Coals of Ambition are still Glowing, that at any Convenient Rupture may set it fresh a Blazing. To that *Aspirer* that so visibly aims at Universal *Monarchy*, Universal Peace can be no more than Disguise and Stratagem. The Snake in the Grass is but too notoriously to be suspected under so false, how seemingly fair Bed of Flowers. In short, in any present Accommodation with *France*, her holding her hand will be no other than to take Breath to enable her to make a stronger Blow.

These Unanswerable Truths considered, all Thoughts of present Peace with *France* carry that pernicious Face, that the Consequences must be fatal For any such Peace will be more grievous than a State of War. For our Necessary and Continual Watchfulness and Caution under such a Peace would put us to such a Charge, such a Lingring and Continued Expence, that must be Infinitely more Frightful than the whole Load of a Vigorous and Pushing War. 'Tis true, we may Flatter our selves with a short hope of Rest, but then we must sleep in Armour, if we think to wake safe

Thus far appears the Visible Necessity of Continuing the War with *France*, as to our Safety. Now let us consider the Motives for Continuing that War, as to our Profit and Advantages we shall receive from it. If it were possible a present Peace could be made with *France*, even without the foremention'd Frights and Hazards, That Safety and Security should so hemm us round, that that Turbulent *Monarch* should give us

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no Terrours nor Alarms; and conſequently give us ſome ſmall Retrenchment of our Cautionary Charge and Expence, yet what will be the Iſſue of this Peace? Firſt, We reſtore him the Free Trade with *England*; In which *France* receives Immenſe Sums *per Annum* of our Money more and above our Commerce in Goods Exchang'd with them. Next it will reſtore him all that free Commerce again with the reſt of the World, which during the War, has been ſo conſiderably Curtail'd, to the Intire Eaſe of all his now groaning Subjects, to the heartning his Tir'd and Fatigu'd Armies, and to the full Repleniſhing of his own (at preſent Exhauſted) Treaſures: and if at this Ebb of his Exchequer, with all thoſe Encumbrances, he is able to ſtand againſt the United Forces of Chriſtendom; What will ſeveral Recruiting Years of Peace add to his Power? but the rendring him ſo much yet ſtronger, as to ſtart out again into ſome new War, and pour that Torrent upon us, (when leaſt ſuſpected, and when we are leaſt provided) which all *Europe* may not be able to ſtemm, And what then follows, Let our moſt dreadful Apprehenſions imagine.

Now under our preſent indiſpenſible Neceſſity of War, the Publick Benefits and Great End of this Committee of *Trade* will be this, That beſides the Impoveriſhing, and conſequently weakning of *France*, by Their care of Securing our Navigation from the *French* Rapine, *&c.* They will likewiſe be able ſo far to Improve our preſent Trade, That our Additional Advantages thereby Gain'd to the Nation, ſhall more than pay for the War to the Eaſing of the greateſt part of our Burthen, and thereby the Chearing our Cauſe, and Edging our Swords, whilſt *England* has moreover this further Priviledge above the reſt of the *Confederacy*, that whilſt the War is within their Bowels, we have the Happyneſs of ſeeing it removed from our Doors. Our Purſes only feel the Pain of it, and this Remedy is the only Means to Cure that Pain; together with many Unvaluable Helps this Committee will be able to ſupply the Government withal.

Were it not too Ungrateful a Theme (for what is more diſtaſtful than the Remembrance of paſt Glories, and the Upbraidings of preſent ſhame?) The bare Recollection of our former Honour, and the Reflection on our preſent Remiſsneſs, would be ſufficient to awake our Drowſie Lethargy, and Exalt the *Engliſh Genius* into the Noble Sphear of Antient Grandure. Can we pretend to have *Engliſh* Blood in our Veins, and ſuffer the Inſulting *Monſieur* to Raviſh our Darling *Miſtreſs* under our very Noſes! To Commit a Rape upon our *Trade* in our own *Channel*, and on our own Coaſt? Have our *Fore-fathers* with Expence of their blood and almoſt inſupportable Toyl paſt through an *Ocean* of hazards to Eſtabliſh our Title, and Aſſert the *Engliſh* right to the Seas, to extend our Trade and Commerce beyond our Plantations, and joyn'd the moſt diſtant parts of the World in a Correſpondence with us? Have they done thus much for us and ſhall we diſparage their Labours and Reproach our ſelves by a Stupid and Supine negligence? Have we not formerly been the Envy, as well as Terror of our Neighbours? elſe why have they of late ſo induſtriouſly Labour'd to bereave us of our peculiar Advantage, *Trade*, except they believ'd their Intereſt to Conſiſt in our Loſs, and that the Acquiſition of ſo Rich a *Prize* alone, would in reality place them as much above us, as we heretofore Eſteem'd them beneath our ſelves? Is a *Jewel* of ſuch Eſtimation not worth

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the looking after, whoſe Beauty has Engaged the Hearts and Eyes of all that ever ſaw it? Whoſe ſingle Value is of that Importance, That whoſoever poſſeſſes it, has laid the Foundation of a Laſting and Continued Greatneſs?

Let us Reflect now among our ſelves, how much it would redound to our Diſhonour, to be blind in thoſe Matters wherein our Anceſtors have ever had the Glory of Prudence and Foreſight. Infinite is the Reputation this Little Iſland hath formerly atchiev'd abroad, upon as many ſeveral Accounts as ſhe has had occaſion to Employ her Subjects in Foreign Actions. But the Great Knowledge and Succeſs of her Inhabitants in the Miſtery of *Trade* hath ſet her ſo much upon the riſing Ground, and from that Eminence preſented her with ſo charming a Face, that they who neglected Courting her, were at the ſame time in Revenge upon themſelves compell'd to envy her. And can we now ſuffer ſuch a *Beauty* to be Raviſhed; Such a Glory to be Sullyed, by the Vain-glorious attempts of that very Nation, that hath ſo often trembled at the ſound of *Engliſh* Arms, and muſt of neceſſity (had they not forfeited all pretence to Juſtice) own their paſt and future Succeſs alone to our Careleſneſs and Imprudence!

Let us therefore acquit our ſelves like Men, and Convince the Doubtful World that the *Engliſh Lyon* is awake, and that our Councils at home, and our Armies abroad are able ſtill to make good the Reputation of our Records. The ſole Settlement of *Trade* would in Effect do our buſineſs: The Eſtabliſhment of *That* is an inexhauſted Spring of Happyneſs. It would make War it ſelf more Elegible and Eaſie than a Diſhonourable and Conſtrained Peace. The General Inconveniencies of it would hardly be felt, and that which to others is an Impoveriſhment and Calamity, would to us be an Augmentation of Riches and Security. Nor would our Souldiers then be leſs terrible in the Field, than our Merchants thrivingly Glorious in the City: The one Depends on the other, and if the latter be ſubſtantially maintain'd, the former can never fail of Succeſs. Eſpecially at this time, when they have the beſt Cauſe upon Earth to fight for, and the Moſt Gallant and Skilful *General* Living to Head and Command them. For as the Caſe ſtands now, there are but two wayes, *Victory* or *Slavery*. We muſt either make the *French* ſtoop to us, or be forced to ſubmit to them. Whatever the *Confederates* may obtain from them, when they ſee their Opportunity, I don't know, but this I am ſure of, There remains no Terms of Peace for us, but what would fix an Everlaſting Infamy upon the *Engliſh* Name. In ſhort, the Greatneſs of *England* and *France* is incompatible. If they riſe, we muſt fall; and the Richer they Grow, the Poorer we ſhall be. Their Glory will be Erected on our Ruine, and their Honour founded on our Shame.

Let us Aſſume then a Noble Reſolution, like that of the *Old Romans* againſt *Carthage*, who reſolv'd never to lay down their Swords till they had Humbled that City, till they had left her never a Fort at Land, nor Ship at Sea. Why ſtand we ſtill then, are the *French* more Couragious than the *Carthaginians*, or *their Generals* more Invincible than *Haniball*? Have we not a *Royal Scipio* at Land, and an *Admiral* at Sea who have given unanſwerable Proof that the *French* may be beaten. I would not be thought a *Boutefeu* and *Incendiary*, by perſwading to continue the War, Did I not from my Soul believe, that the Embracing the *Method*

here propoſed would abundantly Enable the Government to ſupport the Charge of it, and that a Peace at this time, would Introduce far greater and more certain Calamities. For if the *French King*, either by Force or Fraud (for he's for any Game rather than be Idle) Extends his Conqueſts through the *Confederacy*, we can expect no other favour but to be the laſt Devour'd, or Baſely Impos'd upon. Let us therefore purſue our Reſolutions, and take the Advantages that are now put into our hands. We may if we pleaſe make the War it ſelf Subminiſter to *Trade*, and be a Means of Enlarging *Ours*, whilſt at the ſame time we beat the *French* out of *Theirs*. Beſides, Can we boaſt of any thing we ever got by a Peace with *France*? 'Tis to be Attributed to our Improvidence alone, they have got ſo much by the War: Had we prevented their taking our Merchant Men, *France* had been Beggar'd before now, and War had ended. They have ſupported themſelves at our Expence: Had we been more Careful, they had been leſs Powerful. The very Ships he hath taken from us hath ſerved to Equip his Royal Navy, and ſo much Encouraged his Privateers, that they are become the Nurſery of all his Seamen, without which he had never been able to ſend his Fleet to Sea. Nay, ſo haughty is he grown by theſe Succeſſes, that he hath often threatned to Land an Army upon us, and Invade us with our own Ships. In ſhort, our Loſſes maintain a very great Charge of his War: For if thoſe *Merchandizes* he hath taken from us, as *Sugars*, *Tobacco*, &c. had been ſent to *Holland* and *Hamburgh*, The Product thereof would more than have paid our Army in *Flanders*. So that if theſe Miſcarriages are provided againſt for the future, It is impoſſible but that War muſt be more Beneficial to us than Peace: Seeing it is beyond Contradiction evident that our Commerce *There*, is as Miſchievous to us, as Advantagious to them: Whether we reſpect the Open or Clandeſtine *Traffick*. Firſt in the Quantity, by the vaſt over-Ballance of their Commodities, and next in the Quality, Thoſe which they receive from us, being altogether Neceſſary and Uſeful for them whilſt we Import nothing thence; but what we had better be without, and ſuch, which if our Vanity did not conſume for them, muſt in Effect periſh on their hands to the Infinite prejudice of that King and People.

But if there be a Neceſſity that our Luxury muſt be indulged, there is nothing to that purpoſe that *France* could afford, which the Induſtry of our *Friends* and *Confederates* cannot ſupply us withal: Having of late in their ſeveral Countreys ſet up the ſame Manufactories; which if the War continues, will be ſo Eſtabliſhed, that neither we nor they ſhall ever ſtand in need of being beholden *to France* for them again, to the Utter and Irreparable Damage of that *Kingdom*. And thereby we ſhall vent greater Quantities of our own Commodities in return for what we receive from them: Whilſt our *Trade* with *France* did nothing but furniſh us with *Trifles* in Lieu of thoſe vaſt Sums of Sterling they have drawn from us. And though we ſhall in a great Meaſure Enrich ſeveral of our *Confederate* Neighbours, as well as Advantage our ſelves, yet it will never put them into ſuch a condition of doing us hurt, as our *Trade* with *France* hath done.

Let us then embrace the offer'd occaſion, which by Improving our *Trade*, and Enriching the Nation, will afford us freſh, and almoſt certain hopes of Victory, under the Conduct of a *Daring* and *Couragious King*, who ſeems to be a *Bleſſing* from Heaven beſtow'd upon us to re-advance the *Engliſh* Spirit, which the Luxury and Effeminacy of the *Late Reigns* had Stifled and Debauched, and not ſuffer our ſelves to Slumber in a Dangerous Indifference, till Invincible Miſchiefs awake us, to ſee our *Neighbours* Subdu'd, our *Trade* Expir'd, and a *Triumphant* Enemy at our Doors. And then I doubt not but that ſince the Safeties both of Us and our Allies are floating in one Common Bottom, and Fortifi'd by Mutual Intereſts, our Joynt Deſigns being vigorouſly puſh'd on, the Ballance of *Chriſtendom*, will ſoon be reduc'd to it's proper Standard and *England* once more be able to hold the Scales of *Europe*.

LONDON,

Printed for *Samuel Crouch*, at the Corner of *Popes-Head-Alley*, next *Cornhil*; 1693.

THE CAUSES OF OUR *PRESENT CALAMITIES*

In reference to the

Trade of the Nation

FULLY DISCOVERED,

With the moſt proper Expedient to Remedy the ſame.

Whereby the War *it ſelf may become as certainly Advantageous, as a* Peace *will be Deſtructive.*

Humbly Preſented by

James Whiſton.

WHilſt *England* had few or no Rivals in *Trade*, and the Riches of the World flow'd into her Lap, ſhe Lived at Eaſe (ſlumbring in the Downy *Bed* of Peace) wallowed in Pleaſures, and had no other Unhappineſs but in being too happy ; Her Abundance begot Idleneſs, and that a Stupid Security ; ſo that ſhe was not at Leizure, either to Improve her own Advantages, or Countercheck the Deſigns of her Neighbours, who Aggrandize themſelves at our Expence and Impoveriſhment. And alſo by timely making new and particular Laws in favour of *Trade* and *Navigation*, and Employing Perſons fitly Qualified to Execute them. While we have all along in a dull Supinity been contented with our own Old and Imperfect Laws and ignorant Inſtruments, which have now (to our certain damage) manifeſted themſelves deſtructive of both.

But now 'tis high time to awaken all the Vital Powers of State, and rouze the very Soul of Government from this ſlothful Lethargie, to ſee

the Danger of our Condition, and provide for a Remedy; For if the Kingdom conſults either her Safety or Greatneſs, the only means of acquiring thoſe Signal Bleſſings, is, by making her ſelf Miſtreſs of the Seas, which can never be accompliſhed, but by the further improvement of *Navigation* and *Commerce*: That, once obtain'd (which with Submiſſion) by a *Committee* of Trade ſo Choſen and Conſtituted, as is here propoſed, may undoubtedly be Effected) ſhe has a fair Aſſurance, (without the Horrour of much War, Hazard of Mighty Armies, and Charge of Numerous Garriſons) of gaining the Chief Trade of the World, which we above all Nations upon Earth, have at this time, not only the faireſt Opportunity, but the greateſt Neceſſity of Endeavouring to obtain. Foraſmuch as the Strength or Weakneſs, Wealth or Poverty of this Kingdom wholly depends upon the Good or Ill Management of Foreign *Trade*, into which (as into a wide Wilderneſs) Thouſands are Enter'd, yet few or none (though of the largeſt Experience) are able to comprehend the vaſt Advantages thereby accruing to the Publick. For oftentimes the Merchant may get when the Publick loſes; both which ought to be Jointly provided for, ſince it is not Juſt that either ſhould be prejudiced; in regard the Publick muſt be taken care of, and the Merchant is as it were the Steward of the Kingdoms' Stock, which by his Good or Ill Management, proportionably either Languiſhes or Increaſes.

Therefore how highly is it the Indiſpenſable Concernment of the Government, to make it their utmoſt Care and Labour to Underſtand, Preſerve, and improve this *one thing neceſſary*, which ſince Trade hath been known, hath never been rightly managed, and without which Amendment we can never be happy: But if we gain the Aſcendant over her (who is now the Worlds moſt Celebrated and Courted Miſtreſs) we ſhall without undertaking much of the Toyls of *Alexander* and the *Cæſars*, make our ſelves in effect Maſters of the Four Quarters of the Earth, and all *England* become as one City of *Trade*, and the General *Exchange* of the World.

Hereby the Nation will be abundantly Enriched, and Money being the very Life of War, and the Sinews of all Publick Action, we ſhall be enabled to bring the World into a *Dependant* Awe, ſend out our Superfluities at what Profit we pleaſe, and alſo return the richeſt Commodities of the Remoteſt Climates at our own Prices: The People will be Contented, and the Exchequer maintained in a Full Spring *Tide*, ready to encounter all Emergencies; ſo that it can't be within the reach of the Worlds United Power to do us prejudice.

Neither will the Subject only, but His Majeſty alſo reap an Equal Advantage: It will render him a King of Free and able Men, which is far more Glorious than to be a King of *Slaves, Beggars* and *Bankrupts*: And it is an undeniable *Maxime* in all States, That 'tis leſs dangerous and diſhonour for the *Prince* to be poor, than his People; Rich Subjects can make their King Rich when they pleaſe: If He gain their Hearts, He will quickly be Maſter of their Purſes. This would exceedingly raiſe our Reputation Abroad, and enable his Majeſty to keep his Enemies in Fear, his Subjects in Peace, and his Confederates in Security.

For, Since the Introduction of the New Artillery of *Powder, Guns*, &c. and the Diſcovery of the Wealth of the *India's*, &c. War is become rather an Expence of Money than Men, and Succeſs

ceſs attends thoſe that can moſt and longeſt ſpend Money: Whence it is that Princes Armies in *Europe* are become more proportionable to their *Purſes* than to the Number of their People: So that it uncontroulably follows, that a Foreign *Trade* Managed to the beſt Advantage, will make our Nation ſo Strong and Rich, that we may Command the Trade of the World, the Riches of it, and conſequently the World it ſelf; eſpecially now a days, ſince no Obligation either of Religion or Allegiance, ſo much prevails upon Military Men as the certain proſpect of Reward, being chiefly Influenced by their *Pay*, as the Price of their *Blood*.

Neither will the perſuing theſe Propoſals, augment the Nations *Wealth* and *Power* only, but that *Wealth* and *Power* will alſo preſerve our *Trade* and *Religion*, they mutually working for the preſervation of each other, and vaſtly increaſe Induſtrious People: And ſince thoſe who live by the Arts, are far more in Number than they who are Maſters of the Fruits, we ought the rather to Maintain the Endeavours of the Multitude, in whom doth conſiſt the greateſt Strength and Riches both of *King* and *Kingdom*.

Where *Trade* is, there will be Imployment: Where Imployment is, thither People will reſort: And where People reſort, there will be a Conſumption of Commodities, and thereby the Publick Revenue will be raiſed, ſo that would we once make *Trade* flouriſh, we need not doubt, but People from all parts of the *Globe*, would reſort hither to enjoy themſelves, and Improve their Stocks: For Trade is the *Life-Blood* that runs through the Veins of the Nation, that moves, maintains, and enlivens the whole Body of the People from the meaneſt Cottage, to the *Royal Throne*; So Bountiful is it, that it would extend it ſelf to all Sorts, and Conditions of Men.

And though moſt Nations are ſenſible of this great Benefit (particularly the *Dutch* and *French*) who owe their Strength and Greatneſs to the Favour of *Trade*, yet neither of them are able to compare with us, either in Quantities of Native Commodities, Manufactures, and Artiſts, or of Neighbourhood to the Sea, Convenient Ports, Goodneſs of Shipping, great Numbers of Rich Merchants, and Tradeſmen (who have beyond others a Natural *Genius* of Underſtanding the Miſtery of *Trade*,) Able Mariners, Proviſion of Victuals, &c. All which happily concur in our Dominions (divided from all the World beſides by a *Wall* of Water) as if God and Nature had deſigned this *Iſland* for the Grand *Market* of the *Univerſe*.

Not only the Increaſe of Seamen, and Shipping (thoſe *Bulwarks* of the *Britiſh* Empire,) the Incouragement of Manufactories, but the Increaſe of Induſtrious Inhabitants, (which if duely Imploy'd can never be too many, their Multitudes being always the Original Riches, as well as Strength of this Nation) and the raiſing the Value of Land, and Improving of Rents, the Products of good Husbandry, and in fine, all the Happineſs and Glory of *England* depends upon the Encouragement and good Management of *Trade*; which for want thereof (being outdone by our Neighbours) is ſo far declined, that it now cries aloud for all the Art and Induſtry of the *Government* to Regain and Preſerve her from utter Ruine: For except the Breaches made in her, are ſpeedily Repair'd, the Nation muſt unavoidably ſink into *Clans*, and Confuſion.

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Wherefore ſince *Schools*, *Univerſities*, *Inns of Court* and *Colledges* have been Erected for the Advancement of *Arts* and *Learning* with *Regulations* and *Inſpectors* for the better Government of their ſeveral Faculties, which are out of all Compariſon with the Fruits of a duely regulated *Trade*, by which they are all maintain'd: And withall conſidering that this Great *Lady* (affecting Freedom and Security hath no Inclination to continue under the *Arbitrary* Power of *France*, nor the uncertain Fate of *Holland*; with whom ſhe hath reſided only as a Sojournour) (notwithſtanding ſhe hath been very highly careſs'd and embrac'd by them) is ready to eſpouſe both our Intereſt and Nation, and with her ſelf bring in Dowry the Treaſures of the World, if we would but vouchſafe to give her a ſpeedy and kind Entertainment; being very ſenſible of the great Advantage we give her, not only by our Free Enjoyment of Civil Rights, and Properties, but by knocking off the Shackles upon Conſcience, the Continuance of which ſo long Depopulated this Nation, both by diſcouraging Ingenious Perſons from Reparing hither, and by forcing thoſe of our own Country to ſeek Freedom elſewhere, and cramping the Induſtry of others that remain, by rendring them a prey to each other: Which deadly Wound did not end here, but Debauchery and Prophaneneſs were increas'd to ſuch a Degree, that the Nation was diſſolved in Luxury, and Intemperance, whilſt the *French* had the Wit to take the Advantage of our Negligence, by Encouraging Induſtry and Commerce (which all the while we were Labouring to overthrow and undervalue,) By which means chiefly he is become ſo troubleſome to us, and ſo dreadful to ſome of our Neighbours.

How abſolutely neceſſary is it then that all poſſible endeavours be made (as the Examples of our Neighbours Succeſsful Induſtry, and our own Sloth and neglect ſufficiently warn us) to ſtudy the ableſt Means and Methods for Improvement of *Trade*, to be conſidered and diſcuſſed by proper Judges of the Caſe, (*viz.* a Select *Society* or *Committee* of *Traders* accordingly Skill'd and Experienced:) By which means we ſhould ſoon feel the warm Beams thereof extending their Bountiful Influence over the whole Kingdom.

Upon the Fitneſs of Perſons choſen depends the Good or Ill Succeſs of this Great Deſign. For, the Arts-Man is ever the beſt Councellour in his own Profeſſion, and every Honeſt Able Man is ſafeſt to be Credited in the better Improvement of the Miſtery he profeſſes. If the buſineſs of Salvation be in in Debate, we apply our ſelves to ſome profeſſing the *Miniſtry*: If the Diſpute be concerning the *Title* to an Eſtate, we deſire the Judgment of a *Lawyer*: If Sick, we Conſult a *Phyſitian*: So when the *Trade* of a Nation is to be Secured or Advanced, the *Merchants* and *Tradeſmans* Advice is queſtionleſs beſt able to accompliſh the ſame: For let any Vers'd in *Trade* but reflect, how many Interfering Accidents belong to that Miſtery, and how many various Shapes every Branch of it hath taken before it arriv'd to Perfection; and they will conclude it impoſſible for Noblemen and Gentlemen not Educated in *Trade*, ever to Arrive at a perfect Underſtanding of the Matters in Queſtion: for want of which their Judgments are Abus'd by Clamour, Importunity, Prejudice, Partiality, or ſome other prevailing Bias; and ſeldom or never if the Matter be of Importance enough to require Debating, come to a right Deciſion; to the manifeſt Abuſe of the People,

Dammage

Dammage of the Nation, and Diſparagement of that *Council* or *Committee*.

Therefore that the Predominancy of that *many headed-Monſter* Private *Intereſt*, that hath ſpun ſo fine a Thread, and twiſted it ſelf into ſo many Diſguiſes, may not inſinuate any Prejudice againſt this Propoſal: This Eſtabliſhment will be no ways an Infringement of *Royal* Prerogative, nor any Intrenchment upon the Priviledges, or Invaſion of the Province of our *High Court of Parliament*. On the contrary, it will be an uſeful Aſſiſtance and Eaſe to both, more eſpecially to that Council, neceſſarily Subminiſtring to them, in the due Inſpection and Inquiry into Matters, and Things, which cannot ſo fully fall under their Cognizance and Examination, and accordingly be more Reputably and Commodiouſly handed up to them for their Approbation: Their Doors and Ears being always open to the pooreſt Perſon, that ſhall offer any thing of publick Advantage.

This Committe muſt be Capable of opening a yet much fairer Light, and Inſight into *Trade*, (with Submiſſion) even to the Wiſdom of *Parliaments* themſelves; who may thereby be the better enabled to Redreſs all thoſe Male-Adminiſtrations, and Non-improvements of *Trade*, which through the difficulty of Acceſs, and the Multiplicity of their other Affair and Fatigues, cannot ſo eaſily fall under a ſufficient *Parliamentary* Inquiry.

It is an Infallible Truth that we cannot long continue as we are; And that we can never *Meliorate* but by this, or ſuch like Method as here propoſed: Without ſome ſuch Helps and Succours as may be drawn from hence, we muſt go from one Diſtraction to another, till we come to be utterly deſtroyed. So that if the Earneſt Expectations of the People be diſappointed, by making uſe of Unſuitable Expedients, the *Ship* of this *Common-Wealth* (which by Embracing the propoſed Methods may be in a fair way of entring into a Safe *Harbour*) on the contrary will be driven to Sea again in a Storm, and muſt expect another favourable Wind to ſave it, and God knows whether ever that may come. For the Poize and Ballance of Affairs is not now as in former Ages. The Bulk of *France* is grown too unweildy for the reſt of the World; and we have (morally ſpeaking) no hopes of Redemption, from being enſlav'd by her, if any yet greater Weight be added to her Scale.

It is humbly propoſed. That the *Parliament* make an Act to command the Sheriffs of *London*, to give Notice to the ſeveral Merchandizers (hereafter mentioned) to meet at a certain time to chuſe *Annually* Repreſentatives, by a *Ballating* Box, to ſit at *Guildhall* in *London*, as a *Committee* fully Authoriz'd and Impower'd to Enquire and Examine into all Matters relating to Trade.

The Reaſons for Chuſing theſe Repreſentatives by a *Ballating* Box appear: Firſt, In that it is humbly conceived that the *Parliament* are not, nor can be ſo proper Judges of the Abilities of Perſons fit to ſerve in this Commiſſion as *Traders*, moſt of the Members of that Honourble Body being ſuch, whoſe Occaſions never led them into any deep and intimate Acquaintance with Affairs of this Nature.

Beſides, ſhou'd they be otherways choſen, it might create a Jealouſy that they were not a free Committee, but under the Influence ſo

that Power that choſe them, which wou'd diſcourage many Perſons from making thoſe Diſcoveries, which they would otherwiſe do.

And it wou'd be of unſpeakable Satisfaction to Inferior *Traders*, and indeed to the whole People in general, to have the chief Direction of their Concerns, nay the very Means of their Livelihood, committed to the Aſſiſtance of ſuch Perſons whom they themſelves have approved of, and of whoſe Integrity and Sufficiency they are fully convinced.

In *London*,	In *London*,
2 *Eaſt-India* Company	*that are not in any other Commiſſion.*
2 *African* Company	2 *Nevis* and *Antego*
2 *Turkey*-Company	2 *Montſerat* and St. *Chriſtophers*
2 *Italy*	2 *Jamaica*
2 *Spain*	2 *Virginia* and *Mary-land*
2 *Portugal*	2 *New York* and *New-England*
2 *Barbadoes*	2 *Eaſt-Country*
2 *Silk Manufactures*	2 *Hamborough* and *Holland*
6 Maſters of Ships and 2 Shipwrights, *choſen by the Maſters of* Trinity Houſe	2 *Canaries* and *Madera's*.

Now ſuppoſe there be two of each Faculty here Mentioned choſen, the number will amount but to thirty ſix in all, and allowing for Sickneſs and Each Man's particular Avocations and Buiſineſs, there will not at moſt meet above Twenty together, at one time with another, which at Ten Shillings A piece for each time, and meeting 3 times *per* Week, is 30 *l. per* week, and *per Ann.*——— 1560

The Chief Clerk and Servants *per Ann.*——— 0500

Neceſſary Charges, as the Commiſſioners ſhall appoint——— 0500

In all 3500

That they have power to Receive all Overtures relating to *Trade*, and to Grant Rewards ſuitable to thoſe Diſcoveries or Services that ſhall be rendred by any Perſon, out of the profit of their ſundry Diſcoveries, or otherwiſe, according as the Nature of ſuch Diſcovery ſhall be. To which Effect there are Thouſands who would offer conſiderable Matters of vaſt Improvements did they know once whom to apply to.

That there be a Regiſter of their Votes for, and againſt every Matter.

That whatever Propoſals are offered to the Committee, ſhall be read three times before they be Rejected, and their Reaſons for ſuch Rejection ſhall be Annexed.

That the Committee ſhall have power to chuſe their Officers, and to allow Salleries (as before-mention'd) which they ſhall ſignifie by Certificate to the *Lords of the Treaſury*, who ſhall be Authoriz'd and Oblig'd to pay the ſame, together with the Ten Shillings apiece for the Commiſſioners, and ſuch Rewards as can't be taken out of ſome Propoſals.

That the ſaid Commiſſioners ſhall be oblig'd to give his Majeſty (and Parliament when ſitting) an Account from time to time, of the growing Emoluments of Trade, and of the Obſtructions of the General-Improvement; That ſo from ſuch Reports his Majeſty and the Parliament may be better Advis'd, how to make Laws ſuitable for the Encouragement of the Publick Benefit.

That

That no Perſon be choſen as a Member of this Committee, that holds any other Imployments under, or Receives any Rewards or Penſions from the Crown than herein mentioned.

Innumerable and almoſt Infinite are the Benefits which both King and People will reap from ſuch a Committee: And this Propoſer is ready to Impart to the ſaid Committee ſeveral Propoſals of Conſiderable Importance, whereby he doubts not but they will be Enabled to Accompliſh all the great Deſigns here mention'd, too Voluminous for him particularly to inſert, or indeed to make Intelligible without mature Debates before Perſons experienc'd in theſe Matters.

Whereof I ſhall only at preſent give a hint or two. Particularly, If it be propoſed to this Committee, that they humbly recommended to the *Parliament* the ſetting up a Common *Inſurance*, who ſhall appoint what time ſhips ſhall go out, and by whom it ſhall be adjuſted, according to the Guns and Men, how much each Ship's Goods ſhall pay *per Cent.* to each part of the World, which will be an Encouragement towards the building of Great Ships. *And* the better to Engage all Perſons to aſſiſt in the promoting and carrying on ſo juſt and profitable a Deſign, *That* all Commiſſioners of the *Admiralty*, *Cuſtoms*, *Exciſe*, *Navy*, *Poſt*, *Officers* of Ships, *Governors* of Caſtles, Seaports, Nay, all *Mariners* and *Seamen*, as well in the *King*'s, as the *Merchants* Service, ſhall be obliged to allow ſo much of their Pay to be Aſſeſſed and Received in ſuch manner as the *Parliament* ſhall appoint, as a fund towards the Reimburſing and making good all ſuch loſſes as ſhall happen, which together with the Continual *Præmium's* kept apart in truſty Commiſſioners hands, in all Probability would be of Incredible Service to the *Publick*, a Means to Excite every Man to do his Duty, and doubtleſs engage many Private Perſons to bring in their Money when they ſhall diſcover the great and certain advantages ariſing from it.

And alſo, that a means ſhall be offered for the Encouraging the Increaſe of Seamen, for the Service both of the Royal *Navy* and *Merchants*, without the neceſſity of *Preſſing* men by Force, or Tempting them with the promiſe of enlarging their Pay, and with which they ſhall be abundantly more contented, than now they are; which with many more valuable Propoſals, this *Propoſer* is ready to make out to the full Satisfaction of the Committee.

Here we have at one View the Diſeaſes of our Languiſhing State repreſented to us. Their Progreſs trac'd through the Variety of their Fits and *Paroxiſms*, and the moſt ſuitable Medicines for our Recovery plainly pointed out and ſet before us: The Embracing whereof will as undoubtedly Aſcertain our Happineſs, as the Neglect Enſure our Ruine, and Enhance our Miſery.

'Tis true indeed, that Peace is the greateſt of National Felicities, and ought to be our moſt deſirable Bleſſing, eſpecially if we look back to that Effuſion of Blood and Expence of Treaſure that has already been made. And therefore to ſound the Trumpet for the Encouragement of War muſt be ſomewhat ungrateful in our Ears. However, when thoſe Two moſt potent Motives, *Honour and Intereſt* lay that unadvoidable neceſſity upon us, That 'tis impoſſible we can Sheath our Swords with any thing leſs than giving up our Necks to a moſt certain Slavery, *War* and only

War

War is our Common Security. Peace made up with an Enemy, whoſe Power is too ſtrong, and his Fidelity too weak, is only a Cobweb-Lawn to break through at pleaſure, and a Reconciliation of Friendſhip with ſuch a Prince, is the only means to Impower him to be a more dangerous, becauſe then a more ſurprizing Enemy. Should *France* in her preſent heighth of Greatneſs give a Ceſſation to her Hoſtillity, as undoubtedly her Circumſtances as formidable as now now they are, would gladly Embrace, and poſſibly her ſelf make the firſt Court for a Peace, (how Inglorious a one to us I will not determine) 'tis certain She can never give a Ceſſation to her Ambition: And 'tis as certain that War is only Rak'd up, not Quench'd, when the Coals of Ambition are ſtill Glowing, that at any convenient Rupture may ſet it freſh a Blazing. To that *Aſpirer* that ſo viſibly aims at Univerſal *Monarchy*, Univerſal Peace can be no more than Diſguiſe and Stratagem. The Snake in the Graſs is but too notoriouſly to be ſuſpected under ſo falſe, how ſeemingly fair Bed of Flowers. In ſhort, in any preſent Accommodation with *France*, her holding her hand will be no other than to take Breath to enable her to make a ſtronger Blow.

Theſe Unanſwerable Truths conſidered, all Thoughts of preſent Peace with *France* carry that pernicious Face, that the Conſequences muſt be fatal. For any ſuch Peace will be more grievous than a State of War. For our Neceſſary and Continual Watchfulneſs and Caution under ſuch a Peace would put us to ſuch a Charge, ſuch a Lingring and Continued Expence, that muſt be Infinitely more Frightful than the whole Load of a Vigorous and Puſhing War. 'Tis true, we may Flatter our ſelves with a ſhort hope of Reſt, but then we muſt ſleep in Armour, if we think to wake ſafe.

Thus far appears the Viſible Neceſſity of Continuing the War with *France*, as to our Safety. Now let us conſider the Motives for Continuing that War, as to our Profit and Advantages we ſhall receive from it. If it were poſſible a preſent Peace could be made with *France*, even without the forementiond Frights and Hazards, That Safety and Security ſhould ſo hemm us round, that that Turbulent *Monarch* ſhould give us no Terrours nor Alarms; and conſequently give us ſome ſmall Retrenchment of our Cautionary Charge and Expence, yet what will be the Iſſue of this Peace? Firſt, We reſtore him the Free Trade with *England*; in which *France* receives Immenſe Sums *per Annum* of our Money more and above our Commerce in Goods Exchang'd with them. Next it will reſtore him all that free Commerce again with the reſt of the World, which during the War, has been ſo conſiderably Curtail'd, to the Intire Eaſe of all his now groaning Subjects, to the heartning his Tir'd and Fatigu'd Armies, and to the full Repleniſhing of his own (at preſent Exhauſted) Treaſures: And if at this Ebb of his Exchequer, with all thoſe Encumbrances, he is able to ſtand againſt the United Forces of Chriſtendom; What will ſeveral Recruiting Years of Peace add to his Power? but the rendring him ſo much yet ſtronger, as to ſtart out again into ſome new War, and pour that Torrent upon us, (when leaſt ſuſpected, and when we are leaſt provided) which all *Europe* may not be able to ſtemm, And what then follows, Let our moſt dreadful Apprehenſions imagine.

Now under our preſent indiſpenſible Neceſſity of War, the Publick Benefits and Great End of this Committee of *Trade* will be this, That beſides

beſides the Impoveriſhing, and conſequently weakning of *France*, by Their care of Securing our Navigation from the *French* Rapine, &c. They will likewiſe be able ſo far to Improve our preſent Trade, That our Additional Advantages thereby Gain'd to the Nation, ſhall more than pay for the War to the Eaſing of the greateſt part of our Burthen, and thereby the Chearing our Cauſe, and Edging our Swords; whilſt *England* has moreover this further Priviledge above the reſt of the *Confederacy*, that whilſt the War is within their Bowels, we have the Happineſs of ſeeing it removed from our Doors. Our Purſes only feel the Pain of it, and this Remedy is the only Means to Cure that Pain; together with many Unvaluable Helps this Committee will be able to ſupply the Government withal.

Were it not too Ungrateful a Theme (for what it is more diſtaſtful than the Remembrance of paſt Glories, and the Upbraidings of preſent ſhame?) The bare Recollection of our former Honour, and the Reflection on our preſent Remiſsneſs, would be ſufficient to awake our Drowſie Lethargy, and Exalt the *Engliſh Genius* into the Noble Sphear of Ancient Grandure. Can we pretend to have *Engliſh* Blood in our Veins, and ſuffer the Inſulting *Monſieur* to Raviſh our Darling *Miſtreſs* under our very Noſes! To Commit a Rape upon our *Trade* in our own *Channel*, and on our own Coaſt? Have our *Fore-fathers* with Expence of their blood and almoſt inſupportable Toyl paſt through an *Ocean* of hazards to Eſtabliſh our Title, and Aſſert the *Engliſh* right to the Seas, to extend our Trade and Commerce beyond our Plantations, and join'd the moſt diſtant parts of the World in a Correſpondence with us? Have they done thus much for us, and ſhall we diſparage their Labours, and Reproach our ſelves by a Stupid and Supine Negligence? Have we not formerly been the Envy, as well as Terror of our Neighbours? Elſe why have they of late ſo induſtriouſly labour'd to bereave us of our peculiar Advantage, *Trade*, except they believ'd their Intereſt to conſiſt in our Loſs, and that the Acquiſition of ſo Rich a *Prize* alone, would in reality place them as much above us, heretofore Eſteem'd them beneath our ſelves? Is a *Jewel* of ſuch Estimation not worth the looking after, whoſe Beauty has Engaged the Hearts and Eyes of all that ever ſaw it? Whoſe ſingle Value is of that Importance, That whoſoever poſſeſſes it, has laid the Foundation of a Laſting and Continued Greatneſs?

Let us Reflect now among our ſelves, how much it would redound to our Diſhonour, to be blind in thoſe Matters wherein our Anceſtors have ever had the Glory of Prudence and Foreſight. Infinite is the Reputation this little Iſland hath formerly atchiev'd abroad, upon as many ſeveral Accounts as ſhe has had occaſion to Employ her Subjects in Foreign Actions. But the Great Knowledge and Succeſs of her Inhabitants in the Miſtery of *Trade* hath ſet her ſo much upon the riſing Ground, and from that Eminence preſented her with ſo charming a Face, that they who neglected Courting her, were at the ſame time in Revenge upon themſelves compell'd to envy her. And can we now ſuffer ſuch a *Beauty* to be Raviſhed; Such a Glory to be Sullyed, by the Vain glorious attempts of that very Nation, that hath ſo often trembled at the ſound of *Engliſh* Arms, and muſt of neceſſity (had they not forfeited all pretence to Juſtice) own their paſt and future Succeſs alone to our Careleſneſs and Imprudence!

Let us therefore acquit our ſelves like Men, and Convince the Doubtful World that the *Engliſh Lyon* is awake, and that our Councils at home, and our Armies abroad are able ſtill to make good the Reputation of our Records. The ſole Settlement of *Trade* would in Effect do our Buſineſs: The Eſtabliſhment of *That* is an inexhauſted Spring of Happineſs. It would make War it ſelf more Elegible and Eaſie than a Diſhonourable and Conſtrained Peace. The General Inconveniencies of it would hardly be felt, and that which to others is an Impoveriſhment and Calamity, would to us be an Augmentation of Riches and Security. Nor would our Soldiers then be leſs terrible in the Field, than our Merchants thrivingly Glorious in the City: The one Depends on the other, and if the latter be ſubſtantially maintained, the former can never fail of Succeſs. For as the Caſe ſtands now, there are but two ways, *Victory* or *Slavery*, We muſt either make the *French* ſtoop to us, or be forced to ſubmit to them. Whatever the *Confederates* may obtain from,them when they ſee their Opportunity, I don't know; but this I am ſure of, there remains no Terms of Peace for us,but what would fix an Everlaſting Infamy upon the *Engliſh* Name. In ſhort, the Greatneſs of *England* and *France* is incompatible. If they riſe, we muſt fall; and the Richer they Grow, the poorer we ſhall be. Their Glory will be Erected on our Ruine, and their Honour founded on our Shame.

Let us Aſſume then a Noble Reſolution, like that of the *Old Romans* againſt *Carthage*, who reſolv'd never to lay down their Swords till they had Humbled that City, till they had left her never a Fort at Land, nor Ship at Sea. I would not be thought a *Boutefeu* and *Incendiary*, by perſwading to continue the War, did I not from my Soul believe, that the Embracing the *Method* here propoſed would abundantly Enable the Government to ſupport the Charge of it, and that a Peace at this time, would Introduce far greater and more certain Calamities. For if the *French King*, either by Force or Fraud (for he's for any Game rather than be Idle) Extends his Conqueſts through the *Confederacy*, we can expect no other favour but to be the laſt Devour'd, or baſely Impos'd upon. Let us therefore purſue our Reſolutions, and take the Advantages that are now put into our hands by Erecting ſuch a *Committee*. We may if we pleaſe make the War it ſelf Subminiſter to *Trade*, and be a means of Enlarging *Ours*, whilſt at the ſame time we beat the *French* out of *Theirs*. Beſides, Can we boaſt of any thing we ever got by a Peace with *France*? 'Tis to be attributed to our Improvidence alone, they have got ſo much by the War. Had we prevented their taking our Merchant Men, *France* had been Beggar'd before now, and War had ended. They have ſupported themſelves at our Expence: Had we been more Careful, they had been leſs Powerful. The very Ships he hath taken from us hath ſerved to Equip his Royal Navy, and ſo much Encourged his Privateers, that they are become the Nurſery of all his Seamen, without which he had never been able to ſend his Fleet to Sea. Nay, ſo haughty is he grown by theſe Succeſſes, that he hath often threatned to Land an Army upon us, and Invade us with our own Ships. In ſhort, our Loſſes maintain a very great Charge of this War: For if our own Manufactures had been carefully Protected out, and the vaſt Number of Ships and rich Merchandizes, that by our Neglect only, he has taken from us, been ſafely *Convoy-*

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ed Home, the Product thereof would more than have paid all the Expences of our Wars. So that if theſe Miſcarriages are provided againſt for the future, it is impoſſible but that the War muſt be more Beneficial to us than Peace: Seeing it is beyond Contradiction, evident that our Commerce *There*, is as Miſchievous to us, as Advantagious to them: Whether we reſpect the Open or Clandeſtine *Traffick*. Firſt in the Quantity, by the vaſt over-Ballance of their Commodities, and next in the Quality, Thoſe which they receive from us, being altogether Neceſſary and Uſeful for them whilſt we Import nothing thence; but what we had better be without, and ſuch, which if our Vanity did not conſume for them, muſt in Effect periſh on their hands to the Infinite prejudice of that King and People.

But if there be a Neceſſity that our Luxury muſt be indulged, there is nothing to that purpoſe that *France* could afford, which the Induſtry of our *Friends* and *Confederates* cannot ſupply us withal: Having of late in their ſeveral Countries ſet up the ſame Manufactories; which if the War continues, will be ſo Eſtabliſhed, that neither we nor they ſhall ever ſtand in need of being beholden *to France* for them again, to the Utter and Irreparable Damage of that *Kingdom*. And thereby we ſhall vent greater Quantities of our own Commodities in return for what we receive from them: Whilſt our *Trade* with *France* did nothing but furniſh us with *Trifles* in Lieu of thoſe vaſt Sums of Sterling they have from us. And though we ſhall in a great Meaſure Enrich ſeveral of our *Confederate* Neighbours, as well as Advantage to our ſelves, yet it will never put them into ſuch a condition of doing us hurt, as our *Trade* with *France* hath done.

Let us then embrace the offer'd occaſion, which by Improving our *Trade*, and Enriching the Nation, will afford us freſh, and almoſt certain hopes of Victory, under the Conduct of a *Daring* and *Couragious King*, who ſeems to be a *Bleſſing* from Heaven beſtow'd upon us to readvance the *Engliſh* Spirit, which the Luxury and Effeminacy of the *Late Reigns* had Stifled and Debauched: The ſucceſs of whoſe Arms *Abroad* has been obſtructed by nothing more, than our uſing unſuitable Methods, and improper Inſtruments in the Management of our Affairs at *Home*: And not ſuffer our ſelves to Slumber in a Dangerous Indifference, till Invincible Miſchiefs awake us, to ſee our *Neighbours* Subdu'd, our *Trade* Expir'd, and a *Triumphant* Enemy at our Doors. And then I doubt not but that ſince the Safeties both of Us and our Allies are floating in one Common Bottom, and Fortifi'd by Mutual Intereſts, our Joint Deſigns being vigorouſly puſh'd on, the Ballance of *Chriſtendom*, will ſoon be reduc'd to its proper Standard, and *England* once more able to hold the Scales of *Europe*.

The Subſtance of this Diſcourſe has been ſeveral times Printed by the Author, but now Corrected and Enlarged is Reprinted by Special Command.

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E 220
H 22.

TO THE HONOURABLE THE Commons of England ASSEMBLED IN PARLIAMENT.

A Short Account of One of the Grand Grievances of the Nation, Humbly Presented by James Whiston.

With Submission to your Honours,

THAT State or City which would preserve it self in good Order, and free from the disturbances of Ill Government, must cherish the just Impeachments and Accusations of the People, against those who contrary to Law, through Ambition, Avarice, Pride, Cruelty, Oppression, Extortion, Violation or Corruption of Law, *&c.* seek to destroy their Liberties, Properties and Right, which have long been a very severe Judgment over this Nation. But now by God's Mercy, the Extraordinary Goodness of Our King, and Your Great Prudence, We hope to see the many Grievances (which this Land Mourns under) redressed; Illegal proceedings punish'd; and Oppression so discountenanced, that succeeding Times shall not dare to barter Justice for Gold, nor sacrifice our Priviledges to Riot, nor truck away the Liberty of their Countrey for a little Court Holy-Water.

The Nation being thus redrest and secured against Tyranny and Oppression, *&c.* it will not only divert God's Judgments which hang over its head, but greatly improve their Riches, increase the Inhabitants, and thereby much lessen the burthen of Taxes, *&c.*

It cannot sure be censured as unseasonable (because always just and necessary) to remind this Honourable House, in whose power only the Remedy lies, of an eminent Inconvenience to the Nation, which is the Sale of Publick Offices; In reference to which, I shall chiefly confine my self at present to the Honourable City of *London*, the Envy of *Europe*, *Rome*'s Terrour, *England*'s Heart, where the Vital Spirits circulate, and the Grand Pattern by whose Measures smaller Corporations are apt to make their Precedents.

That which I therefore humbly offer to Consideration is, That 'tis Dishonourable and of very dangerous Consequence, to Expose publick Offices and Places to Sale. For it deflowr's the Virgin *P*urity of Justice by stopping the Avenues that lead to her *P*alace, with Mercenary Encumbrances, Expoſes the *P*urchasers to almost inevitable

Temptations, and gives an inlet and plauſible Colour for defending Injuſtice, Bribery, Extortion and Oppreſſion. But to double and treble the value, to manage them for the beſt advantage of the Seller, and to put him upon the Rack of Improvement too; what is it but to beſpeak the unfitteſt Men, either through want of Honeſty or Experience that we can meet with, to manage theſe Affairs and *Places* in which Juſtice, Reaſon and *Prudence*, require the moſt upright and moſt judicious perſons that can be procured.

Becauſe the Fees of Attorney's, Clerks, Serjeants, Goalers, &c. in the Courts of *London* are vaſtly raiſed, through the increaſe of Injuſtice, by reaſon of the too frequent, malicious and impertinent Actions, and general Corruption among them: Yet no Magiſtrate ought from thence to raiſe the value of an unlawful Sale, becauſe he finds a numerous ſort of *People* thriving and doing well, by living and doing ill. And the ſame Reaſon holds againſt the Keepers of *Priſons*, who would never give ſuch Exceſſive Rates for their *Places*; nor could they live at ſuch an extravagant height of *Pride* were they not wicked Grinders of the *Poor*; Men that lay the whole deſign of their Advantage upon the Calamities of the Miſerable; at which the Magiſtrate may truly be ſaid too too much to connive, who ſuffers his Coffers to be fill'd with theſe Golden Temptations, becauſe he ſees them cloathed ſo rich, and grow ſo Fat upon the Ruines of the Unfortunate; which is quite contrary to the Office of the true Magiſtrate, who ought to have a careful Eye upon the growth of Oppreſſion, to curb and remove the Exorbitancies of Injuſtice, and to Sear away the proud Fleſh of Avarice and Rapine, and not to ſell Impunity to the Evil-doer. Therefore it is not to be queſtion'd, That whoever receives Money for any publick *Place*, ſuch *Perſon* does but receive a publick Bribe, which only Cuſtom, and perhaps too common Connivance juſtifies. For never any Man, came to any Office by Money, but he was forced to exerciſe his Authority wickedly and unjuſtly. He that buys muſt ſell or he loſes by the Bargain. Which makes the publick Offices of *London*, like Friars, to which Sheep repairing for ſhelter, loſe a Lock.

If an Appeal be made to Holy Scripture, there is moſt certainly no Learning under the Sun ſo Chymical, that can extract the leaſt drop of Authority from thence, for the Sale of publick Juſtice or its Dependencies; but exceſſive penalties it may find enough, upon all manner of Extortion, and upon all thoſe that connive at, and ſuffer it; ſo ſeverely menaced, and ſo truly threatned by Him that never fails to perform, that nothing but a fatal Irony can excuſe the contempt and neglect thereof, as if the Ears of *Profit* could not hear the Cries of the *Poor* for the thundering Noiſe of God's Judgments, ſo ſeverely denounc'd on their behalf. However they who require more particular ſatisfaction, may read that Excellent Oration of the *Prophet Samuel*, which he made upon the Reſignation of his Government.

Being thus Baniſhed from the Commonwealth of *Iſrael*, this Tenent finds no better Entertainment among the Heathen, with whom we find theſe two Maxims, like two Golden *Pillars* ſupporting the moſt flouriſhing, and moſt Victorious Cities in the World, which *Ariſtotle* hath not been a little Induſtrious to maintain. Firſt, *That the Sale of Offices is the greateſt wrong that can be offer'd to a Commonwealth.* Secondly, *That Money ought not to buy thoſe Places, which may, nay ought to be the Reward of Virtue, and are the fitteſt means to ſupply the Neceſſities of Good Men.* The Sale of Offices in the flouriſhing times of the *Athenians* was abominated, and by the *Lacedemonians* exploded as a Crime: and the *Roman* Empire in its Increaſe and flouriſhing Condition, fined and puniſhed thoſe that ſought Offices unjuſtly; and they then firſt foſtred Diſſention among themſelves, and their own Deſtruction, when they brook'd ſo patiently the *Sardonic* Scoff of *Jugurth*, *All things at* Rome *are to be had for Money.*

Certainly, the *Perſian Cambyſes* had been too ſevere, when he ſtead one of his Judges for Extortion, had he ſold him his Place, much more had he farm'd it to him at a rack Rent: Nor can we believe the ſame Judge's Son would have given an exacted ſum to ſit upon his Father's Skin, which he was forc'd to receive for his Cuſhion, being placed in his Father's Room, to terrifie him from the ſame Offence, which the King then told him would deſerve the ſame Puniſhment.

I might here repeat more of Hiſtory, but my deſign is not Prolixity. To aſcend then from Hiſtory to Reaſon, we meet with a Theſis fairly bordering upon the Law of Nature, as undeniable as Truth it ſelf; That there is nothing arms a Purchaſer

with a more confident defence of his unjuſt Dealings, than Money given for an Employment. It makes him that he bluſhes not to be accuſed of Rigor and Extortion, to be arraigned for Violence, nor values he the Frowns of Magiſtracy, while with a daring Forehead he is able to upbraid his Superiour, telling him, he had not his Place for Nothing, but paid ſoundly for it, and therefore hopes he ſhall not be debarr'd from making the beſt Advantage of what he has purchas'd at ſo dear a Rate. A Thing ſo obvious, that reprove him never ſo ſharply, never ſo ſeverely, it ſeems Colluſive and meerly Combination, ſo little does it ſignifie. For turn him out of Poſſeſſion, and the Succeeding Chapman is diſcouraged. Nor does the Judge himſelf eſcape the ſmutty cenſure of Self-intereſt and Partiality, that he only removes the old One in hopes of a better bargain from a Succeſſor, that muſt be worſe becauſe he gives more for it. Here Juſtice may be ſaid to be throughly Blind, while the Seller and Abetter throw away the Vail of Impartiality, and preſs down their Eyelids with their own Fingers. Thus, Firſt rate Offences, Miſdemeanours of the upper Form, muſt be conniv'd at and palliated, for fear of ſpoiling the Market. As for Peccadilloes, and petty Oppreſſions, they are little or not at all regarded. Yet theſe are the little Vermine that inſenſibly devour the Poor and Needy, that have moſt need of Succour. What is the difference between the Canker that indiſcernably conſumes, and the deſtructive ſpeed of *Aqua Fortis?* They both deſtroy: But the Canker far more inſenſibly, as being leſs attended by the hand of Care and Preſervation. A Miſdemeanour of *Three Hundred Pound* makes a great Noiſe; yet proves perhaps but ſingly fatal, when the ſame Sum divided into Crown Rapines ſhall deſtroy as many individual neceſſitous Families, impoveriſhed before and altogether helpleſs, without creating any other ſounds but thoſe of *neglected Lamentations*. So that the Sale of ſuch Offices is poſitively againſt the *Tenth Commandment*; as alſo againſt the ſeveral Laws of the Land (as hereafter will appear). For what greater Injury can a man do his Neighbour, than to deprive him of the greateſt Right that is due to him? To debar him of that Juſtice which ought to be afforded him in his Extremity? And not only in this manner to injure his Neighbour, but his poor Neighbour too, the *particular Client* of God himſelf? For remedy of which the Supreme *Legiſlator* made no Law, but frequent Admonitions, as if Man could not be guilty of ſo great an Impiety as to rob the Spittle, which is an accumulated Murther. It is injurious to him that ſells: for how can he reach forth his hand to receive the free boons of Mercy from the God of Pity and Compaſſion, while polluted with the Price of Rapine, Violence and Injury?

The Sale of the Keepers Places of *Ludgate*, *Newgate*, with the *Compters*, &c. and the unexpreſſible extravagant Extortion they make thereby, brings me to urge this Matter a little cloſer; which are at *Who gives moſt?* An hainous Demand in the Barter of thoſe *Shops of Cruelty*! A ſtrange piece of abſurd Severity! To ſell the Freedom of a Captive; An Uſurpation certainly beyond Law (to ſell that little Liberty which the Law has left a Priſoner) to the diſpoſal of a *Turnkey*. The Law makes him a Captive to his Creditor, and the Magiſtrate afterwards ſurrenders him up for Money a Slave to his worſe than *Argier-Keeper*? Shall the Publick Houſes built at the Cities Charge be ſold for private Lucre? So that every Room in a priſon becomes a ſhop of *Barbariſm* and *Arbitrary* Power, where the chief *Baſha* of Iniquity Exerciſes an inhumane Tyranny, and ſqueezes the very *Faces* and *Caput Mortuum* of a periſh'd Eſtate as long as the leaſt drop will come, by the ſame Art as they fetch Oyl out of Bricks; firſt heating the poor Priſoner in the Fire of his threatning Indignation, and then quenching him again in the ſweet ſhow of a little Favour, while any moiſture of Gain appears.

Here then lies the force of the *Dilemma*; Either a Priſoner for Debt may be injured in Priſon, or not. Either the Injuries repeated, are Injuries, or none. If the Negative be allow'd; then all that has been already ſaid has been to no purpoſe, and *Holy Writ* might have been more ſparing of its Exhortations. If the Affirmative be aſſerted, then he that ſells a Goaler's *Place*, &c. ſells the Liberty, the Eſtate, the *Perſon*, nay, the very Lives of the Priſoners under his Juriſdiction, ſeeing that through the Cruelty of their Keepers ſo many poor people have been ſtript to their naked Skins, and when all was gone, have been ſuffocated in Holes and Dungeons, to the loſs of many of their Lives, Diſhonour of our Nation, and Scandal of the Chriſtian Religion.

But the Civil Law, to which our own has nothing repugnant, informs us in the very words of that great Lawyer *Ulpian*, That a Priſon is a place of *Reſtraint*, and not of *Puniſhment*. That a Priſon, where there is Hunger and Thirſt is no Priſon, but a place of *Torture*. That no ſevere or bad Uſage is there to be admitted, where the Perſon in debt remains, not as a Slave, but only as a pledge and ſecurity for the Creditor's ſatisfaction. For which reaſon the Emperour *Honorius* affirmed, that it was the principal Duty of a Judge, to be frequently inform'd by the priſoners themſelves of the ſtate of their Captivity, that no Office of Humanity might be wanting to men lockt up in Confinement. And ſo merciful were thoſe Times, that if a priſoner died in Priſon, the Law preſum'd it the fault of the Keeper, who was not to deny either Food or Bedding to the perſon in Cuſtody.

But purchas'd Cruelty is now grown ſo bold, that if poor Men pay not Extortionary Fees and rack't Chamber-rent, they ſhall be crouded into Holes and Common-ſides, to be devour'd by Famine, Lice and Diſeaſes. Which being ſo undeniable, I appeal to the Tribunal of Juſtice it ſelf, by what Law, or by what Authority, not claiming under the bad Title of Illegal Cuſtom, any Sheriff, who is the immediate Goaler himſelf, and ought to receive the Cuſtody of the Priſoner *Gratis*, can ſo unkindly preſume to ſell the Deputation of any Man's Liberty and Life to the Comptrol of ſordid and imperious Avarice.

I would fain know, by what ſurmiſe of Common Senſe a *Keeper* of a *Priſon*, can demand a Recompence or Fee from a Priſoner for detaining him in Priſon? There is an Admiſſion-Fee, he cries. Alas! How is man fallen from the Image of God and his Reaſon, to believe that any Perſon can deſerve a Reward for only opening the door of Miſery and Deſtruction to annoy his Neighbour and common Friend? For being ſo kind as to admit him into the horrid Grave of Impriſonment? There is a Diſ-miſſion Fee too, but this altogether as abſurd, to demand Money for letting him go that the Law has ſet free; for opening the Door to let him out of Cuſtody whom the Receiver ought not to detain. For his Care in the Interim, let them pay him that ſet him at work. The *Priſoner* is no way beholding to him for his Care: for 'tis that which he deſires to be without. Therefore ſaies the *Civil Law* in this Caſe, if there be any thing due to a Keeper, it is due from the Creditor, whoſe duty it is to afford Nouriſhment and other Supports of Life to him whom he keeps in *Priſon*; and therefore the *Keeper* might refuſe to take the *Priſoner* into Cuſtody, till he had bargain'd with the *Creditor* for the *Priſoner*'s Maintenance, as may be obſerved out of the Antient Volumns of the moſt Learned Civilians. But now ſuch is the Confidence of a *Purchaſer*, that to regain his purchaſe Money, and maintain himſelf and his Family beſides in Luxury, *Pride* and Idleneſs, he ſells his Taphouſe at prodigious Rates; ſo that where poor men ought to have beſt and cheapeſt, they have the worſt in Quality, and the ſmalleſt in Quantity, which makes the price exceſſive. He Farms his Beds to meer *Harpies*, and his great Key to ſuch pieces of imperious Cruelty as are the worſt of Mankind. And it is a ſhame to repeat the daily Inſolencies and Indignities, which the *Priſoners* and their Friends are forc'd to receive at their hands. But ſee, I pray! whither will not lewd Precedents at laſt lead us? It will perhaps be thought impertinent to diſpute a Goalers demands for admitting us into his loathſome Manſions, when even the Common Hangman, no doubt encouraged by ſuch Examples, will ſcarce give a Malefactor a Caſt of his Office without a Bribe, demands very formally his Fees, forſooth, of the *Perſon* to be executed, and higgles with him too as nicely as if he were going to do him ſome mighty kindneſs.

There be thoſe that ſay the Dignity of the City Magiſtrate is by the Sale of Offices ſupported. But with what diſhonour do theſe Men revile the City, and the Magiſtrates of the City, at the ſame time? For ſo careful is the City to elect Men of Eſtates proportionable to there Dignity, that there is no need of any ſiniſter Aſſiſtance to maintain the City Grandeur. No ill got Gains, but Mercy, Juſtice and upright *Prudence*, are the Supports of a City. Is it not a goodly ſight to ſee the Tears of the *Poor*, congealed by a Froſt of neglected Charity and Injuſtice into a *Pearl*, glittering in the Ears of ſuch or ſuch a Lady? To behold the Scarlet of the Receiver's Magiſtracy died with the Blood of helpleſs *Innocents*, or the purchaſe of *Extortion*? To

ſee one of the Chief *Puniſhers* of Iniquity drinking Healths of forgetful plenty in *Four Hundred Pound Goblets*, the price of his own Infamy, and a Serjeant's Roguery? Such ſights as theſe perhaps we can only by Conjecture gheſs at, but the All-ſeeing Eye of Heaven beholds all theſe *Blind Bargains*, and it is the ſame thing whether the Accompt fall heavy on the Receiver or his Offspring.

London is a City whoſe Government deſervedly challenges the *Preeminence* of any City now flouriſhing throughout the Univerſe. *Rome* the Miſtreſs of the World could not Conquer her ſelf; but oftentimes lay weltring in the Blood of her own *Citizens*; nor could ſhe hinder her own ſtreets from being the Stage, whereonſo many diſmal Tragedies of Inteſtine Diſcord were Acted. Hear the reaſon from the Words of one of her own *Poets*.

'Cauſe then they Juſtice baſely Bought and Sold,
And Ancient Virtue was poſtpon'd to Gold.

But *London* has been bleſs'd with ſuch a continued Calm of Peace for ſo many Centuries of Years, that never any City yet enjoy'd. Is it not great pity that ſo harmonious a piece of Politick Government ſhould be diſturb'd and diſorder'd by violent Uſurpation? *Rome* was only rich with the prey of Rapine, wealthy in the Trophies of ſucceſsful Ambition: But *London* ſhines a famous Pile, Opulent in the Gains of honeſt Induſtry. *Rome*, the *Mart* of War and Slaughter, *London*, *Cæſar's Nobile Emporium*. But damn up the Current of her *Meum* and *Tuum*, ſeil her ſeats of Juſtice, and how will all her ſplendor be Eclips'd? *Rome* had only the dim Lamps of Morality, the obſcure Lights of ſententious *Epicuriſm* and *Stoiciſm* to guide and inſtruct her: But *London* enjoys the moſt Orient Beams, the moſt unclouded Sunſhine of Divine Truth and Doctrine. I am unwilling to urge it any farther. *Rome* was a City, than which there was none in the World more careful to relieve the poverty of her Citizens, of which in the times of her Innocence ſhe had many. No queſtion but in *London* there are many Good Men that unavoidably fall to decay: Where could the City beſtow her places more Honourably than upon ſuch? What could the City ſpeak more Magnificent in Hiſtory, than to boaſt that the very Train of her Magiſtracy was ſufficient to ſupport the chiefeſt and choiceſt of her decay'd Members, content with the Lawful and Modeſt Gains of their Employments? But on the contrary what more diſhonourable than to ſell her poor Citizens to be Dilaniated and Macerated by the hand of Injuſtice, and for Money to make ſlaughterhouſes and ſhambles of her Houſes of Reſtraint? For a City ſo fairly deckt with the precious Jewels of Freedom and Priviledge to ſell the laſt remains of a Priſoners Comfort?

This Honourable Houſe therefore being thus truly inform'd of theſe Abuſes, has from hence ſufficient Grounds to make a farther Inſpection into theſe crying Enormities. And from whence can we expect Redreſs, but from thoſe Noble and Worthy Patriots, who have already made ſo fair a progreſs toward a thorough Reformation of the paſt Miſcarriages of a Corrupt and Arbitrary Government. And indeed it would be a Crime to think that They who ſit with ſuch a ſteady reſolution to re-eſtabliſh the long neglected Order of Law and Juſtice, will omit the utter Eradicating of whatever their Great Wiſdoms ſhall judge pernicious to their Grand Deſign. So that it would be a high breach of Manners to preſs the farther Conſideration of this affair to this Auguſt Aſſembly, otherwiſe than by laying before your Honours a ſhort view of thoſe Laws already in force againſt the Sale of Offices, wherein is alſo contain'd a recital of the Laws againſt the Sale of Publick Offices already provided by our Anceſtors, as alſo of the Jaylors and other Officers Fees, with their ſeveral Duties to the Priſoners. Which though ſo ſtrongly penn'd, have hitherto, through the prevailing power of Corruption and Injuſtice, been little or not at all regarded.

This ACT was made Anno 5. 6. *Edw. 6. Cap.* 16.

THE Penalty for Buying or Selling of ſome ſort of Offices for the avoiding of Corruption which may hereafter happen to be in the Officer and Miniſters in thoſe Courts, Places or Rooms, wherein there is requiſite to be had the true Adminiſtration of Juſtice, or Services of Truſt, and to the intent that Perſons Worthy and Meet to be advanced to the Place where Juſtice is to be Miniſtred or any Service of Truſt executed, ſhould hereafter be preferred to the ſame, and no other.

Be it therefore Enacted by the King our Sovereign Lord, the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and the Commons in this preſent Parliament Aſſembled, and by the Authority of the ſame, That if any Perſon or Perſons at any time here-after Bargain or Sell any Office or Offices, or Deputation of any Office or Offices, or any Part or Parcel of any of them, or receive, have, or take any Money or Fee, Reward, or any other profit directly or indirectly, or take any Promiſe, Agreement, Covenant, Bond, or any aſſurance, to receive or have any Money, Fee, Reward, or other profit directly or indirectly, for any Office or Offices, or for the Deputation of any Office or Offices, or any part of them, or to the intent that any Perſon ſhould have, exerciſe or enjoy, any Office or Offices, or the Deputation of any Office or Offices, or any part of any of them, which Office or Offices, or any part or parcel of them, ſhall in any wiſe touch or concern the Adminiſtration or Execution of Juſtice, or the Receipt, Comptrolment, or Payment of any of the Kings Highneſs Treaſure, Money, Rent, Revenue, Account, Aulneage, Auditorſhip, or Surveying of any of the Kings Majeſties Honours, Caſtles, Mannors, Lands, Tenements, Woods, or Hereditaments; or any the Kings Majeſties Cuſtoms, or any Adminiſtration or neceſſary Attendance to be had, done or executed in any of the Kings Majeſties Cuſtom-Houſe or Houſes, the keeping of any of the Kings Majeſties Towns, Caſtles or Fortreſſes, being uſed Occupied or appointed for a Place of ſtrength and defence, or which ſhall concern or touch any Clarkſhip to be Occupied in any manner of Court of Record, wherein Juſtice is to be Miniſtred: That then all and every ſuch Perſon and Perſons that ſhall ſo Bargain or Sell any of the ſaid Office or Offices, Deputation or Deputations, or that ſhall take any Money, Fee, Reward, or profit for any of the ſaid Office or Offices, Deputation or Deputations, of any of the ſaid Offices, or any part of any of them, or that ſhall take any Promiſe, Covenant, Bond, or Aſſurance for any Money, Reward or profit to be given for any of the ſaid Offices, Deputation or Deputations of any of the ſaid Office or Offices, or any part of any of them, ſhall not only loſe and forfeit all His and Their Right, Intereſt and Eſtate, which ſuch *Perſon* or *Perſons*, ſhall then have, of, in or to any of the ſaid Office or Offices, Deputation or Deputations, or any part of any of them, or of, in, or to the Gift or Nomination of any of the ſaid Office or Offices, Deputation or Deputations, for the which Office or Offices, or for the Deputation or Deputations of which Office or Offices; or for any part of any of them, any ſuch *Perſon* or *Perſons*, ſhall ſo make any Bargain or Sale, or take, receive any Sum of Money, Fee, Reward or profit, or any promiſe, Covenant or Aſſurance to have or receive any Fee, Reward, Mony or profit: But alſo that all and every ſuch *Perſon* or *Perſons*, that ſhall give or pay any Sum of Money, Reward or Fee, or ſhall make any *Promiſe*, Agreement, Bond or Aſſurance for any of the ſaid Offices, or for the Deputation or Deputations of any of the ſaid Office or Offices, or any part of any of them, ſhall immediately by and upon the ſame Fee,

Money

Money or Reward given or paid, or upon any ſuch *Promiſe*, Covenant, Bond or Agreement, had or made for any Fee, Sum of Money, or Reward to be paid, as is aforeſaid, be adjudged a diſabled *Perſon* in the Law to all intents and purpoſes, to have, occupy or enjoy the ſaid Office or Offices, Deputation or Deputations, or any part of any of them, for the which ſuch *Perſon* or *Perſons*, ſhall ſo give or pay any Sum of Money, Fee or Reward, or make any *Promiſe*, Covenant, Bond or other Aſſurance, to give or pay any Sum of Money, Fee or Reward. *Cook. lib.* 12. 78.

And be it alſo Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That all and every ſuch Bargains, Sales, Promiſes, Bonds, Agreements, Covenants and Aſſurances as before ſpecified, ſhall be void, to and againſt Him and Them, by whom any ſuch Bargain, Sale, Bond, *Promiſe*, Covenant and Aſſurance ſhall be had or made.

Cook. Rep. Lib. 12. 78. *Hill.* 8. *Jac.*

IN this very Term in the Caſe of Dr. *Trevor*, who was Chancellour of a Biſhop in *Wales*, it was reſolved that the Office of a Chancellour and Regiſter, *&c.* in the Eccleſiaſtical Courts, are within the Statute 5 *Edw.* 6. *Cap.* 16. The Words of which Statute are, [illegible] *ſtice*; and the Words are ſtrongly Pen'd againſt Corruption of Officers, for they are, *Which ſhall in any wiſe touch or concern the Adminiſtration*, &c. And the Preamble; *And for avoiding of Corruption, which may hereafter happen to be in the Officers and Miniſters of thoſe Courts, Places, and Rooms, wherein there is requiſite to be had the true Adminiſtration of Juſtice, in Services of Truſt: And to the Intent that Perſons worthy and meet to be advanced to the Places where Juſtice is to be Miniſtred, in any Service of Truſt to be Executed, ſhould be preferred to the ſame, and none other.* Which Act being made for avoiding of Corruption in Officers, *&c.* and for the Advancement of Perſons more Worthy and ſufficient for to Execute the ſaid Offices, by which Juſtice and Right ſhall be alſo advanced,

ced, ſhall be Expounded moſt beneficially to ſuppreſs Corruption. And in as much as the Law allows Eccleſiaſtical Courts to proceed in Caſe of Blaſphemy, Hereſie, Schiſm, Incontinence, &c. And the Loyalties of Matrimonies, of Divorce, of the Right of Tithes, Probat of Wills, granting of Adminiſtrations, &c. And that from theſe proceedings depend not only the Salvation of Souls, but alſo the Legitimation of Iſſues, &c.

And that no Debt or Duty can be recovered by Executors, or Adminiſtrators, without Probat of Teſtaments, or Letters of Adminiſtrations, and other things of great conſequence; It is moſt reaſon that ſuch Officers which concern the Adminiſtration and Execution of Juſtice in theſe Points, which concern the Salvation of Souls, and the other matters aforeſaid, ſhall be within this Statute. than Officers which concern the Adminiſtration or Execution of Juſtice in Temporal matters: for this, that Corruption of Offices in the ſaid Spiritual and Eccleſiaſtical Cauſes, is more dangerous than the Officers in Temporal Cauſes; for the Temporal Judge commits the Party Convict to the Goaler, but the Spiritual Judge commits the Perſon Excommunicate to the Devil. Alſo thoſe Officers do not only touch and concern the Adminiſtration of Juſtice, &c. But alſo are Services of great Truſt, for this, that the principal End of their proceedings is, *Pro Salute Animarum*, &c. And there is no Exceptors or Proviſo in the Statute for them.

It was reſolved that ſuch Offices were within the Purview *of the ſaid Statute.*

27

Here follows the Duty of a Goaler to his Priſoners, with his, and other Officers Fees due by Law. 27

BY the Common Law we find, as *Bracton* Lib. 3. fol. 105. *Goalers are ordained to hold Priſoners, not to puniſh them.* For Impriſonment by the Law is (neither ought to be) no more than a bare reſtraint of Liberty, without thoſe illegal and unjuſt Diſtinctions of cloſe and open Priſon (as is uſual) See *Stamf.* Plc. Cro. fol. 70.

Therefore *Cook* in his 3 Inſt. 91. ſaith, *That if the Goaler keep the Priſoners more ſtrictly then he ought of right, whereof the Priſoner dieth, this is Felony in the Goaler by the Common Law. And this is the Cauſe, That if a Priſoner dye in Priſon, the Coroner ought to ſit upon him.* See alſo the ſaid *Cook* Fol. 34. Britton fol. 18

Cap. Petty Treaſon; how Priſoners are to be uſed wherein Flet. *lib.* 1. *c.* 26.

is an account of an Indictment of a Goaler for evil uſage of his Priſoner *Fol.* 35. *in Trin. Term.* 7. E. 3. *cor Rege rot.* 44.--- That whereas one *R. B.* of *T.* was taken and detained in the Priſon of *Lincoln* Caſtle, for a certain Debt of Statute Merchant, in the Cuſtody of *T. B.* Conſtable of the Caſtle *L.* aforeſaid; That the ſaid *T. B.* put the ſaid *R.* into the Common-Goal amongſt Thieves, in a filthy Priſon, contrary to the form of the Statute, *&c.* and there detained him, till he had paid him a Fine of 40 *s.* Whereupon *Cook* makes this Obſervation, *So as hereby it appeareth, where the Law requireth that a Priſoner ſhould be kept in ſafe and ſure Cuſtody; yet that muſt be without any pain or torment to the Priſoner.* 1 *E.* 3. *cap.* 7.

So *Co.* 3. Inſt. 52. ſaith, *If a Priſoner by the Dures, that is hard uſage of the Goaler, cometh to untimely Death, this is Murther in the Goaler.* And in the Law implieth Malice, in reſpect of the Cruelty.

Horn, in the Mirror of Juſtice, page 288. ſaith, *That it is an Abuſion of the Law, that Priſoners are put into Irons, or other pain, before they are Attainted.*

See alſo *Cook* 3. Inſt. 34, 35.

And *Horn* alſo pag. 34, 36. Reckons the ſtarving of Priſoners by Famine, to be among the Crimes of *Homicide* in a Goaler. *Vox populi* par. 1. f. 55, 56

Which alſo *Cook* in his 3 Inſt. Chap. 29. Title of *Felony* in *Goalers* by *Dures* of Impriſonment, *&c.* by Statute and by the Common Law. *fo.* 91.

And next, let us ſee what the Law ſaith for the Fees due to Goalers. The Mirror of *Juſtice*, pag. 288. tells us, That it is an Abaſion of the Law, that Priſoners or others for them, to *pay* any thing for their *Entries* into the Goal, or for their *Going out*: This is the Common Law, there is no Fee due to them by the Common Law. See what the Statutes ſay, The Statute of *Weſtm.* 1. *chap.* 26. ſaith. " That no Sheriff, or other " Miniſter of the King, ſhall take Reward for doing their Offices, by

" what they take of the King, if they do they ſhall ſuffer double to the " Party aggrieved, and be puniſhed at the will of the King. Under this word, *Miniſter* of the *King*, are included, *all Eſcheators, Coroners, Goalers, and the like.* See *Cook* 2 Inſt. fol. 209. affirms. And agreeable is *Stampf. pl. Coron.* 49. Nay by the Statute of 4. *E.* 3. Chap. 10. Goalers are to receive *Thieves* and *Fellons*, taking nothing by way of Fees for the receipt of them. So odious is this Extortion of Goalers that very Thieves and Felons are exempt from payment of Fees.

And we find in our Law-Books, That no Fees are due to any Officer Goaler, or Miniſter of Juſtice, but only thoſe which are given by Act of Parliament, for if a Goaler will preſcribe for any Fees, the Preſcription is void, becauſe againſt this Act of Parliament, made 3 *E.* 1. being an Act made within time of Memory, and takes away all manner of pretended Fees before; and we are ſure none can be raiſed by colour of preſcription ſince: And therefore we find by the Books of 8. *E.* 4. fol. 18. *That a Marſhal or Goaler cannot detain any Priſoner after his diſcharge from the Court, but only for the Fees of the Court* (the Court being not barred by this Statute of *Weſtm.* 1. aforementioned) *and if he do, he may be Indicted for Extortion.* And agreeable to this is the Book of 21 *E.* 7. fol. 16. where amongſt other things it's held for Law, *That if a Goaler or Guardian of a Priſon, take his Priſoners proper Garment, Cloak, or Money from him, it is a Treſpaſs, and the Goaler ſhall be anſwerable for it*: So that we may undeniably conclude, That there is no Fee at all due to any *Goaler* or *Guardian* of a Priſon from the Priſoner, but what is due unto him by ſpecial Act of Parliament.

And if a Goaler or Guardian of a Priſon, ſhall take any thing as a Fee of his Priſoner, he may and ought to be *Indicted* of *Extortion*, and upon Conviction to be removed from his Office; and if his Priſoner, by Conſtraint, Menace, or Dures, be enforced to give him Money; he may recover that Money againſt the Goaler again, in an Action of the Caſe at Common Law.

Stat. 23. *H.* 6. Chap. 10.

Stat. 4. *H.* 4, 5.

Raſt. predict. fol. 318.

Cook, predict. 365.

21. *H.* 7. fol. 16.

Item, The King Conſidering the great Perjury, Extortion, and Oppreſſion, which be and have been in this Realm by his Sheriffs, Under-Sheriffs, and their Clarks, Bailiffs, and Keepers of Priſons, *&c.* hath ordained by Authority aforeſaid, in eſchewing all ſuch Extortion, Perjury, and Oppreſſion, that no Sheriff ſhall let to Farm in any manner his County, nor any of his Bailiwicks. Nor that any of the ſaid Officers and Miniſters, by occaſion, or under colour of their Office, ſhall take any other thing by them, nor by any other perſon to their uſe, profit, or avail, if any perſon by them or any of them to be Arreſted or Attached, for the omitting of any Arreſt or Attachment to be made by their Body, or of any perſon by them, or any of them (by force or colour of their Office Arreſted or Attached) for Fine, Fee, Suit of Priſon, Mainprize, letting to Bail, or ſhewing any Eaſe or Favour (to any ſuch Perſon Arreſted or to be Attached) for their Reward or Profit; but ſuch as follow, that is to ſay, For the Sheriff 20 *d.* The Officer which maketh the Arreſt or Attachment, 4 *d.* And the Goaler of the Priſon if he be committed to Ward, 4 *d.*——And that all Sheriffs, Bailiffs, Goalers,

Raſt. predict. fol. 371.

Goalers, or any other Officer or Miniſters, which do contrary to this Ordinance, in any Point of the ſame, ſhall loſe to the Party in this behalf indammaged or grieved, his treble Damages, and ſhall forfeit the Sum of 40 *l.* for every ſuch Offence, the one Moiety to the King, the other to the Proſecutor, to be Recovered at Common Law, in either of the Courts of Kings-Bench, or *Common-Pleas* at *Weſtminſter*. Stat. 21. *Ed.* 3.

This is a perfect Account of the Goalers Fees in all Caſes, where Perſons are laid in Priſon upon Civil Matters and Cauſes, which Fee of 4 *d.* is more then any other Statute or Law allows them to take from their Priſoners: But in ſuch Caſes where the King is Party, it's eſtabliſhed, " That the Priſoners in all the Kings Priſons ſhould be maintained at the " Kings Charge, and out of the Kings Revenues, according to the Old Law " of the Land, much leſs to have Money extorted from him by the Goaler. But look into the Priſons in and about the City of *London*, what horrible Oppreſſions, Extortions and Cruelties, are Exerciſed upon the Free-born People of *England*, yea in moſt Priſons throughout this Kingdom.

So that by the Laws of the Land it appears, that thoſe who ſell, or take any manner of Reward for any Publick Office or Place, or thoſe who do receive any greater Fee than therein is expreſt, have no more Property, Right or Intereſt to do it, than the Pirate has to the peaceable Merchantmans Ship, a Robber to the innocent Traveller's Purſe, or the Wolf to the blood of the harmleſs Lamb.

All which is moſt humbly ſubmitted to the ſerious Conſideration of this Honourable Houſe, That the ſaid Matters may be referr'd to a Committee who ſhall be empowered to receive ſuch humble Propoſals as ſhall be offered, for a laſting proviſion to prevent the practice of the like Enormities and Cruelties; the which, as it will be pleaſing to the Great God of Juſtice and Mercy, will be of General Relief to the Oppreſſed, a Monument of Honour to the Kingdoms Noble Patriots, and of General Advantage to Trade and Traders.

FINIS

A REMONSTRANCE,

Proving that the Confinement of *TRADE*, to particular Companies, is of general Losse to His Majesty, and His People.

WHereas the *Merchant Adventurers* (as they stile themselves) under pretext of Advantage to his Majesty, and advance of Trade, are restless in their attempts, to obtain a Charter confirm'd for the ingrossing the whole Trade of this Nation to themselves. If the said Charter should be confirm'd, the consequent Narration will manifest those persons uncapable to buy from the Makers the twentieth part of the Commodities now made and vended in this Country, being easy to prove the said Company now Trade, as far as either Estate or Credit doth permit them, seeing several of them have lately come short, by extending their Credits in that particular: And if they were more in quantity, or greater in quality than now they are, the subsequent Particulars declare the Trade of these parts, to be far exceeding their power to manage, or Estates to compasse; which if so, an impartial eye may easily see the vast losse likely to ensue to his Majesty, to the Gentry, and to the Commonalty of this Nation.

I. The Particulars of Goods exported by those Merchants, Free of said Company, and by those Unfree of said Company, will evidence how far his Majesty will be a loser, if said Trade should be limitted, and Charter confirmed.

An Account of all sorts of Woollen Manufactures, entered in the Custom-House of Exon, *and transported into part of the sixteen Provinces of the* Neitherlands, *from* June 24. 1661. *to the* 29. September, *next following; for Account of several persons Free of said Company,* of Merchant Adventurers.

	li.	ß.	d.
One hundred and thirty Pieces of Sarges,	4.	07.	09.
Ten Pieces of Broadcloath,	1.	01.	03.
Five Pieces of Karsies,	0.	03.	08. ½
Seventy Pieces of of *Devon* Dozens,	1.	11.	02.
Ten Pieces of Bayes,	1.	00.	02.
Those 225 *Pieces pay His Majesty Custom,*	8.	03.	10. ½

An Account of all sorts of Woollen Manufactures, entered in the said Custom-House, of Exon, *and transported into the said* Neitherlands, *from* June *to* September, 1661. *by* Mr. John Butler, *and four or five Merchants more of the City of* Exon, *not Free of said Company, of* Merchant Adventurers.

	li.	ß.	d.
Eight thousand six hundred thirty eight Pieces of Sarges, which pay Custom,	287.	11.	03.
Thirty Pieces of Karsies,	001.	01.	03.
Two hundred sixty five Pieces of Broadcloath,	029.	08.	10. ½
One hundred eighty two Pieces of Devon Dozens,	024.	01.	01. ½
One hundred twenty nine Pieces of Straits,	008.	00.	11.
Ten Pieces of Bayses,	001.	00.	00.
Those 9254. *Pieces pay His Majestie Custom,*	325.	03.	05.

Hence it is evident, should all Merchants not Free of said Company, be forbidden Trade, what an infinite losse His Majesty should sustain in His Customes, that in three Months those Merchants Free of the said Company, come short in pieces of those not Free of said Company, 9029 pieces, and in mony paid His Majesty for Custom, 316*l.* 19*s.* 6*d.* ½ which the above-mentioned Particulars do sufficiently demonstrate: And without dispute, the said Unfree Merchants would have transported greater quantities, had not the fear of the power of said Free Merchants deterred them. Moreover, the disproportion aboveside is only of goods transported, which doubtlesse would be as great of goods imported, because it is not to be expected that the value of goods transported, will be greater than of goods imported: Hence it is deducible the infinite loss likely to accrue unto His said Majesty.

II. The impartial Judgement may also see the great losse which will be to the poor of this Nation, (if said Company should be established) who in this cause will be the greatest sufferers.

Wherefore to make this apparent by the consequent Particulars, may be seen in proportioning a number of poor Workmen to each mixt Sarge, and Broadcloath, whence thousands of poor, extract a livelyhood and maintainance by their labour in making those Manufactures, which if stinted to a small number of men, (not sufficient to manage the least part of it) the Gentleman, Farmer, and all other people of what degree soever, will insensibly come to ruine by this decay of Trade; which will be more visible by an exact scruting into the Charges of a particular piece of Sarge.

The Cost of an ordinary mixt Sarge is as followeth, viz.

	li.	ß.	d.
To every Piece of Sarge is allowed 24*l.* of rough Wool, cost	1.	03.	00.
The Dying of this Wool, with Combing, Sope, and Oyl, cost	0.	10.	00.
The Spinning of the Obbe, and Warp, cost	0.	17.	00.
The Warping, Spoaling, and Weaving, cost	0.	10.	00.
The Dressing of it after 'tis made, cost	0.	02.	00.
The Pressing of it, if hot prest, cost	0.	01.	00.
So the whole Charge of making a Piece of Sarge fit to be transported into any Foreign parts, amounts to	3.	03.	00.

I suppose you may see by this, that the making of a Sarge requires various sorts of people for each several Imployment, whose urgent necessities require a weekly supply of mony, or they must want bread, for it is not a work to be done by one person alone: Here also may be observed that the Wool of each Piece, cost but 23*s.* the other 40*s.* comes clear to the poor Workmen, who within the space of fourteen or sixteen dayes, by their industry and labour, bring this Wool into a Sarge, which contains 1. yard broad, and 22. yards long, fit for sale, and then reduce that into moneys for a new Imployment; the quick dispatch in making the said Commodity, and converting it to mony, is an advantage to the rich, and an help to the poor, who being supplyed constantly with mony, are made capable to buy off all sorts of Provision from the Gentleman, and Farmer, which could not be done, if Trade were limitted by this Company.

If there be 40*s.* distributed amongst the poor for their labour, in making one Sarge, then those Sarges transported by the Merchants not Free of the said Company, would dispose amongst the poor in three months time, 17276*l.* and the Merchants of *Exeter*, Free of the said Company, bestow amongst the poor, in three months, for the said Sarges, but 260*l.* wherein they come short of the Unfree Merchants 17016*l.*

Having now proved the losse that the poor should sustain, (were the said Campany confirmed) in the making those Sarges, transported by the Unfree Merchants: Next shall demonstrate the Particulars of a Broadcloath, which redound to the poor for their labour, and wages, also what quantity is necessary for the making of an ordinary Spanish Cloth, (of Wool) about the price of 7*l.* 5*s.* or 7*l.* 2*s.* 2*d. per* yard, and that very good, substantial, and loyal Cloth.

The Cost of an ordinary mixt Broadcloth is as followeth, viz.

	li.	ß.	d.
The Wool allowed to every Pieces of Cloth, is 76*l.* clean Wool, cost	4.	10.	08.
The Dying, Mixing, and Breaking this Wool, with the Oyl, cost	0.	15.	00.
The Spinning of the Obbe and Warp, cost	1.	15.	00.
The Warping, Spoaling, and Weaving the Cloth, cost	1.	00.	00.
The Dressing, and Shearing this Cloth, cost	1.	06.	00.
The Draing, Pressing, and making up in Tillets, fit for Sale, cost	0.	06.	04.
So the whole Charge of making a Broad Cloth, fit to be transported into Foreign parts, amounts to	9.	13.	00.

It is therefore now worth our noting, that the Wool of an ordinary Cloth, costs but 4*l.* 10*s.* 00*d.* which comes short of half the value of the Cloth, the other part goes to the Workman, 5*l.* 3*s.* 00*d.* for his labour and wages, in making of this sort of Cloth; But the charge of a better sort will be greater, and proportionably advantageous to the poor Workman, according to the goodnesse of the said Commodity. This Trade of Cloth and Sarge, is carried on by a smal number of Merchants, of the said City of *Exon*, against whom the Dutch Company have a boundlesse malignity, because themselves are deficient in the knowledge of those mysteries, wherein some of them are expert.

III. Having now particularized the advantage of a free Trade to the poor Spinster, Weaver, Comber, Dyer, Tucker, and several other such Trades for their labour in making a Sarge or Cloth, in one quarter of a year.

My intent is next to shew what a vast quantity of Wool the making of those Manufactures doth expend, which if interrupted by the said Company, will be a general losse to all His Majesties Subjects, for they lose not only the disposing of their Wool, but the vending of their Corn, Butter, Cheese, Bacon, and other such like necessaries, which will follow upon the obstructing of Trade, and making scarce of mony.

	li.	s.	d.
The quantity of Wool, expended on the Goods, transported by the Merchants of *Exon* (in three months time) not Free of the said Company, is 23485*l.* at 14*d.*			
The Wool spent by those Free of the Company in *Exon* in Goods, transported by them (in three months time) is in Wool 558*l.*			
So there hath been spent in Wool, by the Unfree Merchants, more than those Free of the said Company, in three Months, 22917*l.*			
amounts to	13699.	14.	00.
	325.	10.	00.
	13374.	04.	00.

This 13314*l.* 4*s.* being the value of the Wool expended on the Commodities transported by the Unfree Merchants, more than the value of the Wool used by the Free Merchants, is sufficiently able to shew the infinite losse apparently ensuing on the whole Kingdom, if none should be permitted to Trade, but such as are Free of the said Dutch Company.

The manner how the TRADE decayes, is thus,

The Merchants of *Exon* not free of the said Company, being obstructed in their Trade by those free of the Company, have bought less quantities of all sorts of Manufactures than formerly, which hath reduced the Trade almost to nothing: For we are assured by Information of very able Clothiers, in the County of *Devon*, that there are 300. Pieces of Broad-Cloth made now less weekly, than formerly were made, and at least 1000. Pieces of mixt Sarges made lesse weekly, besides Kersies, Bayses, and other such Woollen Manufactures. For *Example*, in *Hemiock*, *Ufculme*, and *Culmstock* (three Parishes in the County of *Devon*) were made weekly formerly 120. Pieces of Cloth, which Parishes now make but 20. Pieces weekly, whence we may compute at least 200. Pieces of Cloth, made less than formerly, and 1000. pieces of Sarges, which is the lowest estimation, where we may see what a great losse this is to His Majesty, to the Gentry, the Farmer, and indeed to all Conditions, and Degrees.

	li.	ß.	d.	li.	ß.	d.
I. If there be 200. Broad Clothes made less weekly than formerly, each Cloth paying the King almost 2*l.* 2*s.* 2*d.* ¾ for Custom, then His Majesty loseth for 200 Clothes	22.	04.	05.	59.	14.	05.
II. If there be 1000. Sarges made less weekly, each Sarge paying 9*d. per* Pieces for Custom, His Majesty loseth	37.	10.	00.			
Thus then His Majesty receiveth short in His Customs	59.	14.	05.			
III. The poor Tradesman loseth weekly the making of 200. Broad Clothes, which at 5*l.* 3*s.* a Cloth is	1030	00.	00.	3030.	00.	00.
IV. The poor loseth also weekly for the making of 1000. Sarges at 40*s.* a piece for Wages	2000.	00.	00.			
Thus then the poor man receives less in Wages				3030.	00.	00.
V. The Gentleman, and Farmer loseth the selling of 76*l.* of Wooll for each Cloth, which for 200. Pieces weekly is				15200. *li.* Wooll.		
And for 1000. Sarges, each piece using 24*l.* Wooll				24000.		
Thus then there is every week less Wooll sold				39200.		
VI. Which 39200*l.* of Wooll, valued at 14*d. per* pound, so much the Gentleman, and Farmer loseth the receiving in moneys weekly less than formerly				2286.	13.	04.
Total,				5376.	07.	00.

VII. And were not Trade by Interruption of the Company so decayed, (whereby you see there is near 40000. pounds weight of Wooll used less in one County than formerly every week (there would hardly be any Wooll carried out of the Kingdom, because when there were greater quantities of the Manufactures made within these few years (whiles the Company had no power.) all the Wooll both of *England* and *Ireland*, was bought up from the Growers, that at the years end, scarce any old Wooll left, and at far greater prices than now it is, which gave them no opportunity or encouragement to Transport it; And although Wooll at that time was dear (which made our Manufactures then far dearer also than now they are,) and we paid 3*s.* Custome to His Majesty for each Sarge, (which now we pay but 9*d.*) yet all sorts of Goods sold off quicker, and at better rates beyond the Seas than now; And the reason is, that then there was very little, or no Wooll at all Transported, by which means Strangers could not make our Manufactures, and now are great quantities made by them, which makes Goods cheap, and plenty in all Foreign Parts, so that they desire not ours; The Cause (as I have shewed before) is the Interruption of Trade here, that the Wooll cannot be taken off from the Grower, which makes people use all the unlawful wayes to Transport it they can invent.

VIII. It is now obvious to every man, that His Majesty, the Gentleman, and Farmer, the poor Tradesman, &c. are by this decay in Trade, weekly, on but two sorts of Woollen Manufactures, losers of what they did receive, and might still, did not the said Company deterre Merchants 5376*l.* 07*s.* 09*d.*

If therefore Trade be so fallen in so short a time, what (may we fear) will become of this County, and Nation, when the French King was lately petition'd by some of his Subjects, to forbid the bringing of any of our Manufactures into His Dominions, because there are such great quantities of said Commodities made there, as they all urge to be sufficient for the whole Kingdome: And the Dutch Company forbid all others not Free of their Company, to Trade for *Germany*, or other the Provinces in the Neitherlands. This Kingdom must inevitably be ruined unless timely Course be taken to prevent the power of the said Company, and a free Trade permitted to all Merchants, paying His Majesty His due Customes: It is not to be imagined by the desiring of a free Trade, that all sorts of people should be permitted to exercise the mistery of a Merchant, but such only who have been bred Merchants, or served an Apprentice, or used the Trade of a Merchant for seven years past, and no others, Then let the Manufactures be reformed as hath been already set forth, and demonstrated at large: Let the Laws against Transportation of Wooll, and such Materials as concern that Manufacture, be strictly put in Execution; And by Gods blessing on our Endeavours, His Majesties Revenue will be encreased, the Gentleman, and Farmer flourish, and the Poor live Comfortable; which is, and ever shall be my desire.

THE CASE OF THE FAIR-TRADER.

EVERY Man who trades on a fair Footing, engages in a regular Courſe of Dealing with the Merchant and Manufacturer: His Reputation depends on vending good Wares, and being exact in his Payments. As the Merchant or Manufacturer gives the Wholeſale Man Credit, he gives the ſame to the Retailer, and him again to the Conſumer. Each of theſe in their reſpective Dealing have their Reputation depending on the Nature and Property of the Goods they deliver to each other, and laſtly to the Conſumer. By this Means, the Goodneſs of the Commodity is kept up, which is abſolutely neceſſary to preſerve the Credit of a Manufacture, whether the ſame be ſold to the Conſumer at Home, or ſent to a Foreign Market; and for want of due Care herein, it is often brought into Diſrepute. Bad Goods may ſerve the Purpoſe of a Day, but it is a good Commodity that muſt ſtand the Teſt of Time. Experience evinces that Wealth is the Reſult of Credit, and Credit the natural Effect of Fair-dealing.

A great Part of the Revenue which ſupport the public Exigencies, ariſe chiefly from this Courſe of Trade, as all the reſpective Parties concern'd are in one Shape or other the Means whereby ſuch Revenues are raiſed, by manufacturing the natural Growth of the Kingdom, and by circulating ſuch Manufactures, as well as Foreign Commodities. To this End it is neceſſary, that each have Houſe, Warehouſe, *&c.* and employ a great Number of Agents, Factors, and Servants; and in the Retail Branch, are obliged to have Shops next the great Streets in Cities, Market-Towns, *&c.* and all of them ſubject and liable to the Commands of the Public, not only as Militia, but alſo to undertake the Fatigue of Pariſh Buſineſs, without Reward; and to contribute largely to the Support of the Poor, and to penſion'd Soldiers and Seamen. Our Capital Towns by the Fair-Trader thrive and flouriſh, and make a handſome Appearance in the Eye of Foreigners; Building is by their Means encouraged, the Landlord thereby enrich'd, the Revenue increas'd, and the induſtrious Husbandman, and the ingenious Mechanic, ſupported and made happy.

The Hawker, Pedlar, and Petty-Chapman, as they are ſtiled in the preſent Act in Force for licenſing of them, are the very Reverſe of all this: They are a Body of ſtroling, idle Vagrants, wandering about from Town to Town, and from Houſe to Houſe, vending deceitful Wares and Merchandiſes, impoſing upon the Ignorant and Unwary, and by artful Inſinuations trick them of their Ready-Money in Exchange for Toys and Trifles of a bad Manufacture; wherein they are ſupported, to the great Diſreputation of Trade, by a few Wholeſale Men, who find their Account in contributing to the Impoſition. Theſe Perſons have generally neither Houſes, Warehouſes, nor Shops, but are Inmates in all Places; contribute little or nothing to the Revenue, Church, or Poor; are not liable to the Militia, nor to the Expence and Fatigue of Pariſh Offices, nor contribute in any Senſe to the enriching of the Nation. The ſame People they plunder of their Ready-Money for bad Goods, run in Debt with the Fair-Trader for good Commodities; and too often, by that Means, lay the Foundation of Bankruptcies. In a Word, while they run away with the greateſt Part of the Ready-Money Trade in the Kingdom, they are almoſt the only People who contribute Nothing to the Public Service: They are compoſed of the Vagabonds of almoſt all Nations, Countries, and Languages, and divide their Time indifferently between Hawking and Thieving: They who acquire Wealth, return with it into their own Country; and they who want that Art, remain here a Burthen upon, and Nuſance to, the Public.

By the Multitudes of theſe People wandering about, many cover'd under one and the ſame Licence, the regular Courſe of fair Dealing is become broken and diſperſed; their bad Goods lower at once the Reputation of Trade and proper Price of the like Sort of Commodities, which, when good, are uſually ſold by the fair Trader at a bare living Profit, but at the Price theſe People vend, good Commodities cannot be made; yet are they ſometimes dextrous enough to get extravagant Prices for bad Goods; which is ſtill a greater Detriment to Trade,

as

as it naturally brings ſuch by their Impoſitions into Diſrepute. The lowering the Value of Commodities, prevents the making of good Work; for when the Notion of Cheapneſs only prevails, the Goodneſs is no further conſider'd: And when ſuch Manufactures which are bad happen to be ſold dear, it's apt to throw them out of Uſe; and either Way, ſenſibly affects the Credit of Trade.

There is a Scheme of Trade carried on in moſt Towns of Note in the Kingdom, which is this: A travelling Retailer takes up his Reſidence at an Inn, where, to avoid being ſtiled a Hawker, he, by Connivance with the Landlord, takes a Room for a Year; on this Trader's Arrival, he publiſhes printed Bills, with an Account of his Wares, to be ſold cheap all over the Town, and in the adjacent Villages; whereupon thoſe who have any Money to ſpare repair to him to buy Ready-Money Bargains. In this Station he remains until he has gleaned the Town and Country round of all the Caſh, then removes to another Place; and as he ſeldom pays more than Twenty Shillings (if any Thing) for his Room, and rarely quits the Place in leſs than two Months, and ſtroling in this Manner all the Year round, has no need for any ſettled Habitation, the Whole of his Rent ſeldom amounts to more than Six Pounds in the Year. He is by this Means dexterouſly freed from the common Obligations of other Traders, of Pariſh Dues and Duties, or Land or Window Tax; yet returns more Money in the Year, without any Hazards in Trade, than all the ſettled Traders within his Beat put together. As this is a great Hardſhip on the ſettled Dealers, who are by this Means robb'd of the common Circulation of Caſh, which would otherwiſe be diſpos'd of among them; ſo it at once diſables them from paying their Taxes, and, as it were, puts a Padlock upon the Commerce that People in a Neighbourhood uſually entertain among one another, whereby that ſocial Community that naturally unites them in reciprocal Friendſhips, by mutual Interchanges of Beneſits, and makes them at once good Friends, and peaceable Subjects, is wholly annihilated: Each others Intereſts and Welfare becomes no longer their reſpective Concerns, and they live together like Aliens and Strangers to each other. This is among the many Evils that gives Birth to thoſe Strifes, Contentions and Factions, ſo peculiar to this unhappy Country, as it deſtroys Peace, diſperſes Harmony, and eſtabliſhes a fix'd and permanent Enmity among Neighbours.

Auctions, as they are now practiſed, are a kind of Wholeſale Hawking and Peddling, and eſſentially injure regular Dealing: The Auctioneer's Method of Proceeding is highly to the Diſcredit of Trade, under Pretence of ſelling the Furniture of Perſons deceas'd, or become Bankrupts; and on various other Pretences they vamp up bad Goods, and take empty Houſes for the Remainder of a ſhort Term to vend them in. This Sort of Goods they put up, as the genuine Effects of ſome deceas'd, or unhappy Perſon, and plant Bidders on the unwary Purchaſer, who not only pays dear for a bad Commodity, but here diſpoſes of his Ready-Money, when for other Things he runs in Debt with the Fair Trader. The Notion of buying cheap here, tho' a Miſtake, reduces the Credit of Trade, and ſpoils the proper Market: Trade is only to be ſupported and improv'd to any Extent by juſt Dealing; when diſhonour'd by Roguery, its main Springs fail, and it dwindles away to nothing. A Man that keeps a Shop, muſt face his Cuſtomers, but the Hawker and Auctioneer robs him, and is ſeen no more.

The India, as all other great Commercial Sales for Ships, &c. are not only allowable but neceſſary; but there is a real Miſchief attending one Branch of the India Sales, in the Article of Tea, which the Smugglers raiſe the Price of by high Bidding; and whether they take their Tea away, or only pay Lot-Money, it anſwers their End effectually, as by raiſing the general Price they can better get off their ſmuggled Tea; which, as they can ſell it lower, by that Means gets a general Vent, to the Prejudice of the Fair Trader.

There is no Doubt after all, but that the great Commercial Sales muſt be continued, tho' they but too much encourage Smuggling, by the Aid of Hawkers, &c. who are the common Inland Channel whereby Smuggling is conducted through the Kingdom; and there is likewiſe a kind of Neceſſity of Auctions for the Diſpoſal of the Goods of Perſons who fail in Trade, and of thoſe who dye; but there are a Kind of Auctions in Practice of late, that is Hawking to all Intents and Purpoſes; and while the Conductors pay nothing for Licences, they injure fair Trade more than the common Courſe of Hawking. Theſe publiſh a Sale, whereupon all the ſharping Dealers, Brokers, and broken Tradeſmen vamp up their refuge Goods a-new, and ſend them in to the Auctioneer, where the unwary and unſkilful, which are the greateſt Part of the Buyers, are drawn in to purchaſe ſcandalous Commodities, often at extravagant Prices, much above what the beſt made Goods might be afforded at in the Tradeſman's Shop, tho' he gives much Credit, while here it is all Ready-Money Trade. Here it is, that patch'd up Furniture, pyrated Books, ſmuggled Goods, unſtamp'd Plate, and various other bad Wares and illicit Commodities have that great Vent which ſo much leſſens the public Revenues. In a Word, here is the common Rendezvous of the knaviſh Dealers, who regard their Shops with much leſs Attention, as here their Frauds are leſs liable to Diſcovery; or, if diſcovered, the Deceiv'd cannot have any Aſſiſtance from the Law for their Relief.

As to the Hawkers and Pedlars in general, the beſt Computation is, that they amount to upwards of Thirty thouſand ; and it is evident, that not Two thouſand take out Licences. A Horſe Licence is Eight Pounds, and a Foot Licence Four Pounds ; and as it is very well known, that the groſs Sum for Licences doth not amount, *communibus annis*, to Seven thouſand Pounds, conſequently there cannot be near Two thouſand People that take out any. It will follow, that there are Twenty-eight thouſand who are either cover'd under the Licences granted to others, or under the Sanction of being Makers and Manufacturers, or of being their Servants or Agents. Thoſe who do take out Licences are generally Men of good Abilities, but as they are continually travelling, if ſingle, have no ſettled Habitations, and if married, ſeldom take Houſes of any Conſequence, and this is ſtill leſs to be ſuppos'd from their Servants ; ſo that there are Thirty thouſand who neither pay to Church, Poor, nor King ; that is to ſay, Two thouſand that pay very little, and Twenty-eight thouſand that pay nothing at all. The firſt, on turning the Courſe of Trade again into the right Channel, would probably take Houſes and Shops ; by which Means the Pariſhes would be eas'd, the Landlords Eſtates improv'd, and the Land and Window Tax increas'd, equal to the Value of the Sums paid now for Licences ; a great Number of the laſt, which now wander about, would be ſettled under the firſt, and the reſt might be well employed in the Service of the State Abroad. It is poſſible that 10,000 good Men might by this Means be had to recruit the Army, and Trade once more return again to its former flouriſhing State ; and the more ſo, if all theſe Men accuſtom'd to ſtrolling, as Servants to Hawkers, and, by that Means, very well acquainted with the Value of Commodities, ſhould turn their Heads to ſerve in Shops, to ride for Orders, to make Bargains with the Manufacturers, or to attend Fairs or Marts, under ſettled Traders ; where, by Degrees, they may come to acquire a handſome Competency ; and, in the Event, ſet up for themſelves : A much more eligible and laudable Purſuit than Strolling, more to the Benefit of Trade, and more to their own Reputation and Welfare.

Upon the Whole, as it is plain that the Equivalent of a Tax of Two Shillings a Year on each Trader, as propoſed to Parliament, is amply ſufficient to anſwer the Appropriations of the Licence-Duty ; and that it's more than probable that the Land and Window-Tax will be conſiderably increaſed ; that Smuggling, and other illicit Practices, will be thereby, in a great Meaſure, prevented ; and every Fair-Trader reap an adequate Benefit, by turning Trade again into its natural and accuſtom'd Channel : So it is moſt humbly hoped, that the Legiſlature will readily concur in all proper Means towards our attaining the happy End propos'd ; and that all the Trading People will entirely forget Party-Matters on this Occaſion, and chearfully and unanimouſly co-operate towards the effectuating of a Scheme that every honeſt Man will be the better for, by reſtoring, if poſſible, the Sinking Trade of the Nation.

THE CASE OF THE FAIR-TRADER.

An Attempt to ſhow how far the Land and Trade of England *are Affected by* USURY, *and might be Improv'd by Reducing the Legal Intereſt of our Money from* 6 *to* 4 per Cent.

IT has been a Queſtion, What the Yearly Rent of the Land of *England* may be? If the Land-Tax be an Eſtimate, it will amount to about Ten Millions Sterling *per Ann.* I know Opinions vary, ſome reckoning double that Sum, Others yet more.

Now the Intereſt of Money being the Meaſure by which Men Purchaſe, an Abatement of Intereſt muſt Raiſe the Price of Land. When Men have Thoughts of Buying Land, they firſt conſider what Intereſt they make of their Money; and before they part with it for Land, they will reckon what Rent they can have for the Land if they ſhould deal for it. In Fact, before the Statute of 21 of K. *James* I. when Money was at 10 *per Cent.* Land was at 12 and 14 Years Purchaſe; of which any Man may be ſatisfy'd by the Purchaſe-Deeds of thoſe Times. Afterwards, when Money was reduc'd to 8 *per Cent.* Land was at 16 and 18 Years Purchaſe; which is the preſent Caſe of *Ireland*: Then when Money was reduc'd to 6 *per Cent.* Land ſoon roſe to 20 and 22 Years Purchaſe.

If it ſhould be here ſaid, That by this Meaſure, when Money was at 10 *per Cent.* Land ſhould have been at 10 Years Purchaſe, and ſo proportionably of the reſt: I anſwer, 'Tis true; except that in regard to the Stability and more convenient Settlement that may be made of Eſtates in Land, than of Eſtates in Money, Men have been willing and oblig'd, as Experience has ſhown us, to give 2 Years Purchaſe for Land above its Rate according to the Rate of Intereſt: Which Allowance being made, it will ordinarily be found true, That Land muſt Riſe, according to the degree that Money Falls.

If the Land then, reckon'd at above 10 Millions *per Ann.* ſhall (over and above the 2 Years Purchaſe for its Stability, &c.) be advanc'd 4 Years Purchaſe by the propos'd Reduction of Uſury; the Landed Men will be worth 40 Millions more than now they are worth: And this will be found not only by thoſe who deſire to Sell, but by thoſe alſo who deſire to Keep their Mannors and Lands; by rendring their Inheritances more valuable in the Hands either of themſelves, or of their Poſterity.

Another Queſtion is, What may be the Value of the Stock on Land? If we allow for it 2 Years Value of the Land by the Tax-Rate, it will amount to about 20 Millions *Sterling*.

This Stock (ſuppos'd worth 20 Millions) muſt be carry'd on either by Borrow'd Money, or by Money which the Farmer may (by Selling his Stock) Lend on Uſury, inſtead of Employing it on Land: So that the Farmer is to reckon as well the Uſe of the Money which his Stock will Sell for, as the Rent he pays, to be a Charge upon him.

Two *per Cent.* then abated Yearly from the Intereſt of 20 Millions amounting to 400000 *l. per Ann.* that Yearly Sum is ſav'd, or rather given to the Farmer or his Landlord, as clearly as if a Tax of 400000 *l.* were Yearly rais'd, to be beſtow'd upon, or between the Tenants and Landlords of *England*.

If we allow 20 Millions Sterling for our Stock in Trade, the Induſtrious Traders of *England* will in like manner be advanc'd 400000 *l. per Ann.* in the Profits of their Trade, to the Benefit of themſelves and the whole Nation.

As to our Computing the Yearly Value of the Land, the Value of the Stock on Land, and the Value of Stock in Trade, the Rates [illegible] mention'd ſeem low; and particularly for the Eaſt of the three, let us conſider how far our Shipping only will go towards the aforeſaid Rate of our Stock in Trade.

If the Rent of the Land be really double above the Rate here mention'd, as before is hinted; if the Stock on our Land be double or treble, and our Stock in Trade treble or quadruple, or more; every Man that underſtands Arithmetick, may reckon how much in proportion our Advantage will be ſtill the greater, by the propos'd Reduction of Uſury.

The Defence of High Uſury is in it ſelf ſo odious a Thing, that I have known very few of its Favourers openly to undertake it: But I have generally obſerv'd thoſe who moſt fear the Reduction of Uſury by a Law, and would diſcourage others from the Attempt, to maintain, with more Aſſurance than Belief of their own Poſition, That a Law to Reduce Uſury will not operate, nor anſwer the End propos'd.

Dr. *Lock*, who has writ a Tract about Intereſt of Money, and would by no means have it lower'd; is very copious in alluring us of the Vanity of an Endeavour to abate Uſury by a Law.

You will but increaſe (ſays he) the Art of the Lender, make what Proviſion you pleaſe by Law; the Skilful will be too hard for you; and all you can do will not avail *P.* 1, 2, 3, 6, 7, 8, 11, *&c.*

Now, in the firſt Place, thoſe whom the Doctor calls *Skilful*, I muſt call by another Name; and in this Appellation my Lord Chief Juſtice will agree with me, when theſe *Skilful* are found Guilty on Indictments, and Sentenc'd to the Pillory.

We have many Laws againſt the Stealing of Cuſtoms, &c. yet I doubt Cuſtom is too often ſtollen; tho doubtleſs more would be, if the Law took no Care in the Caſe: But if a Man ſhould affirm in Print, That we ought to have no Laws againſt Stealing Cuſtom, for that Men will Steal Cuſtom, and the Proviſion of the Law will but increaſe the Art of Thieves; I think, ſuch an Author is a Promoter of Diſhoneſty, by diſcouraging better Men from going about to Suppreſs it.

This Suppoſition of the Doctor is built upon the wretched Principle, that Men live wholly without regard to Good or Evil, without any conſideration of God in the World? And at this rate, what do all the Admonitions of the Bible it ſelf ſignify, I mean for Prevention? Are they then vain to that intent? Or are we not rather to preſume, that the World, bad as it is, wou'd be yet worſe but for ſuch Reſtraint on the Conſciences of Men. Indeed we will allow, that Dr. *Lock*, in his own Perſon, might think himſelf not under internal Obligation to any Laws Human or Divine, if they cou'd be ſecretly and ſecurely Broken: We will allow him to judge of other Men by himſelf; but at the ſame time, the Doctor muſt excuſe thoſe who differ from him, and have not ſo hard and uncomfortable an Opinion of the World, but that there are in it ſome who Worſhip God more than Money, and will not be Guilty of Extortion; as the taking more Uſury than the Law allows, or any way making advantage of the Neceſſity or Folly of others, is agreed on all Hands to be.

We know the Doctor has a great many Followers that meaſure themſelves and others by his Standard: And it is true, that the Penalties of the Law are deſign'd for the Doctor's *Skilful* Friends. But ſince many of them are Timorous, and will not dare to break the Law, and the reſt will find themſelves under Difficulties to conceal their Knavery; they will be inclin'd to engage in a more Honeſt and Induſtrious Way of Living: So that the Doctor (were he Living) and his Followers muſt be convinc'd, that the Law will have its effect e'en on themſelves, notwithſtanding all their Skill.

But indeed Experience, which is beyond all that can be ſaid, has already ſhown us, that the Laws have had their Force by the effectual Reducing of Uſury, in our own, and other Nations.

The *French* (as a Foundation of their Power, which we have ſince felt) Reduc'd Intereſt to about 6 *per Cent.* of their Money *by Edict*, in the time of their Wiſe and Great King *Henry* the IV. The *Dutch*, ſays Sir *Joſiah Child* in the 6 [illegible] Page of his Excellent Book on Trade and Uſury, Reduc'd Intereſt, by Law, to 8 and 6, and afterwards to 5 *per Cent. Anno* 1640. and ſince, in the Year 1655 to 4 *per Cent.* The *Placaert* for which (adds Sir *Joſiah*) I have ſeen; and have been inform'd, and do believe they have ſince by *Placaert* Reduc'd it to 3 *per Cent.*

In the 21ſt of King *James* I. it was by Act of Parliament Reduc'd from 10 to 8 *per Cent.* In the Times of Uſurpation the Powers found it neceſſary to Reduce it to 6; and at the Return of King *Charles* II. the good Effect having been found, an Act paſt to Reduce or rather Keep it at 6; the Preamble of which laſt Act is in theſe Words

" *Foraſmuch as the Abatement of Intereſt from Ten in the Hundred* " *in former Times, hath been found by moſt Experience beneficial to* " *the Advancement of Trade, and Improvement of Lands, to good Hu-* " *bandry, with many other conſiderable Advantages to this Nation,* " *eſpecially the reducing of it to a nearer Proportion with Foreign* " *States, with whom we Traffick: And whereas in preſt Money the* " *like Fall from Eight to Six in the Hundred, by a late conſtant Prac-* " *tice, hath found the like Succeſs, to the General Contentment of* " *this Nation, as is well known, by ſeveral Inſtruments: And whereas* " *it is the Endeavour of ſome at preſent to Reduce it back again in* " *practice to the Allowance of the Statute ſtill in force, to Eight in the* " *Hundred, to the great Diſcouragement of Ingenuity and Induſtry in* " *the Husbandry, Trade, and Commerce of this Nation,* &c.

Not

Not to inſiſt here on the Practice of other Nations; this Act of Parliament Appealing to Succeſs, and mentioning the Endeavour of ſome to bring Intereſt back to 8 *per Cent.* ſhows the Power of the Law in the Caſe. And I ſhall ſooner depend on the Aſſertion, on the Wiſdom and Veracity of the National Repreſentatives, concerning a Matter of Fact in their time, than on the Impoſing Diſcourſe of Dr. *Lock*, or any other Lover of the ſweet and ſlothful Gain of Uſury.

And 'tis here worthy of Remark, that when we Reduc'd the Intereſt of our Money to *6 per Cent.* the *Dutch* preſently after Reduc'd theirs to 4, and ſince to 3 *per Cent.* to keep ſtill below us for their Advantage in Trade.

But to Examine what the Doctor ſays againſt the Reduction of Uſury, if it cou'd be effected by a Law, of which he has thought fit to make ſuch a Doubt: His Objections are chiefly theſe;

One is, That Money will be ſuddenly call'd in, to the Inconvenience or Hurt of Borrowers.

To this I ſay, every Debtor will be put into an eaſier Method of Paying, if he has Land, by ſelling it at a higher Rate after the Reduction of Uſury; If he has no Land, yet, however, there having been on former Reductions of Intereſt, a Clauſe of Exception to Paſt Contracts, the like may, and I preſume, will be now. And no Man has Cauſe to fear that a Uſurer, if his Security be Good, will call in his Money at a higher Rate, to let it out again at a Lower, to the hurt of himſelf, not to the hurt of his Debtor.

Another of the Doctor's Objections, is, That Money by the Lowering of Intereſt, will be harder to come by, to the Prejudice of Trade.

This is in part anſwer'd by my Anſwer to the foregoing Objection. And I add, That the Uſurer muſt Trade with his Money, or Buy Land; either of which are for Publick Good; or elſe he muſt Lend it, though at a Lower Rate; for he will not Lock up his Money to make nothing of it. *That* wou'd not be ſo much as the ſafeſt way of keeping it.

But the Widows and Orphans are brought in, and the Doctor muſt be ſtalking with them: Moſt Laws for publick Good, eſpecially for Reformation, muſt be to the damage of ſome; but as there is no Rule without Exception, the Caſe here happens to be otherwiſe: For beſides the Unfairneſs of Guardians and Truſtees, who often receive Intereſt for which they account not, 'tis to be preſum'd that as many Widows and Orphans Pay as Receive Intereſt; and in the Paying Part, in caſe they are left Incumbred, they are leſs able than others to extricate themſelves.

Farther, the Doctor thinks he makes a mighty Objection, by telling us, That Foreigners will not bring over their Money to us, but carry away all that they now have here, if we ſhould diſcourage them by a lower Rate than we now pay them for their Money.

O rare! Come on then, in Compliment to the Doctor's Singular Parts, we'll repeal the Statutes that reſtrain Uſury; Intereſt ſhall be at 10 *per Cent.* Foreigners ſhall at that Rate pour in Money upon us, and for 100 *l.* brought in now, take from us ſeven Years hence two, 14 Years hence 4, or 21 Years hence 800 *l.* For ſo much, indeed, upon the multiplying of Intereſt they would carry out.

100 *l.* manag'd at 10 *per Cent*, in Seventy Years will multiply it ſelf to 100000 *l.* And if we ſhould have 100000 *l.* at 10 *per Cent* of Foreign Money, it would in 70 Years (which is but the Age of Man) multiply it ſelf to 10 Millions Sterling. Does not the ſerious conſideration of this fill the Hearts of all Good *Engliſhmen* with Joy, at Foreigners lending us at High Uſury? And is not the Nation bound in Gratitude to erect Statues in Gold, for the Memory of this Ingenious, this very Judicious, and every way Incomparable Author?

But let us ſee a little farther, and conſider ſome other Authority beſides that of Dr. *Lock*. In the 15th Ch. of *Deut.* v. 6. it is written to the *Jewiſh* Nation, *For the Lord thy God bleſſeth thee, as he promiſed thee; and thou ſhalt lend unto many Nations, but thou ſhalt not borrow: And thou ſhalt reign over many Nations, but they ſhall not reign over thee.* Again, in the 28th Chap. at the end of v. 12. it is ſaid to the ſame People, *Thou ſhalt lend unto many Nations, and thou ſhalt not borrow.* And v. 13. *And the Lord ſhall make thee the Head, and not the Tail, and thou ſhalt be above only, and thou ſhalt not be beneath, if that thou hearken unto the Commandments of the Lord thy God, which I command thee this day, to obſerve, and to do them.* And in the ſame Chapter, in caſe of the Diſobedience of the *Jews* to the Laws of God, among other heavy Denunciations, it is ſaid to the ſame People, v. 43, and 44. *The Stranger that is within thee ſhall get up above thee very high, and thou ſhalt come down very low: He ſhall lend to thee, and thou ſhalt not lend to him; he ſhall be the Head, and thou ſhalt be the Tail.*

Before we had *Lock* againſt our own, and *Lock* againſt other Nations, now we have *Lock* againſt *Moſes*.

Thoſe who are moſt of Opinion that it has been neceſſary to borrow great Sums at Intereſt, to carry on the War in which we are engag'd, muſt yet, if they have any Heart, feel it heavy to reflect on the Debts of the Nation, though the Lenders ſhould be all *Engliſh*: But Dr. *Lock* adviſes it as a Wiſe Thing, he recommends it as a Piece of Policy, to borrow at High Uſury of *Foreigners*. *Thus to make our ſelves not the Head, but the Tail of Nations.*

Shall we now ſay, that the Famous Dr. *Lock* had not the Ordinary Underſtanding of a Man, or that he was ſway'd by Vile and Unworthy Conſiderations?

The Doctor, in his Preface, Dated *Nov.* 7. 1691. tells us, That his Papers concerning Intereſt were writ about 20 Years before; and begins his Tract by a Solemn Affirmation, that he is little concern'd in Paying or Receiving Intereſt. Now this Tract ought to be conſider'd as written in 1691, and if the Doctor had Moneys in that Year, though not 20 Years before, he at beſt equivocates. This I am inform'd was the Caſe; and 'tis well known, that as he was a long Trader in Money, ſo at his Death he left near 10000 *l.* And when we conſider this, and what he has publiſh'd, it does not ſeem at all uncharitable, but highly rational to conclude, that he did not believe himſelf, but for his Private End thought it worth his while to abuſe his Country, and tye it down to a High Rate of Uſury, that he might live lazily on the Corrupt Gain

It has been a great Unhappineſs to the Nation, that while Men have been engag'd with Party Heats and Jealouſies, the Uſurer, the New Man with Money, has by the Neglect of this, which really concerns All, run away with a Number of the Eſtates of All.

The Uſurer, as ſuch, is of no Party, but equally deſtroys all Parties; and let him have the Name of a Doctor, let him be of what Degree or Quality he pleaſes, let his Pretence be what it will to thoſe with whom he agrees in other Things, yet in this he ſtands juſtly ſuſpected, as being entirely in his own Intereſt, againſt the Intereſt and Comfortable Being of all the reſt of Mankind.

'Tis indeed a time of Heavy Preſſure on the Land-Owner and the Merchant: We ſee every Day Men, that in the Opinion of others, Fair and indifferent Judges, are not a jot wiſer than Gentlemen whoſe Fortunes happen to be in Land or Trade; yet while theſe latter can ſcarce, with all their Foreſight, Induſtry, and Frugality, keep themſelves above Water, the Former, I mean the Men of Money, living carelelly and pleaſurably, heap up Wealth, and ſome of them have rais'd Eſtates of the firſt Magnitude.

Methinks the Money'd Man, after a long ſweet time of Gain by Uſurious Methods on the Crown, and by preying on the Induſtry of his Fellow Subjects, after having been permitted to ſlip his Neck, as from the Collar, from all Publick Taxes and Duties which have been born by others leſs able; I ſay, methinks after his fleecing the Nation for 18 Years paſt, he might now at laſt find in his Heart and Conſcience to conſent to, and even promote an Abatement of his Gain: But if not, 'tis however hop'd the Overburthen'd, and at laſt Provok'd Land-Owners, and Merchants, of all Parties, though they may otherwiſe differ, will not ſhut their Eyes againſt their own Preſervation, but unite againſt a common Grievance, a Great Publick Evil, by reducing Uſury from its preſent Biting Rate, to 4 *per Cent.* for the Benefit and Neceſſary Relief of themſelves and their Country.

It will be to the Immortal Glory of Her Majeſty, if after a Union of the Legiſlature and Power of Britain, *if after our being deliver'd from the Fear of a Foreign Yoke, the Nation ſhall in Her Reign receive the farther Bleſſing of being freed from the Bondage and Oppreſſion of Uſury at Home.*

A LIST of the Names OF ALL THE COMMODITIES OF *Engliſh* Product and Manufacture,

THAT WAS

Exported to FRANCE from ENGLAND during what may be call'd the Interval of PEACE from *Chriſtmas* 1698, to *Chriſtmas* 1702.

ALE
Apples
Alome
Apparel
Apothecary Ware
Beef
Bellows
Bodice
Beer
Books
Braſs Wrought
Bridles
Bricks
Butter
Cheeſe
Candles
Coals
Coaches
Confectionary Ware
Copper Wrought
Cyder
Cattle Black
Cordage
Corn { Barley, Beans, Malt, Oats, Peaſe, Rye, Wheat, Wheat Meal
Earthware

Emery

- Emery Stone
- Fish
  - Cod
  - Herrings White
  - Ditto Red
  - Pilchars
- Fuſtian
- Glaſs Bottles Quarts
- Ditto Pints
- Glaſſes Drinking
- Ditto *pro* Windows
- Gloves Plain Leather
- Ditto Buck Leather
- Gloves Kid
- Glew
- Gunpowder
- Grindleſtones
- Glovers Clippings
- Holſters
- Haberdaſhery Ware
- Harneſs *pro* Coaches
- Horſehair
- Hats
  - Beaver
  - Caſter
  - Felt
- Hair Cloth
- Hair of Ox
- Hair of Cows
- Hops
- Horns Rams
- Horſes
- Ditto Collars
- Horns of Ox
- Iron
  - Clockwork
  - Ordnance
  - Old
  - Nails
  - Wrought
- Linſeed
- Lanthorne Leaves
- Lead and Shot
- Lyme
- Leather Tann'd
- Ditto Wrought
- Litharge of Lead
- Linnen *Engliſh*
- Maps Printed
- Oatmeal
- Oyl Trayne
- Ox Bones
- Pictures
- Pewter
- Piſtols *French* Coin
- Rape Cakes
- Saddles Great
- Ditto Small
- Saddle Trees
- Shoes Old
- Silk Throne
- Soap Hard
- Ditto Soft
- Stones Hilling
- Shag
- Silk Wrought
- Steel
- Skins
  - Coney Grey Seaſon
  - Coney Black
  - Calve
  - Cat
  - Dog
  - Hare
  - Kid in Hair
  - Rabbit
  - Sheep Dreſt
- Salmon
- Sugar *Engliſh* Refined
- Starch
- Tin
- Tapeſtry
- Tobacco Pipes
- Velures Single
- Wax Bees
- Wax Hard
- Wooll Coney
- Woollen
  - Bays Barnſtable Courſe
  - Bays Double
  - Ditto Minikin
  - Ditto Single
  - Ditto Colcheſter
  - Cloth
    - Broad
    - Cape
    - Long
    - Spaniſh
    - Short
    - Remnants
  - Cottons
  - Ditto Welch Plains
  - Coverlets Woolland Hair
  - Druggets
  - Frize
  - Flannel
  - Kerſies
  - Linſey Woolſey
  - Northern Doz. Double
  - Ditto Doz. Single
  - Perpettuanas
  - Rugs
  - Serges
  - Peniſtones Friz'd
  - Ditto Unfriz'd
  - Stuffs
  - Ditto with Silk
  - Ditto with Hair
  - Says

Shalloon

Woollen

- Shalloon
- Stockings
  - Mens Worſted
  - Ditto Woollen
  - Womans Worſted
  - Ditto Woollen
- Taviſtocks
- Waiſtcoats Worſted
- Ditto Woollen

At Value

- Alabaſter Figures
- ditto Powder
- Blankets
- Britches Jerſey
- ditto Woollen
- Bruſhes
- Boxes
- Biſquet
- Chairs
- Cheſt of Drawers
- Cocheneal
- Cabinets
- Casks pack'd
- Colours per Painters
- Casks empty
- Coperas
- Clocks
- Clock Caſes
- Callicoes
- Cotton Hoſe
- Cages per Birds
- Canes
- Corks
- Cotton Wooll
- Carpets
- Chocolate
- Cotton Ware
- China Ware
- Counterpane Gold flower'd
- Dear Skins
- Eſcrutores
- Emery Powder
- Empty Jars
- Fans
- Fireſtone
- Fiddles
- Goats Wooll
- ditto Hair
- Garden Seed
- Glaſſes Looking,
- ditto Proſpective
- Goods of ſeveral Sorts
- Hares Wooll
- Houſhold Goods

At Value

- Hair Shag
- Horn Plates
- Hounds
- Hones
- Jumps
- Kids Hair
- Kelp
- Lambs Wooll
- Lanthorns
- Linen
- Lead Red
- Lead Oar
- Milinary Ware
- Mathematical Inſtruments
- Muſical Inſtruments
- Magnus
- Mangoes
- Neats Tongues
- Old Books
- Ox Hoofs
- Oyſters
- Pictures
- Puttey
- Rowlers pro Stockings
- Stockings Thread
- ditto Stirrop and Stocks
- Sugar Candy
- Salmon
- Salt
- Stationary Ware
- Sandiver
- Stones Marble
- Sythe Stones
- Tin and Turnery Ware
- Skins, Buck dreſs'd
- ditto Doe dreſs'd
- ditto Doe in Hair
- Tapeſtry old
- Toys
- Tea
- Tea Tables
- Upholſtery Ware
- Wooden Diſhes and Bowls
- Whips
- Wooll of Lambs
- ditto Polonia
- Wine Canary
- Whale Bone
- Wood Brazieletto
- Wax Candles
- Yarn Mohair
- Yarn Cotton

A LIST

A LIST of the Names of all the COMMODITIES Re-Exported to FRANCE from ENGLAND during what may be call'd the Interval of PEACE from *Chriſtmas* 1698, to *Chriſtmas* 1702.

- Anchoves
- Argol
- Anotto
- Bruſhes of Hair
- Barrilla
- Braſs wrought
- Canes wrought
- ditto unwrought
- Canes Rattan
- Cabinets ſmall
- Capers
- Cabinets India
- Cochineal
- Drugs:
  - Aloes Apatica
  - Aloes Cicatrona
  - Aſſafœtida
  - Bay Berries
  - Benjamin
  - Bolus Communis
  - Borax refined
  - Caſſia Lignea
  - Cambogeum
  - Cancri Oculus
  - China Roots
  - Diptamus Leaves
  - Drugs
  - Jeſuits Bark
  - Iſon Glaſs
  - Lapis Tutia
  - Lignumvitæ
  - Myrrh
  - Mercury Precip
  - Manna
  - Maſtick red
  - Nux Vomica
  - Orpiment
  - Olibanum
  - Opiam
  - Quickſilver
  - Rhubarb
  - Roman Vitriol
  - Saſſafras
  - Sanders red
  - Sal Gem
  - Sal Armoniacum
- Drugs:
  - Seed Pearl
  - Sena
  - Shellack
  - Spicknard
  - Storax Callamity
  - Tamarinds
  - Turbith
  - Wormſeed
- Elephants Teeth
- Feathers Oſtrich
- Fans Paper
- Frize Iriſh
- Grocery:
  - Almonds ſweet
  - Cloves
  - Corrants
  - Figs
  - Ginger dry
  - Nutmegs
  - Pepper
  - Raiſins ſolis
  - Sugar brown
  - Sugar white
  - Sugar Candy white
- Gawls
- Hair Goats
- Hair Camels
- Hemp rough
- Hides Buff
- Hides Cow in Hair
- Hides Weſt-India
- Incle wrought
- ditto unwrought
- Iron Swediſh
- Indico rich
- Linen:
  - Canvas Vitry
  - Callicoes
  - Checks
  - Dowlas French
  - Germany Broad
  - ditto narrow
  - Hollands Linen
  - Iriſh Linen
  - Lawns Sletia
  - Lockrams
  - Scotch Linen

Neck-

Necklaces Glaſs
Orchal
Oranges and Lemons
Oil Genoa
Oil Sweet
Oil Trine
Pepper
Pitch and Tar
Skins: Buck dreſs'd, Bear, Cat, Cordivant, Fox, Martron, Raccoon, Wolf untaw'd, Woodſhock
Salt French
Salt Petre
Salt Portugal
Salt Spaniſh
Salmon
Sea Horſe Teeth
Stones Quern Small
Shumack
Stones Whetting
Soap
Skins Goat in Hair
Dutch Wrought
India Wrought
Silk: India Raw, Turkey Raw
Tobacco
Tallow Iriſh
Wax Bees
Ditto Sealing
Wine Canary
Wine Port
Wine Rheniſh
Wine Spaniſh
Wine Tent
Wire Latten
Wood: Brazieletto, Brazil, Deals Norway, Deals Ordinary, Fuſtick, Log, Staves Pipe, Princes Wood, Red, Sweet
Wooll Perſia
Wooll Carmenia
Wooll Spaniſh

Wooll Cotton
Yarn Grograin
Yarn Cotton
Yarn Linen Raw
Yarn Mohair

At Value:
Aſhes Weed
Allajarrs
Aſhes Wood
Bruſhes India
Boxes India
China Paper
Candleſticks India
China Ware
Coffee
Chints
Cheſt Boards pro Oranges
Copper Images
Cloaths pro Women
Chuckles
Cuttanees
Drugs: Clove Bark, Lignum Vitæ Bark, Pelletory
Earth Red
Emery Stone
Fans India
Fans Silk
French Plate
Ginghams
Grave Stones
Gowns Printed
Handkerchiefs
Hand Skreens
Jeſſamin Oyl
Japan'd Ware of ſeveral Sor
Images of Stone
Lacker'd Ware
Magallop Seed
Matts India
Muſlin
Mulmuls
Mixt Mettal
Neckcloths ſingle
Neckcloths flowr'd
Nilleas
Oyſters Pickled
Oyl Cinnamon
Oyl Palm
Paper Silk Flow'rs
Pictures India
Pepper Duſt
Pallampores
Prints India
Paper China
Piniaſco's

Perſyllis

At Value	Perſyllis Mecedony
	Potts China Tea
	Romals
	Romals Silk and Cotton
	Rango's
	Rugs Cotton
	Sattin Flowr'd
	Silk Flowers India
	Silk Atlaſſes India
	Snake-root
	Shalbafts
	Skins Rabbet
	Skins Dog
	Skins Coney
	Skreens India
	Stones Rag
	Snuff
At Value	Soorſays
	Tepoys
	Taffaties ſilver ſtriped
	Tea
	Tea Tables
	Tea Tubs
	Tortoiſe Shells
	Umbrello's
	Uſquebaugh
	Wood Box
	Wood Cocoa
	Wood Joiners
	Wood Stockfiſh
	Wood Platters
	Wood Nicorago
	Wooll Barbary
	Ditto Sheep

Beſides the above, the Trade from *North-Britain* and *Ireland* is to be conſidered.

Printed for *B. Tooke* at the *Middle-Temple-Gate*, and *J. Barber* on *Lambeth-Hill*. 1713.

A
LIST of GOODS
Sent from
England to *France*.

Further Reaſons for ſuppreſſing all Pedlars and Hawkers, humbly offered to the Conſideration of Parliament.

In behalf of the Shopkeepers of the Cities, Corporations and Towns in *England*.

1. THere has not, of late years, been a ſeaſonable time for Application; but now all Licences for Pedlars hitherto taken, do end at *Midſummer* next, and the Licence Act then alſo, excepting, that the ſame was continued by the laſt Seſſion of Parliament, from thence for four years longer, of which there has been as yet no Operation.

2. Therefore, for the following Reaſons, and many more, it's humbly Petitioned for by many, and propos'd for them by the Company of Haberdaſhers, *London*, that the ſaid Continuation may be repealed, and by a ſtrict reinforcement of our former Laws, all Pedlars and Hawkers effectually ſuppreſſed from and after *Midſummer* next; and that the Shopkeepers concerned may pay the Queen (as they have freely offered) a full recompence for ſo great a Favour to Her moſt Loyally devoted Subjects.

3. In the mean time thoſe few Linnen Drapers, who are the ſupporters of, and have truſted the Pedlars, may get clear of them; and even thoſe who have had publick notice three months ſince, cannot but own ſuch an Act is reaſonable, but yet, ſay they, not at this time, becauſe the Pedlars are many of them of the *Scotch* Nation, who will be offended thereby.

4. Now for anſwer, We deſire to make no diſtinction between Her Majeſty's Subjects of either Kingdom, there's computed to be as many of the one as the other, and if the Unity we deſire doth happily proceed, they cannot expect more liberty than the *Engliſh*; but if it ſhould unhappily happen otherwiſe, then whether it be convenient to permit thoſe Men to wander about into all parts of this Kingdom, we humbly leave to the Wiſdom of Parliament to determine.

5. We are credibly informed, That it will be found by the Accounts, that the amount of what the Pedlars paid for their Licences ſeven years ſince (tho their number is much increaſed) is of late brought it down to but half ſo much, and yet the Crown pays near twenty *per Cent.* for the management of it.

6. What conveniency can the Gentry in the Country have by the Pedlars, who generally impoſe not only upon them in the price or quality of moſt part of thoſe Goods they buy of them, but uſually live upon them, and by the favour of Servants, carry away alſo, and yet to no good purpoſe at all; for if they pleaſe well to conſider it;

7. It gives opportunity to ſuch [illegible] ſettled and repatious Perſons, [illegible] from Work, and others to evade [illegible] neglect any Homes of their own; [illegible] of being at all eaſe [illegible] greatly diſcourage and diſable [illegible] and that have a right to [illegible] Apprenticeſhips, to the utter ruine of [illegible] lies, and the deſolation of the Towns where they dwell, as is but too viſible in many places: And yet,

8. The Goods the Pedlars ſell, do but ſuit [illegible] the preſent occaſions, to get ſome ready Money, which is the Life of Trade, for all that, ſtrive the Trade, which [illegible] would flouriſh; for the Goods they ſell or carry, bear no proportion to the Inveſtment and Conſumption which would be made and procured by the Shopkeepers, who with a free and a larger Credit, would plentifully ſupply their known Neighbours with a great variety of all things, a Stock of which (whilſt the Pedlars are ſuffer'd) would be to no purpoſe for them to keep by them.

9. Thus the very Original deſignment of Lawful and Regular Trade, by which Societies and good Neighbourhood ought to have a mutual Aſſiſtance and Support, the Government more unanimouſly and honourably ſerved, the Revenues improved, Trade and Manufactures rightly encouraged, and conſequently all Lands and Houſes more valued: all which natural Bleſſings in their conſequences are in a great degree perverted and blaſted by a Vagabond ſort of Men, who might get their Livings, and be maintained in their proper places, and be much more ſerviceable elſewhere, or more happy in being kept at home, whatſoever their preferences for wandring about may be.

10. Therefore whoſoever conſiders that the Cities and Towns are ſo great a part of the Strength and Glory of *England*, and more effectually he who has eſpouſed the Intereſt of any of them, by his being Elected to preſerve their Rights and to promote their Intereſt, cannot, without Breach of Truſt, neglect or delay an effectual redreſs for a Grievance ſo very great, and that has been ſo long complained of.

FINIS.

NUMBER 93.

The Britiſh Merchant:

OR,

COMMERCE PRESERV'D:

In Anſwer to

The *Mercator*, or *Commerce Retriev'd.*

From TUESDAY, June 22. to FRIDAY, June 25. 1714.

The Importance of the Manufacture of Turkey *Raw Silk to this Kingdom.*
5001. *Value of Wooll exported to* Turkey *pays* 50001. *to the Lands and Labour of the Nation.*
The French *Trade deprives us of this, and gives us nothing.*

THE Adminiſtration, as I have often ſaid, has very prudently referred the finiſhing of this Treaty to the Conſent of the People, ſo that they cannot be ruined by it without their own Conſent, without paſſing a Law by which it ſhall be made effectual. They have a Right to conſider all the Conſequences of ſuch a Law, and to paſs it or reject it as it ſhall appear to be beneficial or detrimental. And now if we will ſhew the People their own Danger; if we will ſhew them that they cannot render the Treaty effectual but at the Price of their daily Bread, ſhall this Fellow tell us that we are raiſing the Mob upon the Adminiſtration?

But without being in the leaſt afraid of his Reſentment, I ſhall go on to tell my Country-Men, That ſuch a Law would prove their Ruin.

The Rules by which I always judge concerning the Value of a Treaty of Commerce with a foreign Nation are, the Treaſure of the Nation, and the Subſiſtance of the People.

If it is likely to add to our Capital Stock, if it ſhall add to the Rents of our Landed Gentlemen, if it ſhall increaſe the Employment and Subſiſtence of the Poor, it muſt needs be beneficial.

On the contrary, if it ſhall deminiſh our Gold or Silver, if it ſhall prove a Means to introduce the Product of foreign Countries to interfere with our own, if it ſhall leſſen the Demand of our own Manufactures at our own or foreign Markets, and bring our Manufacturers to the Pariſh, and the Lands for their Subſiſtance, every Man is able to determine that a Treaty which ſhall do any of theſe Things is detrimental to the Kingdom. And 'tis by theſe Rules that I have ſo often condemned our Treaty of Commerce with the *French* Nation.

It would certainly be worth the While of any Gentleman to underſtand the whole Progreſs of a Manufacture from its Commencement to its Conſumption, and how much it pays to the Subſiſtance of the People. This, I think, is handſomely made out in an Inſtance from one of my Correſpondents of 100 broad Cloths ſent to *Turkey*, and the Returns of Raw Silk that are manufactured for our own Conſumption, which is as follows.

' A Clothier

‘ A Clothier buys at Market fifty Packs of Wooll pick'd and sorted, at 10 *l.*			
‘ *per* Pack	l.	500	00 00
‘ With which Wooll he makes 100 Broad-cloths, and the Manufacture			
‘ thereof in Carding, Spinning, Weaving, Fulling, Dreſſing, &c. as they are			
‘ uſually brought to and ſold *Wholeſale* at *Blackwell Hall*, will amount to about the			
‘ firſt Coſt of the Wooll		100	00 00
‘ So that theſe 100 Cloths are ſold by the Clothier to the Merchant at 10 *l.*			
‘ *per* Cloth		1000	00 00
‘ And the Merchant pays for Dying of the ſaid 100 Cloths, *viz.* one Third			
‘ Part in Grain Colours, at 7 *l.* and two Thirds in ordinary Colours, at 30 *s.*			
‘ *per* Cloth		233	06 08
‘ Alſo for Setting, Drawing, Preſſing, Packing, &c. 5 *s.* per Cloth		17	00 00
‘ The ſaid 100 Cloths will coſt the Merchant 14 *l.* 1 *s.* 8 *d. per* Cloth on			
‘ Board, which amounts to		1408	06 08
‘ And to repay him their Coſt and Charges here, and their Charges abroad,			
‘ with a bare Allowance for Inſurance, and the Intereſt of his Money, they			
‘ cannot purchaſe leſs, I ſhould think, than 22 great Pounds of Sherbaffee			
‘ (or *Perſia* fine Raw-Silk) for every Cloth. Thus he probably receives for			
‘ the ſaid 100 Cloths 2200 Pounds weight of the ſaid Raw Silk.			
‘ Now if the Half-part of this Silk is wrought up into plain Colour'd			
‘ Tabbies, the Manufacturers will receive 13 *s.* 7 *d. per lib.*		747	01 08
‘ And if the other half-part is wrought up into rich flower'd Silks brocaded,			
‘ the Manufacturers will receive 1 *l.* 19 *s.* 9 *d. per lib.*		2186	05 00
‘ And the Additional Charge of Dying, ſuppoſe but of one 8th Part of the			
‘ ſaid Silk into Grain-Colours at 9 *s. per lib.*		123	15 00
‘ Then the Coſt and Charges of 100 Woollen Cloths ſhip'd from *London*			
‘ to *Turkey*, and the Manufacture of the Raw Silk brought from thence in			
‘ Returns thereof, muſt amount to		4465	08 04
‘ The Freight of the ſaid 100 Cloths, and of the ſaid 2200 *lib.* of Raw			
‘ Silk is computed at		49	12 06
‘ Her Majeſty's Cuſtoms on the ſaid 2200 *lib.* of Raw Silk is		156	15 00
‘ Engliſh Factors commiſſions abroad on the Sale of the Cloth, and on in-			
‘ veſting the Returns in Silk, as aforeſaid, computed at		100	00 00
It is here clearly repreſented to the View of every Reader, that every 2200 *lib.* wt. of Raw Silk imported from *Turkey*, and manufactur'd here for our own Conſumption, without paying any thing to the Merchants or the Mercers gain, pays to the Land-holders, the Labourers, and the Queen the Sum of		4762	15 10

If any thing is to be added for the Merchants and the Mercers Gain, (and we may depend upon it they will not be at the trouble of driving their Trades for nothing) we may very well affirm, that the whole Coſt of this Manufacture for Conſumption cannot be leſs than the Sum of 5000 *l.* ſo that 2200 lb Weight of *Turkey* Raw Silk manufactur'd here, pays the Sum of 5000 *l.* to the ſubſiſtance of our own People.

This Account takes the Returns upon 100 Cloths exported to *Turkey*, and makes them pay 5000 *l.* to the Subſiſtance of our People. But we have exported Annually 200 times as many Cloths for *Turkey*, and receive for about half that Quantity of Cloth the ſame kind Returns in Raw Silk for our own conſumption, and conſequently our own conſumption of *Turkey* Silk paid for the Subſiſtance of our own People the Sum of 500,000 *l. per Annum*, beſides what is paid by the other half of that Trade. But if the conſumption of 5000 *l.* Value of *Turkey* Silk manufactur'd pays 500 *l.* to the landed Intereſt for the Wooll that is exported to *Turkey* in Manufacture, then the annual Conſumption of 500,000 *l.* Value of that Silk muſt pay 50,000 *l. per Annum* to the landed Intereſt.

And yet this is not all that the landed Intereſt receives annually by Means of this half part of the *Turkey* Trade; the Queen and her Subjects which receives nine Times as much for Cuſtoms and Labour, pay perhaps a ninth Part of what they receive to the landed Intereſt for Cloaths and Proviſions; by which Means the conſumption of *Turkey* Silk manufactured in *England*, either directly or indirectly pays a fifth Part of its whole Value to the landed Intereſt, that is, it pays directly one tenth Part of the Value of the Silk by the Woollen Manufacture exported, and as much more by ena-

bling

bling the People to purchaſe neceſſary Cloaths and Proviſions, of which much more than a tenth Part is paid to the landed Intereſt.

It will be objected here, that the 10 *l.* above mention'd upon a Pack of Wooll is not paid to the landed Intereſt, ſince a part of it is paid to the Shepherd's Wages, and a Part to the Labour of picking and ſorting this Wooll.

It is very true; but then conſidering how much of the Product of the Lands is exported to purchaſe dying Goods, and eſpecially Cochineal, (tho' very little care is taken by our Treaty of Commerce with *Spain* for our purchaſing Cochineal, with Engliſh Manufactures) the tenth Part of the Price of the whole Silk Manufacture may be very well ſaid to be paid for the Product to the landed Intereſt.

But what Condition would the Lands be in if it were not for this Trade?

It is evident, that of every 5000 *l.* Value of Manufacture from *Turkey* Silk, 500 *l.* is paid for the Manufacturing of the *Engliſh* Wooll that is ſent abroad, 333 *l.* 6 *s.* and 8 *d.* to the Charge and Labour of Dying, 75 *l.* to other Labour beſtowed on that Manufacture, 747 *l.* 1 *s.* 8 *d.* for Manufacturing one Half of the Returns, and 2186 *l.* 5 *s.* of the other, beſides 123 *l.* 15 *s.* for Dying the ſame in Grain Colours; add to this the Freight of 40 *l.* 12 *s.* 6 *d.* beſides the Charges of Factors abroad and Merchants and Mercers at home, and it will appear that near 400*l.* of every 5000 *l.* Value, or that near 400,000 of every 500,000 *l.* Value of *Turkey* Silk wrought in *England*, is paid to the Labour of the People beſtowed upon it.

Now what ſhall the People do for Subſiſtance, if they ſhould be deprived of this 400,000 *l.*? Certainly they muſt come to the Pariſh and the Lands for a Maintenance. We are obliged therefore to this Part of the *Turkey* Trade, this which imports Raw Silk from that Country, that it pays 100,000 *per Annum* to our Lands, and ſaves them from Maintaining as many People as are now ſubſiſted at their own Charge to the Value of 400,000 *l. per Annum.*

I think this is enough to ſhew, that the *Turkey* Trade ought to be the Care of every Gentleman in *England.*

The Oppoſer ſeems to be of another Opinion, and that our Trade to *France* is worth all our other Trades. *Will theſe Preſervers of Commerce* (ſays he, No. 35.) *tell us how many poor Families would have been employed by ſuch a Trade?* That is by the *French* Trade, if the Bill of Commerce had paſſ.

Yes, I will tell him: For 500,000 *l.* Value of Silk imported from *Turkey*, and manufactured in *England*, we ſhould have conſum'd ſuch a Value of *French* wrought Silks, for which we ſhould have paid with ready Money, and not with the Product of our Lands, nor the Labour of our People. Our Trade to *Turkey* has been generally carried on by exporting Manufactures, and not Money; and I think many of my Papers have demonſtrated, that that to *France* has been carried on by exporting Money and not Manufactures.

The exporting our Money to *France* pays nothing at all to our Lands, nothing to the Labour of our People.

If we ſhould leave off the Conſumption of our *Turkey* wrought Silks to the Value of 500,000 *l. per Annum*, and conſume ſuch a Value of the *French* Silks, the landed Intereſt would loſe the ſending that 50,000 *l.* Value of Wooll to *Turkey*, without finding any new Market for her Woollen Manufactures in *France.*

The *French* Silks too are already manufactur'd to the utmoſt Perfection, ſo that nothing at all is left for the Labour of our own People, they would loſe the Wages they now earn in the manufacturing the *Turkey* Silks, which I have ſhewn before, amounts to 400,000 *l. per Annum*, from the Labour beſtowed upon the Cloth exported for *Turkey* to the Silk upon the Ladies Backs. And what muſt they do when they ſhall be deprived of all theſe Wages? The Anſwer is very eaſy, they muſt be maintained at the Charge of the landed Intereſt.

The Difference is only this: The half Part of the *Turkey* Trade pays and ſaves to the Lands 500,000 *l. per Annum.* If that Trade ſhall be given up to make way for that of *France*, the landed Intereſt muſt loſe the ſelling annually 50,000 *l.* Value of her Wooll, and muſt alſo be burthened with as many Poor as are now ſubſiſted for 400,000 *l. per Annum*, without any Charge at all to the Lands; for *France*, which by the Suppoſition is only to receive our Money, cannot by any Poſſibility eaſe us of any Part of that Charge.

THE

British MERCHANT:

Dated *June* 25. 1714.

Shewing the Importance of the Manufacture of *Turkey* Raw-Silk to this Kingdom, *viz.* That 500*l.* Value of Wooll Exported to *Turkey*, pays 5000*l.* to the Lands and Labour of the Nation.

44

A PROPOSAL FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF TRADE, Upon ſuch PRINCIPLES As muſt Neceſſarily Enforce it.

April. 13th. 1676. Roger L'Eſtrange.

To the READER.

IT being moſt manifeſt, that where the Inhabitants of any Land do induſtriouſly apply themſelves to Traffick *and* Commerce, *they enjoy not only the Conveniencies of Life, but abound in all manner of* Plenty; *It would be an enterprize highly Laudable in Perſons of the moſt* eminent *Abilities, to find out ſuch means, as may moſt augment our* Trade, *as well within the Realm, as with foreign Parts; As to the former we have endeavour'd to advantage by diſcovering briefly in the following Lines, ſuch a Way as muſt neceſſarily produce it: And we doubt not, but will alſo by the conſequence of it, advantage the latter, in removing all thoſe grand impediments, which have hitherto obſtructed the Current of our* Trade.

Robert Murray & Comp.

THE *Money* that is Current within his *Majeſties Dominions*, conſiſting onely of Foreign *Bullion*, we cannot abſolutely at all times ſecure to our ſelves a ſufficient quantity thereof to ſupply our Occaſions; ſo that (it being the Common Meaſure wherewith all *Trade* is Driven) men are enforced to ſtand ſtill in their *Occupations*, to their great Impoveriſhment: Now if a means can be found out to ſupply this defect, *Trade* will be enlivened, notwithſtanding any accident that may hinder the Importation, or occaſion the Exportation of *Bullion*, or any other way obſtruct our *Money* in its due *Circulation*, which is the Cauſe of the many lamentable Calamities and ruinous Effects that are found amongſt us.

Money being no more than a *depoſite* given for ſuch Commodities as men part withal; if in lieu thereof, a *Credit* be raiſed upon a ſubſtantial *Fond*, it will in all reſpects anſwer the uſe of *Money*. And ſuch is the *Credit* which we propoſe to iſſue forth, which all men may eaſily obtain by depoſiting their *DEAD STOCK*, without the leaſt diſrepute or inconveniency to themſelves, upon the reaſonable terms of *ſix per Cent. per Annum*; to which purpoſe *Magazines* are prepared at *Devonſhire* houſe, without *Biſhops-Gate*, *London*, for the reception of any *Goods* for which credit ſhall be given for two thirds, or three fourths of their value, according to the quality thereof: and becauſe it is intended to take *depoſites* no longer than for *ſix Months*, all perſons that ſhall accept of the ſaid *Credit*, may at the expiration of ſuch *Months*, repair for payment to the place aforeſaid, and at any time view the *Fond* upon which the *Credit* is raiſed: and in caſe it ſo happen that the *Goods* depoſited be not redeemed by *Money*, *Credit*, or any other equivalent *depoſite*, at or before the time contracted for, the ſame ſhall be ſold to the beſt advantage of the intereſſed, and the over-plus made good on demand, and in the mean while the *Credit* being Current, will be as ſervicable to all intents and purpoſes as *Money* it ſelf; for ſeeing all Neceſſaries for *Life* and *Trade* are obtainable from one *Occupation* or other (to compleat the body of *Commerce* in all parts), due Care is taken by engaging a ſufficient Number of all *Trades*, who will receive the ſaid *Credits*, entring their *Names*, *Trades*, and *Habitations*, from time to time as they offer themſelves, who are no longer obliged than they ſhall find it ſecure and profitable; of which they may be aſſured, in as much as all perſons may upon this *Credit* iſſue forth their own *Commodities*, and with the ſame immediately procure to themſelves what their *Occaſions* require.

And if any Perſon ſhall think fit to make uſe of the ſaid Magazines for the lodging and diſpoſing of any Goods, by way of Commiſſion only, they ſhall be punctually ſerved therein, and probably

bably will find better opportunity for selling their Goods and serving their Occasions than hath hitherto been found.

Men are also freed from those great *Damages* that often attends such as are necessitated to Pawn *Goods* of considerable value for small Sums, until the same can be sold, and do intrust the *Receivers* with the sale thereof at reasonable Rates; which notwithstanding is often retarded on purpose to gain to themselves an *Extravagant Usury*, which *Extortion* will here be prevented.

To the rendring this *Credit Current*, no more is required than what is already practised in *Banks* here and *abroad*, where *Men* deposite *Money*, and obtain the *Bank-Credit*, which generally passeth in Receipts and Payments without the real issuing of *Money*, the *Money* remaining as a Pawn or Ground of *Security* in the *Cash Chest*, or else is imployed by the *Banker* to his own benefit, the Paper *Credit* being chiefly Current amongst *Traders*; and if the *Banker* miscarry in his *Adventures* (*and the Money being upon Interest, must not lie dead without his inevitable ruine*) the *Fond* that should secure the *Credit* is gone; and whereas he takes in *Moneys* we receive *Wares* and *Merchandize*, which are alwayes to be found in the *Magazine*, and not so liable to be *Imbezel'd*, *Rob'd*, or *Seiz'd*: Wherefore is in all respects a better Security than a *Money-Bank*.

This Enterprize is of so large an extent, that it seems a Complication of divers things already practised in the *World*; tho no place afford us an *exact Model* of it; it may be termed a *Bank* and *Lumbard united*; but so differenced from both, that in effect it is neither; for the *foundation* of *Credit* in *Bank* is *Money*, this *Goods* and *Merchandize*: and in *Lumbards* Goods are received, and *Money* delivered out, here *Credit*; yet in some respects 'tis like *both*: for after the same manner, as in *Lumbards*, all Goods are received in *Publique Repositories*, and Conformably to *foreign Banks Credit* is issued out.

It frequently happens that several *Goods* are onely proper to be sold at certain *times* and *seasons*, and the Owner wants *Money* or *Credit* to prosecute his *Trade*, who by the method proposed may be accommodated: as for Example,

A *Clothier* having a parcel of *Clothes*, which at present he cannot vend, must therefore attend the opportunity of a better *Market*: in the interim to carry on his *Trade* in the *Country*, he leaves them, as aforesaid, with order to dispose thereof at a price limited with the allowance of the *customary Factorage*, and thereupon forthwith receives the said *Credit*, which supplies him with all manner of *Necessaries*, as from the *Salter*, *Oyl man*, *Spanish Merchant*, &c. who again

again furniſh themſelves, as their reſpective Occaſions require, by vertue of the ſame *Credit*; the like may be done by the *Norwich Man*, *thoſe* who *deal* in *Tyn*, and *Lead*, *Myners*, and all other *Profeſſions*; ſo that this will enforce a *Trade*, operating alike on both Parties, as well the *Seller* as the *Buyer*: and beget mutual, quick, and frequent *returns*; and though upon every particular Sale, the Gain may be ſmall, the *Profit* at the years end will be found to be great, making thereby a ſmall *Stock*, equally beneficial to a great *one*, with ſlow *returns*; and ſo conſequently *Money* will be leſs wanting, by reaſon the Occaſions for it are leſſen'd; but if any Perſon ſhall be *neceſſitated* for *Money*, 'tis not to be doubted but *Monied Men* will be glad to iſſue forth their *Caſh* upon this *Credit* left with them; becauſe all Men may have recourſe to the place aforeſaid, and there be ſatisfied with the *real Security* upon which every *Note* is grounded that is iſſued out; due care being alſo taken to prevent Frauds by Counterfeiting the ſame.

And for the better ſatisfaction of ſuch as may any wayes be concerned with the ſaid *R. Murray* at the Comutation Office, ſome Citizens have engaged themſelves with him to be reſponſible for whatſoever Goods as ſhall be there depoſited, and Credit iſſued out thereupon.

FINIS.

LONDON.

Printed for *Jonathan Edwin* at the three *Roſes* in *Ludgate-ſtreet*, 1676.

ENGLAND,

TO BE

Wall'd with Gold,

And to have

SILVER

As Plentiful as

Stones in the Street.

Written for the good of the Publick by *Joſeph Coles.*

LONDON;

Printed for the Author, and to be diſperſed only by *Glovers* and *Weavers*. 1700.

England *to be Wall'd with Gold:*

IT is written concerning one of our Kings, which I think was King *John*, which ſaid to the Pope, or Ropemonger, That *England was an inexhauſtible Treaſure, and a Spring that could not be drawn dry.*

This Saying of King *John* was true, but the Caſe is alter'd.

But it may be ſaid unto us as it was to the *Jews*, by the Prophet, O Jeruſalem, Jeruſalem, *thy Deſtruction is of thy ſelf.* The Corruptions of *Iſrael* was their Ruin. *The Prieſts preach for Hire, their Prophets divine for Money, the Rulers loved Briberies, and every one ſought his own gain, none judged the Cauſe of the poor; Therefore God infatuated their Counſels, hardned their hearts, and the Prophet pronounced God's Judgment againſt them, That God would deliver them into the hand of the worſt of the people, and them that they diſpiſed.* Pray God this never be our Caſe.

England is an inexhauſtible Treaſure, England is a Spring cannot be draw'd dry.

If the Governors are ſevere in their Laws to prevent the Exporting the Product of the Nation, and to manufacture them within themſelves, our Manufacture will be worth more mony than the *Spaniſh* Mines of Gold and Silver, and there need no conſulting *Bacons* Brazen Head to wall *England* with a Brazen Wall; but *England* may be wall'd with Gold, and thy Cities to have Silver, as in *Solomons* time, *as ſtones in the ſtreet.*

England hath in it all the Product neceſſary for Life, and for defence of Life: Here's thy Woods to build Ships for defence, which ſhould not be ſuffered to be ſold to our Neighbour Nations; for our Wood, I reckon the beſt in the World for Shipping, and tends to deſtructive conſequences to ſell to our Neighbours to ſtrengthen them againſt our ſelves and our poſterity; and prudence ought to preſerve the growth that now is, and alſo to take care to plant more, to leave to poſterity, that our Children may not curſe us, and our imprudent neglecting, in not taking care for their late preſervation.

Then as for thy Corn, thou appears to be angry with God Almighty for giving thee plenty of Corn: firſt thou wants people to eat up thy product, and tranſports it to thy neighbour Nations, and art not ſo prudent as *Pharoah*, to lay up in the years of plenty for the year of Dearth. And here is another curſed thing, to ſuffer the Diſtillers to deſtroy ſo many thouſand Quarters of Corn; for Corn was by the Ordinance of God to make bread, for bread is the ſtaff of life.

The next thing is thy Wooll: The Wooll is thy principal Manufacture, thy Wooll ought to be preſerved as the Apple of thy Eye. It is a greater Treaſure to thee than the *Spaniſh* Gold Mines to him. If the Wooll was well managed, and well manufactured within our ſelves, all Nations muſt bring their Treaſure to us. For a man can no more Live without cloaths than he can Live without bread. Therefore theſe Thievith Owlers ought to be proſecured as Thieves, nay, more than common Thieves and Traitors; for theſe betray the King in his Cuſtoms, and betray their Country, in carrying our Wooll beyond Sea, to enable our Enemies to ſet up Manufactories, to the weakening of the King and Nation, & impoveriſhing thouſands of poor people. We hang a Thief for ſtealing a Horſe or Cow, which perhaps he robs for neceſſity, and perhaps it is taken from a perſon that can bear

the

the Loſs, and doth him but little damage. But this Villain is the greateſt Criminal in the world; he impoveriſhes thouſands of poor, he betrays the Trade of this Nation to our Enemies, to ſtrengthen them, and to weaken us. This fellow ſeeks the deſtruction of the King and people; This fellow ought to be treated as a Thief, a Traitor and a Murderer;

Let him die, his Eſtate forfeited, and his children ſold for ſlaves.

The next things is thy Skins. As to the Late Act of Parliament, we that practice in the Leather Trade find the *ill* effects of it, and the *ill* conſequence that will attend it for the future; The King will be a Loſer, thoſe concern'd in the manufacturidg Leather impoveriſh'd, at preſent it is a diſcouraging them in their dreſſing, the Officer hoping their *Skins* abouts, damnifies them. Beſides, in our Sea-ports, which receive great quantities of Skins from all Countries in *Europe*, have not the 4th part as *formerly*, the great Tax ſet upon Leather deſtroying the importidg Skins hither; neither is here occaſion for the great quantity, for this Tax hath made our *Shooes* eſpecially, ſo dear, that other Nations are content with their own botching, rather than give us ſo great Prizes, and the like in Shooes; the Draw-back makes our Leather cheaper to Forreign Nations than to our Natives; this hath hindred the Manufacture made of Leather, for exporting all ſorts of Shooes and Gloves and other Commodities made of Leather.

A prudent man conſiders future happineſs; not like *Eſau*, ſells his Birthright for a meſs of pottage, to raiſe preſent mony, and deſtroy poſterity too, is neither wiſe nor honeſt, tho we have a bigotted fancy to Aliens. But I tell theſe Gentlemen, all the Kingdoms in Europe ſent their Skins into *England* to be dreſt and manufactur'd, and bought them again of us, as Shooes and Gloves. So this Leather Tax hath not only been deſtructive to the trading party but a Loſs to the King in his Cuſtoms. If this Leather Tax hath raiſed 300000*l* yer

at the ſame time here's thouſands of Families ruin'd, and the King will loſe in his Cuſtoms above 20000 *l.* a year for the future. The Riches of this Nation will conſiſt in taking care of employing your own people, in manufacturing the product of this Kingdom; And your Little Siſter *Ireland*, well manag'd with prudence, wou'd draw all the Treaſure of the *Indies* to us, and not to ſend our Gold and Silver to them for Trumperies. As you think it neceſſary to com nand the Manufactory to ſerve for the Dead, ſo you may command the Manufacture to ſerve the Living, and there will be enough to ſpare to export, to bring in Gold, Silver, Spices and raw ſilks.

O *England*! ſtrangers devour thee, ſtrangers eat thee up; they will in the end rejoice in thy fall, thy Spring is drying up, thy ſtreams run all one way, thy Tide never returns, thy Treaſures waſte, and thou art unthinking when to get more.

Thou art fond of *Novelties*, which will be thy Ruin.

England can be compared to no Nation but the *Jews*; they were fond of their Neighbour Nations, and the Great Lorded over the Poor of their own people.

The *Fall of England* will be like theirs, *an Hiſs and Aſtoniſhment*; the Nations will hiſs at thee, tho thou art fond of them; they will rejoice at thy deſtruction.

As for the poor *Weavers*, I pity them, to ſee how they are impoveriſhed, by bringing in *Indian* Trumperies. Wiſe Men would conſider *the Subſtantialneſs of our Engliſh Workmanſhip*, how far it exceeds the *Indian Trumpery*.

The *Indians* Commodities we may be without, and not waſting our Treaſure for theſe light Wares, as light as Women and as ſlight as Cobwebs,

Our Mines are conſiderable, our Coals, our Copper, our Tin, our Iron, All Neceſſaries for Life, our Hemp, our Flax, if well employ'd, would employ thouſands of poor people, and ſet up great Manufacturies, and improve thouſands of Acres of barren grouud.

Joſeph Coles.

An Addreſs to the Ladies.

Moſt Honourable Ladies,

I Am in[illegible] are [illegible] Heaven, you promote my Deſign for Good to Poſterity. Coming by Water from Brandford, *about 7 Years ago, a Gentlewoman being in the Boat, a Queſtion ariſing between the Company and her,* Why a Woman ſhould not be admitted into Government as well as Men? *She argued,* That Women are Equals in the Generative part, that they exceed men in quickneſs of Apprehenſion: Men, *ſhe ſaid,* out of the Robuſtneſs of their Nature, kept them from it. *She was Witty, and of quick Judgment, and could argue things both Moral, Natural and Divine. As* Paul *ſaid to the* Jews, becauſe they would not hear the Word of God, he would turn to the Gentiles. *So I will take the ſame Courſe, if Men will not hear, I will ſpeak to the Women: I will allow them to be our Equals, nay, above our Equals: Did not* Daniel *in his Sentence allow the Woman to be greater than the King?*

Therefore, moſt Honourable, Vertuous and Noble Ladies, my Deſign is for the preſent good of the Nation, and for the Generation to come.

There

There hath been a cursed Design carried on against this Nation, to bring in Popery and Arbitrary Power. Now to effect this, this Persecution was raised, to thrust in, under that pretence, a Popish Army, first to impoverish us, and then to overcome us, and to destroy us. England *is hated above all Nations in the World, and by all Nations, and if they overcome us, they will have no mercy on us, but extirpate us.*

It is my Opinion, Ladies, if a Severe Command be given, to command all the French, *and all* Aliens, *Papists, to depart the Kingdom forthwith, the* French *King's Measures will be broke, and he will cease his Persecution; and some other persons here, which have been Zealous for Naturalizations, will be at a Loss. Most Noble Ladies, use your Wisdom and Power*

Women were honourable, to deliver the Nation once before, and Men gave the Right Hand of Honour. Now, Ladies, we are in as great danger, and a more barbarous Enemy. If you do deliver us now, Women shall wear Crowns of Gold.

And I hope the God of Heaven and Earth will Crown you with Heavenly Crowns in his Eternal Glory.

Queen Elizabeth *brought more Riches and Honour to the Nation than any King, since the Nation had a being. It will be too long to treat of the Noble and Glorious Acts of Women.*

Monsieur, This is but a Jackall, the Lyon and the Leviathan is coming, and in the Press.

FINIS.

REASONS Humbly offered for the Paſſing a BILL *to enable divers Merchants that have been great Sufferers by the preſent War with* France, *the better to ſatisfy their Creditors.*

THE Loſſes ſuſtained by the Merchants of this Nation, during this preſent War, have been the unhappy Occaſion of praying this BILL; in favour of which, the following REASONS, amongſt Others, are offered.

I. There's nothing prayed in this BILL but what is in reality Advantagious on the Creditors part; for it hath been obſerved in Affairs of this Nature, betwixt Creditors and Debtors, That the Obſtinacy of ſome few Creditors have often rendred meer all Propoſitions of Accommodation, or Agreement, actually made to the intire Diſappointment of the Creditors in general, and the total Ruin of the well-intending Debtors.

II. That the Practice and Cuſtom of Aſſurance in the Kingdom is both Antient and Creditable, as appears by ſeveral Acts of Parliament made in favour thereof; particularly in 43 of *Eliz.* Chap. 12. which requires, (*viz.*) *Whereas it ever hath been the Policy of this Realm by all good Means to Comfort and Encourage the Merchant, thereby to Advance and Increaſe the general Wealth of the Realm, her Majeſties Cuſtoms, and the Strength of Shipping; Which Conſideration is now the more requiſite, becauſe Trade and Traffick is not at this preſent ſo Open as at other times it hath been. And whereas it hath been time out of mind an Uſage among Merchants, both of this Realm, and of Foreign Nations, when they make any great Adventure, (eſpecially into remote Regions) to give ſome Conſideration of Money to other Perſons (which commonly are in no ſmall Number) to have from them Aſſurance made of their Goods, Merchandize, Ships, and Things adventured, or ſome part thereof, at ſuch Rates, and in ſuch Sort, as the Parties Aſſurers and the Parties Aſſured can agree. Which courſe of Dealing is commonly called a Policy of Aſſurance; by means of which Policies of Aſſurance it cometh to paſs, upon the Loſs or Periſhing of any Ship, there followeth not the undoing of any Man, but the Loſs lighteth rather eaſily upon Many than heavily upon Few, and rather upon them that Adventure not than thoſe that do Adventure; Whereby all Merchants, eſpecially of the Younger Sort, are allured to Venture more Willingly, and more Freely,* &c. —— And the ſaid Cuſtom of Aſſurance hath been the Antient Uſage of all Foreign Trading Nations; for Trade in General never was, nor can be, ſupported without it, eſpecially in times of War.

III. That unleſs this BILL be incouraged, it will be utterly impracticible for Perſons in this Caſe to accommodate their Affairs with their reſpective Creditors, which are very Numerous, many of them unknown; becauſe the Aſſurances are made in Truſt for divers Perſons in remote Parts of the Kingdom, and Places beyond the Seas.

Qu. I. Why may there not be ſome Deſign of Fraud, by the Perſons deſiring this BILL?

Anſw. There Reputations are ſo generally known, they humbly preſume, there is no ground for ſuch Objection, having been known Merchants and Traders beyond the Seas for many Years paſt, and have paid great Sums of Money for Cuſtoms, and always honeſtly and truly diſcharged their ſeveral Debts, as well in *England* as elſewhere; And ſome of them to teſtify the fairneſs of their Intentions, have already made ſuch Propoſals to their Creditors, as hath been to the good Liking of the greater part of them, and the reſt had done the ſame, had they not been Diſcouraged by the unſucceſsful Attempts of thoſe that endeavoured it.

Qu. II. Why do they deſire a Particular BILL to themſelves?

Anſw. They do not deſire it excluſive to Others, but humbly offer it in behalf of themſelves, as being Perſons more immediately concerned in this Caſe.

Qu. III. Why ſhould ~~not~~ the Agreement of the Greater, and Conſenting Number of the Creditors, be binding upon the Leſſer, and Diſſenting Part?

Anſw. Firſt, it may reaſonably be preſumed that the Debtor hath acted with Candour and Integrity, when the Majority of the Creditors are ſatisfied, and have Accepted of ſuch Offers as are made by the Debtors.

Secondly, That when particular Perſons do refuſe to comply with ſuch Agreement, it is to be ſuppoſed they do it out of Deſign to obtain better Terms for themſelves, to the manifeſt Prejudice of the Creditors in General.

Thirdly, In ſuch difficult Caſes, it is highly reaſonable that there ſhould be ſome Proviſion of Relief for the diſtreſſed Debtor, as well as the Creditor.

Qu. IV. Why is it required the Policies be Entered?

Anſw. Firſt, Whereas it is before Aſſerted that many Creditors are unknown to the Debtors; Therefore that the Creditors may make their Claim and Demand of ſuch Debt or Debts, as ſhall be Due or Owing to him or them, the Entering is neceſſary.

Secondly, The Entering is more immediately for the Advantage of the Creditors, and will prevent all manner of Surprize that can or might happen to them, the Debtors being obliged to tender his Agreement at the Place of Entering.

Thirdly, The Propoſing the Entering of Policies is not a Thing new; for it hath been heretofore required by ſeveral Acts of Parliament, (*viz.*) *Anno* 43. *Eliz.* Chap. 12. 14 and 16 of *Charles* the 2*d.*

REASONS

Humbly offered

For the Paſſing a Bill to enable divers Merchants that have been great Sufferers by the preſent War with *France*, the better to Satisfy their Creditors.

CONSIDERATIONS

Humbly Offered

To the Lords Spiritual *and* Temporal, *in Relation to the* Bill for Reviving the Apothecaries Act, *now depending before their* Lordſhips.

THE Continuance of the Exemption deſired by the *Apothecaries*, they humbly conceive will, as it already hath done, much contribute to the publick Good; for by this means they are enabled to apply themſelves to the Duties of their Calling, (wherein the Health and Preſervation of Perſons of all Ranks and Conditions is ſo much concerned) without thoſe frequent Interruptions and Avocations which, upon the account of Juries and Offices, they were lyable to.

The like Priviledge, by particular Acts of Parliament, hath been granted as well to *Surgeons* or *Phyſicians*, that they might be wholly employed in the Buſineſs of their Profeſſions, and that the Diſeaſed and Wounded might not want that conſtant Care and Attendance which their Neceſſities required. And the *Apothecaries* humbly ſubmit it to your Lordſhips Conſiderations, whether this Reaſon may not be weighed at leaſt with equal Force on their behalfs.

If this Bill be continued, as the People of the beſt Condition will be better taken care of in their Sickneſs, who expect the *Apothecaries* to be preſent with the Phyſician, to receive his full Inſtructions; and likewiſe to viſit them during the Operation of the Medicines; ſo the Poor will have a manifeſt Advantage to whom the *Apothecaries*, if exempted from Juries and Offices, will have more Time and Leiſure to extend their charitable Care.

That ſince the making the laſt Act, there does not appear any new Inconvenience to have ariſen, that was not foreſeen at the time of making it, nor any one Perſon, that by reaſon thereof, has ſerved an Office twice.

That the *Apothecaries* of *London* have, at their particular Expence, done ſeveral things that tend as well to the Honour of the Nation and Faculty of Phyſick in general, as to the Inſtruction of their own Members in particular.

I. By making a publick Elaboratory, for the true Preparation of all Chymical Medicines, and a publick Phyſick-Garden, equal to moſt in *Europe*.

II. By undertaking the Charitable Proviſion of Phyſick *gratis*, for the Children and Servants of the Corporation for ſetting the Poor on Work within *London*, being near Four Hundred Perſons.

III. By the Charity of the ſeveral Members, as well to the Poor Inhabitants within their reſpective Pariſhes, as their giving their Pains and Phyſick *gratis* to the ſeveral Charity-Schools lately Erected in moſt of the Out-Pariſhes.

REASONS for Continuing the *Apothecaries* Act.

Bill read 19 Dec 1694.

REASONS

On BEHALF of the

APOTHECARIES BILL:

Humbly Submitted to the Conſideration of this preſent Parliament.

In Anſwer to the City of London's *Petition againſt the ſaid Bill.*

The Conſiderations that induced the Apothecaries to move for an Exemption from Publick Offices.

THE Apothecaries finding it very inconſiſtent, not only with their particular private Intereſt, but *Dangerous* to their reſpective Patients, *in Perſon* to ſerve thoſe ſeveral Pariſh, Ward, and Leet Offices, and on Juries (to all which they are ſubject) in that they then could not ſo well attend either in their reſpective *Shops* for the making and duly preparing their Medicines, nor on their *Patients* whilſt either the Doctor gave his Preſcriptions, or the Circumſtances of their Patients required it. They did therefore generally *Fine* to be exempted from ſuch *Perſonal* Services

But perceiving that the *Charge* of ſuch Exemptions was very Expenſive, and knowing that the Profeſſion of the *Common* and *Civil* Law (in all their *Branches*) were *excuſed* from ſuch Services, and that the *Phyſitians* and *Chirurgions* were by particular *Acts of Parliament diſcharged* from the *like*; and believing (and hoping to prove) *that the Reaſons for the ſame Exemptions of Apothecaries were as great (if not* greater *) than for the Diſcharge of any of thoſe*, They did therefore (with all humble Submiſſion) endeavour to procure a Bill for that purpoſe; the reaſonableneſs whereof may appear from theſe following (amongſt many other) Conſiderations.

Reaſons for the Bill.

Firſt, The Apothecaries time is ſo very precarious, that they have no *certain Vacation*, no not in any Hours of the Night, (appointed by God and Nature for a general Reſt) for being *often* called upon at *all times*, both Night and Day, either to prepare Medicines, according to the Doctors Preſcriptions, or to attend on their Patients on ſome particular Diſtempers, and *upon all* occaſions on the Pooreſt ſort, who have ſcarce any Money for *Food*, and *none* for Phyſicians or Phyſick; for which reaſon it is not, with humble ſubmiſſion,

Secondly, *Conſiſtent* with the *common Benefit* of Mankind that the Apothecaries ſhould in *Perſon* ſerve in either of the before Offices or Duties; for *whilſt* they attend ſuch Services, their *Perſonal* Attendance, either in their *Shops* for the ſudden preparing ſome *particular* Medicines, or *on their Patients* upon ſome *certain Exigencies*, or on the *Pooreſt* ſort, upon *all*, may and *often* doth appear ſo very *requiſite*, that the *neglect* thereof would be the *Loſs* of the Patient.

Thirdly, The *Reaſon* given by the 32. *H.* 8. *cap* 40. for the exempting *Phyſicians* from thoſe ſeveral Duties, holds (with due ſubmiſſion) in a *greater* degree good for the granting Apothecaries the ſame Immunities. —— The preamble of that Statute in ſubſtance ſets forth, *That by the then Law, Phyſicians were Compelled to Serve in the before mentioned Offices, by reaſon whereof, they could not give their Perſonal Attendance on the Nobility, Gentry, and Commonalty, in their reſpective ſickneſs, as the exigencies of the Sick did neceſſarily require.* —— Now conſidering *how often* the Apothecary *Attends* the greateſt in Quality when Sick, and *all Ranks* and Degrees of men in their reſpective Diſtempers, and to the *Pooreſt* he muſt either in Charity not only *go*, but *give* his Medicines, or they would Periſh. It is ſuppoſed to need no proof that the Apothecaries Attendance on the Sick (*in* all *caſes conſidered*) *takes up much* more *of his time, than the Phyſitians ſpend upon the like occaſions.*

Fourthly, Not only *Lawyers*, but all *Attorneys and Clerks* of Offices are *excuſed* by Common Law from ſerving in either of the before Inſtances: And if it ſo happen that any Attorney or Clerk either is (or ſtands in danger of being) choſen to any of thoſe Offices, the Court to which he belongs grants him a *Writ of Privilege* (directed to ſuch whom it may concern) *Commanding* them that they *excuſe* ſuch Attorney or Clerk not only from that particular Office to which they endeavour to chuſe him, but from all other Publick Offices; and that they chuſe ſome other fit Perſon to thoſe Employments. The Reaſon given in ſuch Writs of Privilege, is to this effect; *viz. That thoſe Perſons by the Duty of their Profeſſions being obliged to attend that Court to which they belong, in the Proſecution or Defence of their reſpective Clients Cauſes, it would extremely tend to the common Prejudice of the King's Subjects, that thoſe men ſhould be called off from ſuch their Profeſſion, to thoſe common Offices that any elſe can as well ſerve.* Now the Preſervation of Property, and the procuring Satisfaction for Damage ſuſtained (for which the Lawyers Profeſſion is inſtituted) cannot (in the nature of things conſidered) juſtly claim *greater* Privilege than this Bill would enact for *ſuch whoſe Employments it is to remove Sickneſſes and Pain (two Adverſaries more dreaded by, and hurtful to Mankind, than any the Attorneys can defend us from)*. Of all Natural Evil's, Pain and Sickneſs (next to Death) are eſteemed the greateſt; nay, ſometimes in exchange for thoſe this is deſired. Health (of all Natural Bleſſings the moſt valuable) Mankind are daily *preſerved* in, and *recovered* to, by Phyſical Preſcriptions; and therefore a Profeſſion inſtituted for thoſe moſt *Noble and Ineſtimable* Purpoſes, may reaſonably hope for all thoſe proper Encouragements and reaſonable Exemptions.

Obj. It is commonly objected by the Petitioners, That the Apothecaries may be excuſed from their Perſonal Services by their Fining (or procuring a Deputy); which Fines the Petitioners pretend are expended in the Relief of the Poor, or ſome other Publick Services.

Anſw. Were thoſe Fines employed to the Purpoſes pretended, there then were greater Reaſons for Fining, than now in truth there is: For in fact that which is here ſaid to be laid out in thoſe Charitable and Publick Services, is generally (in the greateſt part thereof) ſpent upon the Rich [the *Petty-men*]; who in Luxurious Treats defraud both Poor and Publick. But farther, It is humbly conceived, That

☞ Wherefoever it is not conſiſtent with the Intereſt of the Publick, that a Profeſſion ſhould (in PERSONAL SERVICES) be incumbred with thoſe common Offices (moſt of which any man elſe may as well ſerve) There is againſt all Equity, that the Profeſſion ſhould Fine.

And this laſt Objection will appear the *more unreaſonable*, if what is naturally implied therein, be plainly expreſs'd (*viz.*)

That it is fit this Profeſſion ſhould pay their Fines, that they may the better ſerve the Common Intereſt of Mankind.

The laſt Objection holds as ſtrong againſt Lawyers, Attorneys, Phyſicians, and Surgeons, all which are now exempted, for they may Fine off, or find a Deputy; but for the Conſiderations before-mentioned, neither is thought reaſonable.

Obj. The Petition pretends, That ſhould this Bill paſs into a Law, the City of *London* will be Greatly *concerned* in the Conſequences thereof.

Anſw. I muſt confeſs this Petition holds *true* in the *Letter*, but not in the Intention of the Petitioners; for the *Health* of thoſe that are *well* (in the *Preſervation* of Sickneſs) and the *Recovery* of ſuch as are *Sick*, are Greatly concern'd that this Bill ſhould be enacted: But I am too ſhort-ſighted to foreſee the leaſt (comparative) Ill Conſequences to the City by the paſſing this Bill. Had I not read the Bill, but was to judg the Prejudice, from *this* Petition, and the *great* Oppoſition that is thereby made, I could not gueſs leſs than 10000 *l. per Annum* would be the Loſs this great and rich City would ſuſtain by the paſſing this Bill. But when I reflect on the *real Damage* to be by the City ſuſtained, if this Bill paſſes into an Act, I ſtand *amaz'd* at the Oppoſition. For there not being above 188 Apothecaries within the Precincts of *London*, (and ſo not two to a Pariſh, within the City Limits, there being 113 Pariſhes) the *moſt* this City would get by theſe mens Fining is not above a Hundred Pound *per An. Communibus Annis*; and conſequently the Charge to the City would *not exceed that Sum*, if the deſired Exemption was granted.

And whether only *the City* Apothecaries *ſhould bear that Charge that they may the* better *ſerve the City in its Sickneſs, or the City in* general *reap the Benefit of their Conſtant Services in their Profeſſion*, muſt be Humbly ſubmitted to the great Wiſdom of this Honourable Parliament.

Obj. The paſſing this Bill would be an ill Preſident, and occaſion other Profeſſions and Trades to endeavour for the like Exemptions.

Anſw. There is not the *leaſt ſhadow* of Reaſon for any *other* Profeſſion or Trade (by Law not already freed from thoſe Duties) to be exempted from thoſe Offices; for if it ſo happen that any of thoſe in their Publick Attendance *neglect* their Trade, the Prejudice is *only to their private particular Intereſt*; whereas by the Neglect of the Apothecaries in their Profeſſion many of their Patients may periſh.

It is a *Rule* in Law, and grounded on the *Reaſon* of things, *That every thing ought to be reſpected according to its* Worthineſs. Life and Liberty above the *Poſſeſſions* of men: Wherefore the *Common Law* having given (as before obſerved) *Large* Exemptions to a certain Profeſſion engaged in the Defence of *Property*, 'tis reaſonably hop'd, That *Statute-Law* will in *this* Inſtance now grant (what for the *like* Cauſe in a leſs degree it hath formerly given) *as great Privileges* in order to the *Preſervation of* Life.

There is a ſtanding common Maxim in Law, *Ubi eſt eadem ratio*, &c. *Where there is the ſame Reaſon there ever is the ſame Law: Seeing therefore the Reaſon the Law gives for the Diſcharge of Phyſicians, Lawyers*, &c. (viz. *The General Intereſt of the Publick*) *concludes* (with due Submiſſion) *much ſtronger for the Exemptions by this Bill deſired, It is humbly hop'd* (notwithſtanding the preſent Unreaſonable Oppoſition) *That the Bill under the preſent Conſideration of this Honourable Parliament, may paſs into a Law.*

REASONS
FOR THE
Apothecaries BILL.

A Modest Reply to the City-Reasons against the *APOTHECARIES* BILL.

Humbly Submitted to the Consideration of this present Parliament.

FIRST, It is alledg'd against the Bill, That the *Ground* thereof is *False*; viz. *That the Apothecaries serving Parish, Ward, and Leet Offices, takes up so much of their Time, that they cannot perform their Trust in their Trade, or attend their Patients according to their Duty.*

Answer, This Suggestion had been indeed *False*, could those several Offices have been executed *without* employing any time therein.

'Tis suggested, That the *Duty* of (and the only **Trust** reposed in) the *Apothecaries*, is to make and compound their Medicines, and *then* to carry or *send* them by their respective Servants (as other Tradesmen do).

Answer, It were for the *Ease* and *Interest* of the Apothecaries to wish, that their Attendance were never required, and that the Necessity of the Case did never *dispense* with their administring Physick without a Physician's Prescription: But it is so **Notorious** in *Fact* as it needs no Proof, That did not the Apothecaries in Charity *Give* to many both their *Attendance* and *Physick*, some Thousands *would perish*, seeing their unhappy *Incapacity* can pay for neither.

This is not alledg'd to plead for a *Liberty* of Practice, but only to *expose* the *evident Falsity* of the Suggestion: And it's presumed, *scarce* any that *oppose* this Bill would *employ that Apothecary* who should *only send his Servants, refusing in Person to visit*, whilst he was under a Physical Prescription.

Secondly, Whereas it is suggested, That *most* of the Offices in the Bill mentioned may be *executed* by Deputy:

Answer, This is *equally Chargeable* with Fining: **And if the Personal Attendance of this Profession in those Offices is not consistent with the Common Interest, It's humbly submitted to the Great Wisdom of this Honourable House, Whether it's reasonable that the Professors should be thus charged; for that is in effect buying an Exemption for a General Good.** *Which* (*with all due Submission*) *it may be hop'd this Honourable Parliament will now* **Grant without Price.** As for Judge *Rolls*'s serving an Office by Deputy, it was by the *Recorder of London* confess'd to be done *Ex Gratia*.

It is suggested, That the Apothecaries are *Ambitious* of several Offices of *Honour* and *Profit*, in which as much of their Time is spent, as in those they would now be exempted from.

Answer, There are not above *Eight* Apothecaries Common Council men; *but One* (at present) an Alderman's Deputy; *but One* in the Lieutenancy; *not exceeding Two* in Commission, in the City of *London*; neither of which was by them sought.

As for their spending some Time in Electing Lord-Mayor, *&c.* those Elections are *very seldom*, and so but a *small* part of their Time therein spent: And being in them a *voluntary* Act, it's *never done to the Neglect of their Patients.* But it is quite otherwise in those Offices, which *positively require their Personal Service.*

Thirdly, 'tis Objected, That the Apothecaries have *not* the *same Reasons for* Exemptions as the *Physitians*, whose *Personal Attendance* is required, and they cannot act by *Proxy*.

Answer, 'Tis confess'd that Physicians *must* Act in Person: And it is as **manifest** Truth that the Apothecaries **doe**, and (as before observed) in a *thousand* instances **must**, or the Patients **must** *perish. And which of these two spend* **most** *time on their Patients* (with humble Submission) **most** *deserve an Exemption.*

Some of the Learnedst and Eminentst Physicians **knowing** *the grounds of this Bill to be* **true**, *have industriously promoted the Passing thereof; for which the Apothecaries think themselves in gratitude bound to make their publick acknowledgment.*

Fourthly, 'Tis asserted that the *Fines* for Offices by Act of Common-Council are *forbid* to be applied to *Feasting*, &c.

Answer, This very *Prohibition* proves the *before*-common Abuses of those Fines, and it can plainly be proved, that notwithstanding that Act (in the greatest part of them) they are still misspent in luxurious Treats.

Fifthly; *As for the Universal Exemption of all Apothecaries throughout the Kingdom by those Reasons complained of.*

Answer, Upon *first* reading this Bill, the *grounds thereof, and the benefits thereby, were thought so reasonable and advantageous, that a worthy Member of the House Mov'd the Exemption might extend to* **all** *Parts of* England. This motion was so *well* approv'd of, that the Bill was immediately alter'd to its now latitude.

Sixthly, 'Tis Objected, That the *present* Exemptions from Offices are already *too many*, and that *such Immunities* tend to the *great Oppression of the Subject, especially the* **poorer** *sort.*

Answer, There are *not* above **Three hundred thirty seven** *Apothecaries* within the Bills of *Mortality*; and *modestly* speaking, there are **One hundred thirty three thousand** houses; so *that there is* **but one** Apothecary to **four hundred** Families, and *above* **Two thousand** persons to an **Apothecary** within those Limits. *And how very Oppressive the desired Exemption would prove to so many* (which in the Charge of Fines would *not* come to above 100 *l. per Ann. Communibus Annis*) deserved the Consideration of the Objectors before they had made this groundless suggestion. And whereas these Gentlemen alledge that the *Poorer* sort will be *most* grieved by Passing this Bill: It's humbly conceived (for the Reasons before alledged) *That those will receive the* **greatest** *Benefits by the Passing thereof.*

Now whether the Apothecary's Profession **Only** *should be charged with this* 100 *l. per Ann. Fines for their Exemption, or the* [illegible]

A

Modeſt Reply

TO THE

CITY-REASONS

Againſt the

Apothecaries BILL.

REASONS *humbly offered againſt reviving of the* ACT *for better viewing, ſearching, and examining of Druggs, Medicines,* &c. *as the ſame now ſtands.*

THE *Apothecaries* are far from being averſe to a Search of Medicines, or from having *faulty* and *defective* Medicines deſtroyed, but humbly hope that Matter ſhall be put into ſuch a Method, that the *Property*, *Reputation*, and conſequently the *Livelihood*, of ſo great a Number of Perſons as exerciſe the Trade of an *Apothecary*, ſhall not be ſubjected to a final Determination, but under the ſame *Guards* and *Cautions* which the reſt of their *Fellow-Subjects* have for their *Security*.

AS it is allowed that an *Appeal* from the Judgment of the *Cenſors* is reaſonable, it is conceived equally reaſonable that ſuch *Appeal* ſhould be *determined* by Perſons wholly *indifferent* and *unbyaſſed*; how far the *College* are likely to prove ſo, in reſpect of the *Judgments* and *Determinations* of Perſons of their *own Body*, and of their *own Choice*, is eaſy to foreſee; eſpecially when it is further conſidered,

Firſt, That for a long Time a Jealouſy has been entertained by the *Members* of the *College*, that the *Apothecaries* have encroached upon their *Faculty*, by ſometimes in ordinary Inſtances, and in the Caſes of poor Perſons, Children and Servants, giving *Phyſick* without calling in a *Phyſician*; and that the *Temptation* to *cruſh* thoſe who for the future ſhall preſume to do ſo, will be very ſtrong, when they ſhall have it in their *Power* ſo eaſily to effect it.

Secondly, That beſides the ordinary *Propenſion* towards aggrandizing their *Body*, it may be very eaſily conceived that it will be thought (by ſome at leaſt) to be the *Intereſt* of the *College*, to keep the *Apothecaries* in a *Subjection* to and *Dependance* upon them; *no Apothecary* will then *dare* to relieve a Patient, though in the *utmoſt Extremity*, for fear the Patient's *Phyſician* ſhould be made his *Judge* in a little Time, and in that *Capacity* gratify his *Reſentment*, which may prove a Miſchief of no ſmall *Conſequence*.

Tryal by a *Jury* is in moſt Caſes the *Right* of the *Subject*, and there ſeems to be no Reaſon why *Apothecaries*, in a Matter of this *Moment*, ſhould be excluded from it, and be ſubjected in ſo extraordinary Manner to the *College of Phyſicians*.

Before the Paſſing of this Act it was always underſtood, that no Druggs or Medicines could be deſtroyed without the Concurrence of the WARDENS of the *Apothecaries-Company*; and it is obſervable, that there is no Complaint in the Preamble of the ſaid Act, that any Inconvenience aroſe from thence: It is humbly hoped therefore, that if it ſhould not be thought proper upon an Appeal to have the Matter determined by a Jury, that it will ſeem but reaſonable to join ſome of the Body of the *Apothecaries Company* with the *Members* of the *College* upon this Occaſion, the *Apothecaries* being by their Experience more competent Judges whether this or that particular Drug or Medicine is good or the Sort.

It is therefore humbly hoped, That in the Bill for reviving the ſaid Act, ſuch Alterations ſhall be made as will ſecure the Apothecaries from the unprecedented Hardſhips [illegible] and prevent the Miſchiefs [illegible]

REASONS

Humbly offered

Againſt Reviving the Act for the better Viewing, Searching and Examining all Druggs, Medicines, &c.

A VINDICATION *of the* Colledge of Phyſicians, *from the* Reflections *made upon them by the* Apotheries *in Parliament.*



IT was little expected by the *Colledge* of *Phyſicians*, that after they had openly declared in their Publick Aſſembly, that none of them would oppoſe the *Apothecaries* Bill, and ſome perhaps beyond their Duty had actually aſſiſted them therein, they ſhould for all that find themſelves frequently reflected upon both in their Publick Papers and Pleadings to the *Two Houſes of Parliament*, which occaſions this Short but Neceſſary Vindication of the *Colledge* and *Faculty*.

Apothecaries Caſe to the Peers.

The chief thing the *Apothecaries* would inſinuate, is their great Charity, eſpecially to the Meaner Sort of People and Servants, *which they pretend to be under their immediate Care*, intimating thereby that the *Phyſicians* will do nothing for Charity to the Poor. But this is ſo far from being true, that frequent Complaints have been made to the *Preſident* and *Cenſors* of the *Colledge*, of their Extortions and Unreaſonableneſs in their *Bills* to the *poorer People*; and whereas the *Phyſicians* are always ready to give Advice *gratis* to the *Poor* in their ſeveral Wards, both in the City and Suburbs, and are obliged ſo to do by a *ſtanding Order of the Colledge* (which was formerly by them preſented to the Lord Mayor, and the Court of Aldermen, to be publiſht in the ſeveral Wards) yet *the Poor* can have no benefit thereby, becauſe of the *exceſſive Rates* the *Apothecaries* demand for the *Phyſick*; whereas would they ſell their *Medicines* to the *Poor*, either for their *intrinſick Value*, or at *moderate Prices*, the *Phyſicians* having obliged themſelves to take care of the *Poor gratis*, this Order might be effectual, and for the Publick Good.

Apothecaries Caſe.

The ſecond thing they recommend themſelves for, is their *diligent Attendance* upon *Sick Perſons* of all ſorts, *Day and Night*; and we acknowledge they are very buſy to make themſelves neceſſary in all *Families*; but this is plainly for their *own Profit*, to promote *their Private Practice*, which under the notion of giving *Phyſick* to the *Poor*, they would ſubtilly introduce and eſtabliſh, being in the mean time well paid for the *Phyſick they give to the Meaneſt*. And for the *Rich*, they find an opportunity by their *pretended Care* and *Sedulity* to *ingratiate* themſelves with the *Patients*, whilſt in the mean time their *true Intent* is to ſpy *what Bottles are empty*, to find fault with the *Juleps* and *Cordials*, that they are grown *Sour* and *want renewing*; and ſo take occaſion by *frequent repeating* of the *Medicines* on their *own Heads*, without the *Phyſicians* knowledge, to increaſe their *Bills* to an incredible *Rate*, whereby they fill their own *Purſes*, to the great *Oppreſſion* of the *Patient*, whom they often alſo charge for their *Officious Viſits*, and ſometimes demand *Fees* for their *Advice*.

'Tis true, the *Apothecaries* Attendance abroad may in ſome extraordinary Caſe be neceſſary; but *generally their Duty is at Home*, where they would do the *Patient* the beſt Service, in faithfully and carefully making up the *Phyſician's* Preſcriptions, and preventing their *frequent* and many *fatal Miſtakes* committed by their *Ignorant Boys*. But as for adminiſtring the *Medicines* preſcribed to the *Patient*, there is little need of the *Apothecaries* Attendance, which may be very well done without, by the *Servants* and *Nurſes*, according to the plain Directions in *Engliſh* of the *Phyſician*. And the *Colledge* was ſo ſenſible of this, and the many *Miſtakes* made by the *Apothecaries* in *Engliſhing their* Latin *Directions*, that they made a *Statute* obliging all their Members to write in their Bills to them only *Inſtructions* for the *Compounding* the *Medicine*, but

but to leave *Directions* in *English* at the *Patient*'s Houſe for the *uſe* of them. This muſt needs have much *pleas'd the Apothecaries* if they had found their frequent Attendance *burdenſom*, and had not had ſome *farther End* therein: But they were ſo far from taking this kindly from the *Colledge*, tho manifeſtly *for their Eaſe* as well as the *Publick Good*, that they brought down the Lord Chancellor *Jefferies* in *great Fury* to viſit the *Colledge*, tho he was at laſt *ſatisfi'd* with the *great Reaſons* the *Colledge* had for making that *Statute*.

Modeſt Reply.

Apothecaries Caſe.

The third thing theſe good Men *ſay of themſelves*, is, That *the Publick has as great Benefit* by the Exerciſe of their *Profeſſion*, (*as they call it*) as by the *Phyſicians*; This is a direct ſetting themſelves upon the ſame Level with the *Phyſician*: But is the *compounding* of Medicines of as great Benefit to the Publick, as the *inventing* them? Is any of the *Apothecaries* of as great uſe to the World, as *Harvey*, *Willis*, *Bates*, nay, old *Galen* and *Hippocrates* too? They call their Trade a *Profeſſion*, and themſelves *Profeſſors*; as well may *Cooks* and *Bakers*. They ſay they are a *part* of *Phyſick*; of the *Mechanical part* of it they are, but not of the *Science* of *Phyſick*, of which they are no more *a part*, than thoſe that can make *Sage Poſſet-Drink*, and *Mace-Ale*.

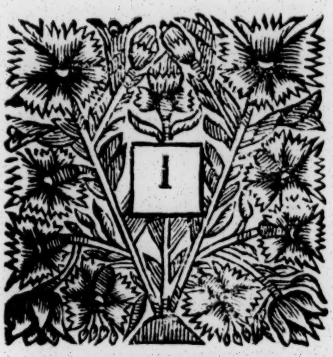
Ibid.

Modeſt Reply and Conſiderations.

The fourth thing they pretend to, is, That 13300 *Families* receive advantage by their *unwearied Attendance*; as if no Body had to do in theſe *Families* but themſelves; whereas *they* moſt lamentably complain that the *Quacks* take moſt of their Buſineſs from them; and 'tis true in Fact, that the *Face* of the *Poor* being *grinded* by their *Extortion in their Bills*, which they are not able to pay, generally apply themſelves to the *Quacks*.

A fifth thing by them openly pleaded, was, That they muſt needs have *as great Skill* as any *Phyſician*; for the *Phyſician* has only his *own Preſcriptions*, whereas they ſee *thoſe* of moſt of the beſt and learned *Phyſicians*, and ſo get *great Experience*. Indeed had they any *true Foundation* in the *Grounds* of *Phyſick*, did they underſtand the true *Natural Philoſophy*, *Anatomy*, the *Seat of Diſeaſes*, with their *Symptoms*, and the *Reaſons of them*, this might be of *Advantage* to them, as it is to the *Young Phyſicians*, who *improve* themſelves in the *Univerſities*, in their *Travels*, and here in *Town*, by *viſiting Hoſpitals*, conſulting the *Files*, and frequenting the *Company* of the moſt *Eminent Practiſers*: But *they wanting* this *Foundation*, the Argument is juſt as *true*, as if the *Clerk* of the *Temple* Church ſhould declare, that he muſt needs be a *better Divine* than the Learned Maſter, Dr. *Sherlock*; for Dr. *Sherlock* only knows what *himſelf* knows, and hears *himſelf* Preach; but *he the Clerk* hears both *him*, and all the *Eminent Divines* that uſually Preach to thoſe *Ingenious Societies*, and that upon moſt *Subjects* and *Caſes* in *Divinity*, and therefore he muſt needs be the greater *Theologue* of the two. It is tedious to purſue theſe *Gentlemen* in the reſt of their very *preſumptuous Allegations*. In ſhort, what they pretend, is *Charity*, unwearied diligence to the *Sick*, and *Publick Good*, like *generous* and *diſintereſted Men*; whereas pull of the *Mask*, and you'll find a *Liberty of Practice* is all they aim at; the reſt is *Sham* and *Banter*: And indeed the only way to make that plauſible *Pretence* of theirs *real Charity*, was to find out ſome means to *regulate* their *unreaſonable Bills*, which are both *burthenſom* to the *Rich*, and *ruinous* to the *Poor*; which may eaſily be done, by giving the *Preſident* and *Cenſors* of the *Colledge of Phyſicians* power to *Tax* them, or by ſome other methods the *Parliament* ſhall think more fitting according to the *Cuſtom* of other *Foreign Countries*. It is hoped, for the encouragement of the *Science of Phyſick*, and for the ſake of their *Younger Sons*, (many of which may have a *Subſiſtence* from this *Faculty*) the *Parliament* will not think fit to give them this their dear *Liberty of Practice*, the very *Diana* of all their Hopes.

F I N I S.



IT was little expected by the *Colledge* of *Phyſicians*, that after (as is reported) they had openly declared in their Publick Aſſembly, that none of them would oppoſe the *Apothecaries* Bill, and ſome perhaps beyond their Duty had actually aſſiſted them therein, they ſhould for all that find themſelves frequently reflected upon both in their Publick Papers and Pleadings to the *Two Houſes of Parliament*, which occaſions this Short but Neceſſary Vindication of the *Colledge* and *Faculty*.

The chief thing the *Apothecaries* would inſinuate, is their great Charity, eſpecially to the meaner Sort of People and Servants, which they pretend to be under their immediate Care, intimating thereby that the *Phyſicians* will do nothing for Charity to the Poor; but this is ſo far from being true, that frequent Complaints have been made to the Preſident, and Cenſors of the *Colledge*, of their Extortions and Unreaſonableneſs in their Bills to the poorer People; and whereas the *Phyſicians* are always ready to give Advice *gratis* to the Poor in their Several Wards, both in the City and Suburbs, and are obliged ſo to do by a ſtanding Order of the *Colledge* (which was formerly by them preſented to the Lord Mayor, and the Court of Aldermen, to be publiſht in the ſeveral Wards) yet the Poor can have no benefit thereby, becauſe of the exceſſive Rates the *Apothecaries* demand for the Phyſick; whereas would they ſell their Medicines to the Poor either for their intrinſick Value, or at moderate Prices, the *Phyſicians* having obliged themſelves to take care of the Poor *gratis*, this Order might be effectual, and for the Publick Good.

The ſecond thing they recommend themſelves for, is their diligent Attendance upon Sick Perſons of all ſorts. Day and Night, and we acknowledge they are very buſy to make themſelves neceſſary in all Families; but this is plainly for their own Profit, to promote their Private Practice, which under the notion of giving Phyſick to the Poor, they would ſubtilly introduce and eſtabliſh, being in the mean time well paid for the Phyſick they give to the meaneſt. And for the Rich, they find an opportunity by their pretended Care and Sedulity to ingratiate themſelves with the Patients, whilſt in the mean time their true intent is to ſpy what Bottles are empty, to find fault with the *Juleps* and *Cordials*, that they are grown ſour and want renewing; and ſo take occaſion by frequent repeating of the Medicines on their own Heads, without the *Phyſicians* knowledge, to increaſe their Bills to an incredible Rate, whereby they fill their own Purſes, to the great Oppreſſion of the Patient, whom they often alſo charge for their officious Viſits, and ſometimes demand Fees for their Advice.

'Tis true, the *Apothecaries* attendance abroad may in ſome extraordinary Caſes be neceſſary, but generally their Duty is at home, where they would do the Patient the beſt Service, in faithfully and carefully making up the *Phyſician*'s Preſcriptions, and preventing their frequent and many fatal Miſtakes committed by their Ignorant Boys. But as for adminiſtring the Medicines preſcribed to the Patient, there is little need of the *Apothecaries* attendance, which may be very well done without, by the Servants and Nurſes, according to the plain Directions in *Engliſh* of the *Phyſician*. And the *Colledge* was ſo ſenſible of this, and the many Miſtakes made by the *Apothecaries* in Engliſhing their *Latin* Directions, that they made a Statute obliging all their Members to write in their Bills to them, only Inſtructions for the compounding the Medicine, but to leave Directions in *Engliſh* at the Patient's Houſe for the

the uſe of them. This muſt needs have much pleas'd the *Apothecaries* if they had found their frequent Attendance burdenſom, and had not had ſome farther End therein: But they were ſo far from taking this kindly from the *Colledge*, though manifeſtly for their Eaſe as well as the Publick Good, that they brought down the Lord Chancellor *Jeffreys* in great Fury to viſit the *Colledge*, though he was at laſt ſatisfi'd with the great Reaſons the *Colledge* had for making that Statute.

The third good thing theſe Men ſay of themſelves, is, That the Publick has as great Benefit by the Exerciſe of their Profeſſion, (as they call it) as by the *Phyſicians*; This is a direct ſetting themſelves upon the ſame Level with the *Phyſicians*: But is the compounding of Med'cines of as great Benefit to the Publick, as the inventing them? Is any of our *Apothecaries* of as great uſe to the World, as *Harvey*, *Willis*, *Bates*, nay, old *Galen* and *Hippocrates* too. They call their Trade a Profeſſion, and themſelves Profeſſors; as well may Cooks and Bakers. They ſay they are a part of Phyſick; of the Mechanical part of it they are, but not of the Science of Phyſick, of which they are no more a part, than thoſe that can make Sage Poſſet-Drink, and Mace Ale.

The fourth thing they pretend to, is, That 133000 Families receive advantage by their undiſturb'd Attendance, as if no Body had to do in theſe Families but themſelves; whereas they moſt lamentably complain that the *Quacks* take moſt of their Buſineſs from them; and 'tis true in Fact, that the Face of the Poor being grinded by their Extortion in their Bills, which they are not able to pay, generally apply themſelves to the *Quacks*.

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FINIS.

A[illegible]ONS, *Humbly Offered to the Honourable* House of Com[illegible]ons; *by the Maſter, Wardens, and Society of the Art and Myſtery of* APOTHECARIES, London: *For the Exempting them from certain Offices and Duties.*

THE Buſineſs of the *APOTHECARIES* being to Attend the Nobility, Gentry, and Commonalty, reſiding within this Populous City, and Places adjacent; (or reſorting hither on Publick Occaſions,) under the ſeveral Maladies and Diſeaſes that daily happen; they cannot Perform the ſame anſwerable to the great Truſt repoſed in them, without a conſtant Attendance on their Shops and Profeſſion.

II. It is found by Experience, nothing is a greater Hindrance to them therein, than their being obliged to Serve the ſeveral Pariſh, Ward, and Leet Offices in the Places where they live; and being continually put on Watches and Juries, which take up a great Part of their Time; whereby it often happens, that by Summons or Office they are obliged to be in one Place, and at the ſame time have been ſent for, and by the Duty of their Profeſſion, ought to Attend the Sick at another Place: the one they could not omit without Puniſhment; nor neglect the other, without Prejudice to the Patient.

III. Their Profeſſion differs from moſt others; having no Vacation, no Time of the Year, nor Hour of the Day or Night free; but are always bound to wait, not knowing when they ſhall be wanted.

IV. Their Profeſſion ſeems to have as reaſonable a Claim, as the other Branches of PHYSICK, to an Exemption from the like Publick Offices; they not only attending the Phyſician at his Preſcription, but are expected in the Operation, and frequently to ſit up with their Patients in Dangerous caſes: And were it not for their charitable Viſiting the Poor, many in this City would be loſt.

V. The ſaid Society, at a great Expence, have done ſeveral things that tend as well to the Honour of the NATION, and Faculty of PHYSICK in general; as for the Benefit and Inſtruction of their own Members in particular:

1. *By Making a Publick* ELABORATORY, *for the faithful Preparation of all* Chimical Medicines: *that none might be impoſed on by thoſe, who through Lucre or Ignorance, Sell for Good, ſuch as are Dangerous and Deſtructive.*

2. *By Making a Publick* PHYSICK--GARDEN, *and Furniſhing it with great Variety of* Foreign *and* Domeſtick Plants; *equal to, if not exceeding moſt others in* EUROPE.

APOTHECARIES CASE.

REASONS Humbly Offer'd to the Honourable Houſe of COMMONS, by the Church Wardens and other Inhabitants of the Citty and Libertie of Weſtminſter; *Againſt Paſſing the BILL to Exempt* Apothecaries *from Serving Pariſh and Ward-Offices.*

24

THat by Reaſon of the great Numbers of Kings Servants, Juſtices of the Peace, Kings, and Militia Officers, Phyſitians, Counſellors and Attornies, Chyrurgions, Kings Penſioners, Roman Catholicks, Widows, and poor Inhabitants in the Citty and Libertie of *Weſtminſter*; It is very difficult to find a ſufficient Number of Subſtantiall Perſons, fit to ſerve the ſeveral Pariſh and Ward Offices, which Number Yearly being very great, forces the Ancient Inhabitants of each Pariſh, to chooſe many times very mean Trades whoſe Education generally renders them unfit for ſuch Offices, and their Neceſſity may conſtrain them to Act contrary to their Honeſt Inclination.

And tho' the ſaid Ancients of each Pariſh do Endeavour to avoyd the chooſing Vintners, and Victullers, (of which there is a very great Number in this Libertie) by reaſon their Profeſſion naturally tends to Expending Mony. Yet they are neceſſitated ſometimes to chooſe them, which has given a moſt juſt and vniverſall Complaint, tho' it cannot be avoided, having no better Inhabitants liable to be choſen for Pariſh Officers. And the Pariſh of St. *Paul Covent Garden* have in the laſt Seven Years for want of others, courted the Conſtables, Surveyours of the Highways, and Scavengers, each to ſerve Two Years together, the Overſeer Four Years, and one Church-Warden Six Years, and the other Seven Years.

That the Apothecaries Trades are as much managed by Journymen, and Apprentices, both at Home and Abroad, as any, and they are as much Abſent from their Shops, at Taverns, Coffee Houſes, Country-Houſe, Governing in Veſtrys, Chooſiing Officers, Sheriffs, Lord Mayors, Members of Parliament; in all which Honourable, and Profitable Employments they never refuſe to ſerve themſelves, from which they ought ——as well to be exempted, as from Pariſh and Ward-Offices.

That their Profeſſion requires ſuch Education, as better Qualifies them to do good in ſerving Pariſh and Ward Offices, than any other Trade, and if there has been any Miſmanagement in Pariſh Government, as has been by them Inſiuated; it would be for a general good, if after they have been Seven Years Excuſed, they now might come in and Rectify ſuch Ill Government.

That the Profit of their Trades are ſo much Superior to any other, and Sunday to them an equall day of gain, with the reſt of the Week-days; therefore they may better bear with the loſs of Time and Attendance ſuch Offices do require, than any other Trade whatſoever.

All which is Humbly Submitted to the Wiſdom of this Honourable Houſe.

REASONS against the *APOTHECARIES* BILL.

REASONS *Humbly Offered againſt Paſſing the* BILL, *For Exempting* Apothecaries *from Serving the Offices of* Conſtable, Scavenger, *and other Pariſh and Ward-Offices.*

I. THE *BILL* is founded upon Untrue Suggeſtions in the Preamble, (*Viz.*) *That their Serving Pariſh, Ward and Leet-Offices, takes up ſo much of their Time, that they cannot perform their Truſt in their Trade, nor Attend their Patients according to their Duty.*

Whereas their Truſt in their Trade is only to Make up and Compound, by themſelves and Servants, ſuch Medicines as are Preſcribed by the *Phyſician*, or Directed by the *Diſpenſatory*; And what they do more than this, is beſides their Duty and Truſt, and not allowed by Law: For by the Statute of 14 & 15 *H.*8 *cap.*5. and by an Ordinance of the *Colledge of Phyſicians*, the *Apothecaries* are prohibited to Adminiſter, Adviſe or Preſcribe *Phyſick*, under a Penalty. And the Statute of 32 *H* 8 *cap.*40. doth not Intruſt the *Apothecaries* with the Judgment of their Drugs and Wares; but Ordains that *Four Phyſicians* ſhall be Yearly Sworn to Search and Try them, and to burn and deſtroy ſuch as they ſhall not find good. And their Duty is, To carry and ſend Medicines and their Wares to their *Cuſtomers* and *Patients*, as other Tradeſmen do; which is generally done by their *Servants*, with a Direction in Writing only thereunto affixed.

14 & 15 *H.*8. *cap.*5.

32 *H.* 8. *cap.*40.

II. The *Apothecaries* Proceedings, in Endeavouring to Obtain this *BILL*, is very Unequal and Partial:

For by their *Bill* they would be Excuſed their Service of Pariſh and Ward Offices, (*Viz.*) *Churchwardens*, *Overſeers of the Poor*, *Conſtables*, *Scavengers*, and *Queſt-Men*, which are of great Neceſſity and for Common Good, and ſeldom or never happen to any Man more than Once, which they may Execute either by themſelves, or Deputies. For the Pariſh Offices, as *Churchwardens* and *Overſeers of the Poor*, are Executed at ſuch Times as they themſelves Appoint; and may be, and are Executed as well by *Some* as by *All*, in Eaſe of each other: And the Ward-Offices, as *Conſtable* and *Scavenger*, They may ſerve either by *Themſelves* or by a *Depnty*; And ſuch Cuſtom has been by *Rolls*, Chief Juſtice, Adjudg'd good, who did provide One to *Serve for him in his Turn.*

See *Style's* Reports, fo. 362.

And yet the *Apothecaries* Seek and Serve ſuch Offices as require much greater Attendances, and muſt be Executed *in Perſon*, and not by a *Deputy*; as *Aldermens Deputies*, *Common-Council Men*, *Governors of Hoſpitals*, *Commiſſioners of Lieutenancy*, and *Sewers*, and *Military Offices*; and are as Buſy in the Elections of *Lord Mayor*, *Aldermen*, *Sheriffs*, *Chamberlain*, *Auditors of the Cities Accompts*, *Bridge-Maſters*, and other Officers: And their Care of their *Patients* is not ſo prevalent, as to Induce them to *quit*, or not to *ſeek* ſuch Employments, as make either for their *Honour* or *Intereſt*. Which evidently ſhews, The *Apothecaries* Deſign is not to ſave their *Time*, but their *Mony*, in providing a *Deputy*; and to put the *Trouble* and *Charge* upon their poor Neighbours, that they may reap the Benefit of their Neighbors *Trouble* and *Expence.*

III. The *Apothecaries* have not the ſame Reaſon to be Excus'd from Pariſh and Ward-Offices as the *Phyſicians* have: For that the *Phyſicians* muſt *Perſonally Attend their Patients*, and *Exerciſe their Faculty*; and cannot do it by *Others*, as the *Apothecaries* may, and do.

IV. The *Fines* pretended to be taken for Excuſe, are never Demanded of any; but ſometimes at the Deſire of *ſuch Perſons* as are Excuſed, *Fines* are taken and applied to the Publick Uſes of their reſpective *Wards* and *Pariſhes*, and not otherwiſe: And are expreſly forbid by *Common-Council*, to be applied to *Feaſting*, or any ſuch Uſes, as the *Apothecaries* in their *CASE* pretend.

V. The *Exemption* deſired by this *BILL*, Extends to all other *Towns* and *Corporations* in *England*, where the *Apothecaries* that would be Excuſed from *Offices* are (in proportion to Others, who are liable to *Serve theſe Offices*) as Numerous as they are in *London.*

☞ VI *Note*, The Exemptions from *Pariſh* and *Ward-Offices* within the City of *London*, are ſuch and ſo many already, that there is rather need of a Law to oblige *Others* to Serve theſe *Offices* either in *Perſon* or by *Deputy*, for the Common Good, (eſpecially at this Time, when *Taxes* and *Offices* are ſo many) rather than Excuſe *more*; Which tends to the great Oppreſſion of the *Subject*, but more particularly of the *Meaner ſort*.

REASONS

Againſt

The *Apothecaries* BILL.

THE CASE OF THE COLLEGE of PHYSICIANS *LONDON*,

Wherein they are DEFENDANTS,

In a Writ of Error retornable in Parliament, brought by one William Roſe *an* Apothecary *in* London, *on a Judgment obtained againſt him by the College in Her Majeſty's Court of* Queen's-Bench, *for practiſing Phyſick within Seven Miles of* London *without Licence.*

THE *College* of Phyſicians obſerving that their Forbearance to proſecute the *Apothecaries* who practis'd Phyſick, was ſo far abuſed by them, as to be interpreted a Submiſſion, that the *Apothecaries* had a Right ſo to do, and that every *Apothecary* in the Town pretended to undertake even the moſt dangerous Diſeaſes; they thought it time to ſtop this growing Evil, looking upon themſelves to be under an indiſpenſable Obligation of performing that Truſt which firſt the Letters Patents of King *Henry* 8. and afterwards the Legiſlature of this Kingdom had repoſed in them.

In purſuance of which Truſt, they gave Directions for the bringing an Action againſt Mr. *Roſe* an *Apothecary*, for practiſing Phyſick within 7 Miles of *London*, without having a Licence from the Preſident and College of *Phyſicians*, contrary to the Letters Patents dated *Septemb.* 23. 10 *H.* 8. and Act of Parliament of 14 and 15 *H.* 8. *c.* 5. confirming the ſaid Letters Patents, whereby for the preſerving the Happineſs of the People, and for the preventing the Miſchiefs which then began to ariſe by the Boldneſs of ill men who pretended to Phyſick, whereby many Miſchiefs had happened to the Credulous and Ordinary People, in imitation of the good Inſtitution of Foreign Nations, certain Phyſicians in the ſaid Letters Patents and Act of Parliament mentioned, and all others of the Faculty of Phyſick then of and in *London*, were incorporated by the Name of the *Preſident and College* or *Commonalty of the Faculty of Phyſick*, *London*; and were thereby by that Name impowered to plead or be impleaded; and it was enacted, That no Perſon ſhould within the ſaid City or 7 Miles in compaſs thereof exerciſe Phyſick, unleſs thereto Licenſed by the ſaid Preſident and Commonalty for the time being, by Letters Patents under their Common Seal, under the Penalty of payment of 5 *l.* for every Month he ſhould ſo exerciſe the ſaid Faculty of Phyſick; one Moiety thereof to be to the King, the other to the Preſident and College.

To this Action Mr. *Roſe* pleaded the General Iſſue; and the Cauſe coming to be tryed by *Niſi Prius* in *Middleſex*, the Jury found a ſpecial Verdict; to wit,

They found the ſaid Letters Patents of King *H.* 8. and Act of Parliament 14 and 15 *H.* 8. *c.* 5. that confirms them at large, as ſet out in the Declaration.

Then they find, That the Defendant *Roſe*, for the ſpace of 7 Years and more before the Action brought, being an *Apothecary* and Freeman of *London*, one *John Seale* being ſick, ſent to him for Medicines fit and proper to recover him of his Sickneſs, and that the Defendant never being Licenſed by the Preſident and Commonalty aforeſaid, to exerciſe the ſaid Faculty of Phyſick, without Advice or Direction of a Phyſician, and without any Fee for Advice by him taken, claimed or demanded, at his Houſe in *London*, for the ſpace of a Month before the exhibiting the Plaintiffs Bill, and within the time in the Declaration mentioned, at the Requeſt of the ſaid *John Seale*, to make and compoſe Medicines proper for his Diſtemper, made up and compounded divers Medicines, *viz.* Bolus's, Electuaries, and Juleps, and them to the ſaid *John Seale*, ſo being ſick within 7 Miles of *London*, to wit, at the Parith of St. *Martins in the Fields*, did ſell and deliver as proper to be drank and received for his Diſtemper.

Then the Jury found the Statute of 34 *H.* 8. *c.* 8. which Statute, after a recital of 3 *H.* 8. *c.* 11. and how ſeveral Perſons had been proſecuted by the Surgeons for curing outward Sores, &c. does thenceforth Enact, That it ſhall be lawful for any Perſon to cure outward Sores notwithſtanding that Statute of 3 *H.* 8. *c.* 11.

But whether the ſaid Mr. *Roſe* did practiſe Phyſick within the Intent of the Letters Patents and Act of Parliament, the Jury pray'd the Advice of the Court.

This Special Verdict was argued three ſeveral times by Councel at the *Queen's Bench Bar*, and laſt *Michaelmas-Term*, after great Conſideration, all the Judges unanimouſly gave Judgment for the College, to wit, That theſe Facts did amount to practiſing Phyſick within the meaning of the Act of Parliament.

On which Judgment Mr. *Roſe* has brought a Writ of Error in Parliament, and has aſſigned the general Errors, to which the Preſident and College have pleaded, There is no Error.

If theſe Facts don't amount to practiſing Phyſick, 'tis expected Mr. *Roſe* ſhould ſhew what is (which 'tis humbly conceived will be very difficult for him to do) for that ſeems to be the only Queſtion that can ariſe on this Special Verdict; tho' the *Apothecaries* have omitted no Pains nor Opportunities [illegible] themſelves or their Friends. That this Action has another [illegible] it: For they [illegible]

Object. 1. If the *Apothecaries* may give no Phyſick but by the preſcript of a *Phyſician*, then *Servants* and the *poorer* ſort in general would many of them be loſt for want of proper Remedies, ſeeing they are not able to give a *Phyſician* his Fee.

Anſ. This Objection never had any Foundation; for as appears by ſeveral Orders of the College, its Members were always enjoyned to give advice to the Poor *gratis*, and that not only to ſuch as could come to them for it; but every *Phyſician* in his reſpective Neighbourhood, is obliged to viſit the Sick-Poor at their own Lodgings. And when theſe Orders were obſerved not to have their full intended effect, becauſe of the high Prices that the *Apothecaries* commonly demanded for the Remedies preſcribed, whereby the Poor were deterr'd from conſulting the *Phyſician* for fear of the Charge of the Phyſick, the College (after the *Apothecaries* refuſal to afford Phyſick to the Poor at a more moderate Rate than the Rich paid for it) by a Joynt Stock erected ſeveral Diſpenſaries in the Town, where after the *Phyſicians* have given their Advice *gratis*, the Patients may have the Phyſick preſcribed for a third part (or leſs generally) of what the *Apothecaries* uſed to exact for it: by which Expedient many Hundreds as well Servants, as other Perſons of mean condition, every week receive their Cures at a very ſmall Expence, and without one Farthing profit to the *Phyſicians*.

So that if the *Apothecaries* ſhould now lay any ſtreſs upon this Objection, many thouſand Poor Patients who every Year receive charitable Relief from the College-*Phyſicians* and the Diſpenſaries, will more than ſuffice to ſhew the weakneſs of it. And *Seale* himſelf in this Caſe of *Roſe*, may ſerve for an evident inſtance how ill grounded this *Objection* is. For when *Roſe* had given him Phyſick for 14 Months, to his great expence, and left him worſe than he found him, *Seale* was Cured by Medicines from the College-Diſpenſary under the Charge of 40 *s.*

And 'tis preſumed, no Phyſician is ſo ungentile and ungrateful, as to refuſe to viſit all the ſick Servants *gratis* in ſuch Families where he is Phyſician in ordinary.

Object. 2. It is conceived, that the *Apothecaries* ought to have leave to practiſe at leaſt in *Sudden* Caſes, as Apoplexies, &c. which require ſpeedy aſſiſtance, and cannot wait the coming of a *Doctor*.

Anſ. It

Anſ. In ſuch Caſes neceſſity requires, that not only *Apothecaries* but any other Perſon ſhould do his beſt to relieve his Neighbour in his extremity, and they may do it without incurring the Penalty of the Law; but there is no Reaſon why the *Apothecaries* ſhould under that pretence be permitted to undertake, at leiſure, all dangerous Diſeaſes, when a Skilful *Phyſician* may be as quickly had as they, which is the Caſe in this City, where an able *Phyſician* may be as ſoon called as an *Apothecary*.

Object. 2. It ſeems neceſſary for the publick good, that the *Apothecaries* ſhould be permitted to Practiſe in *Slight* Caſes; for it would be very Chargeable to the Subject upon every ſmall Indiſpoſition to be obliged to give a Fee to a Doctor for his Advice.

Anſ. In ſmall or commmon Indiſpoſitions, the Patients themſelves are uſually their own Phyſicians, and will of courſe ſend for any Medicine of which there hath been common Experience for their Cure; All which the *Apothecary* may lawfully make up and ſell.

But for the *Apothecary* to have leave to judge of beginning Diſeaſes, whether they are ſlight or no, and to order Medicines for the ſame, will prove both *Dangerous* to the Subject, and often more *Chargeable* too. *Dangerous*, becauſe the moſt malignant Diſeaſes uſually begin with ſeemingly inconſiderable Symptoms, as perhaps a Cold or ſmall Head-ach; ſo that many, even diſcreet People, are too often catch'd thereby, believing they ayle no great matter, the Malignity many times not diſcovering it ſelf in its proper Colours till after ſome Days. Now an *Apothecary* cannot judge of ſuch Diſeaſes, whether they are like to prove *Dangerous* or not, becauſe he is not bred to have ſuitable Skill, nor has given proof before Competent Judges that he has ſo; and therefore the management thereof ought not to be left to his Judgment. *Chargeable*, becauſe let the Diſeaſe be never ſo ſlight, the *Apothecary* will be ſure to preſcribe enough; and if he ſhould miſtake the Diſeaſe, then that Diſtemper which by the diſcreet Advice of a *Phyſician* might by one proper Medicine have been cut up by the Roots at the beginning, now runs out into great length to the extreme hazard and great Charge of the Patient. And this is very often the event of an *Apothecaries* being firſt called in; for their general Practice is at firſt daſh to give one of their Cordials, wherein there never fails to be good ſtore of *Opium*, whereby whilſt they pleaſe their Patient and his Friends with giving him ſome preſent reſt and eaſe, they at the ſame time fix the Diſeaſe, increaſe the Malignity, and ſo far confound the Symptoms, as to make it difficult, even for a well

But in Fact the true Reaſon why the *Apothecaries* inſiſt upon leave to Practiſe in *ſlight* Caſes is, That under that pretence they may ſlide themſelves into Practice in *all*; which if permitted, would ſoon diſcourage the Faculty of Phyſick throughout this Kingdom, deprive the Gentry of one of the Profeſſions by which their Younger Sons might honourably ſubſiſt, and be a great Detriment to the Univerſities.

If the miſchiefs be conſidered that daily hapned before the granting the ſaid Letters Patents, and paſſing the Act (as is recited in the Preface thereof) by the too great Liberty of Practiſing Phyſick, and the dangers into which the People too often fell, which are thereby prevented, by reſtraining unskilful Perſons from intermeddling in thoſe things which they do not underſtand, 'tis to be hoped their Lordſhips will be induced to allow theſe Letters Patents, and this Act of Parliament their full Legal effect, in order to ſuppreſs Quacks and Empiricks, for the Security of all the Queens Subjects in general, but more eſpecially the common People, who as they have always been moſt impoſed on by illiterate Pretenders to skill in Phyſick, ſo they were principally deſigned to be ſecured from ſuch Practiſers by the wiſe Proviſion of that Act of Parliament.

And therefore it is humbly hoped Your Lordſhips will Affirm the Judgment.

Fran. Brown.

CASE

OF THE

College of Phyſicians, Defendants,

On a Writ of Error,

BROUGHT

By *William Roſe* an *Apothecary*:

To be Argued at the Barr of the Houſe of Lords, on the 15*th* Day of this Inſtant *March*.

WHEREAS divers Perſons do illegally practice Phyſick about this City of *London*, in Defiance of the known Statutes of this Realm, and have been, and are greatly Countenanc'd and Incourag'd in their undue Practices by ſome Members of the College; who, by concurring and joyning with them, in Conſultation about the Sick, have, as far as in them lay, authoriz'd and promoted ſuch Contempts of the Laws of the Land, contrary to a Statute of the College long ſince made, and often confirm'd forbidding expreſly All its Members to hold any ſuch Conſultations with any Perſons not legally authoriz'd to practiſe Phyſick upon the Penalty of Five Pounds for every ſuch Offence: We, the Preſident and Cenſors of the ſaid College, deeply ſenſible of the evil Conſequence of theſe illegal Practices, do hereby give Notice, That whatever Member of the College ſhall hereafter by due Proof be convicted before them of the aforeſaid Offence, the Penalty ſhall not only be impartially inflicted, but all ſuch means us'd to reform this Abuſe, as the Laws of the Land have put into their Power; and hereof all Members are requir'd to take Notice.

Edward Browne, Preſident.

Walter Charleton,
Charles Goodall,
Hans Sloane,
John Brantbwayt,
} Cenſors.

Datum 2do. die Septembris, in Comitiis Cenſoriis ex Ædibus Collegii noſtri.

Joh. Bateman, Regiſtrar.

REASONS *Humbly offer'd to the Right Honourable, the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in Parliament, Aſſembled, why Dr.* Thomas Burwell, *Dr.* Richard Torleſſe, *Dr.* William Dawes, *and Dr.* Thomas Gill, *late Cenſors of the College of Phyſicians in* London, *ſhould not be excuſed from the Penalty of the Act* 25 Car. II. *having taken upon them, and executed the aforeſaid Office of Cenſors, without qualifying themſelves according to Law for a place of ſo great a Truſt.*

I. BEcauſe the ſaid Cenſors did not only take upon them an Office of Truſt and Judicial Authority, wherein the Liberty and Property of the Subject is highly concerned without qualifying themſelves, but alſo executed the ſame with utmoſt Violence againſt an innocent Perſon, as may more plainly appear in their Proceedings againſt Dr. *John Greenfield*, a Member of the ſaid College, who having been accuſed by a vexatious Woman of ill Practiſe ſeveral Years before, was twice acquitted by preceding Cenſors: But theſe Gentlemen proud of their Authority, and having no regard to the Juſtice and Judgment of their Predeceſſors, and in Contempt of two conſecutive Acts of Grace from the King and Parliament, did, notwithſtanding, fine the aboveſaid Dr. *Greenfield* for that imaginary Crime, without ſuffering the ſaid Doctor to clear himſelf by Witneſſes; and having ſigned a Warrant and appointed an Officer of their own Creation, did commit him to *Newgate* without Bail or Main-prize, and there detained him till the firſt Day of the enſuing Term, when and where the Honourable the Judges of the *King's-Bench* convinced them of their illegal Proceedings, and diſcharged the ſaid Dr. *Greenfield* in open Court.

II. Theſe Cenſors not being ſatisfied with the deſigned Ruin of this Doctor and Family, proceeded to effect it (according to the opinion of moſt People) by ſtirring up and aſſiſting the aforeſaid turbulent Woman to bring an Action of 2000 Pounds againſt the ſaid Doctor, which was carried on to an Expence far above the Ability of the Woman, and back'd it by Libels publiſhed in their Name. But upon Tryal before the Right Honourable the Lord Chief Juſtice *Holt*, the ſaid Doctor was honourably acquitted, and his Practice vindicated, allowed of and commended by a great Number of the moſt eminent Phyſicians of the ſaid College, it plainly appearing that Ignorance, not Judgment, was the cauſe of that Cenſure, and Envy for want of Succeſs by the ſame Medicine they condemned the ſaid Doctor for, it being proved in Court that ſome of them had made uſe of it before.

III. The ſaid Cenſors having thus notoriouſly acted like ill Men, Informations, by order of the *King's-Bench*, were brought ſeverally againſt them (in Obedience to and Incouragement by the Law) for not having qualified themſelves for a place of ſuch high Truſt and Judicial Authority; but by the great Endeavours of the ſaid Cenſors to evade them, the Suit hath proved very expenſive; the ſaid Cenſors applying themſelves to his Majeſty by way of Petition for a *Noli Proſequi*, but his Majeſty being informed of the Caſe, out of a tender regard to Juſtice and the Laws, was pleaſed to deny it.

IV. Dr. *Burwell*, one of the ſaid Cenſors, being tried the ſitting after the laſt Term upon the Information aforeſaid, a ſpecial Verdict was obtained againſt him, and the reſt of the ſaid Cenſors having joyned Iſſue, are to be tried next Term.

It is therefore humbly hoped, that Your Honours will take the Premiſes into your ſerious Conſideration, and not ſuffer the PROSECUTOR *to loſe the Benefit of the Penalty, as by the Law allowed againſt ſuch Offenders, or otherwiſe indempnifie the* PROSECUTOR *aforeſaid, as to Your Honours in Your great Wiſdom ſhall ſeem meet.*

REASONS

For Excluding the

Four *CENSORS*

Of the

College of Phyſicians.

THE CASE OF THE APOTHECARIES.

TO prevent the Miſchiefs ariſing from Ignorance, or Temerity in the *Adminiſtration* of Medicines, King *Henry* the VIIIth, by his Charter eſtabliſhed the COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS, *excluding* all Perſons, who ſhould not be liſenced by them, from the Practice of Phyſick within *London*, and ſeven Miles thereof: Which Charter was ſoon afterwards confirmed by *Parliament*, and the ſaid *Excluſion* from Practice extended all over *England*.

And to prevent the like Miſchiefs in the *Preparation* of Medicines, the ſaid College were by ſubſequent Acts directed to elect, yearly, *Four* of their Fellows, who, after taking an Oath of Office, were impowered (with the Aſſiſtance of the Wardens of the Company of Grocers and Apothecaries) to viſit all Apothecaries Houſes within *London* only, and to deſtroy ſuch Drugs and Medicines as they ſhould find defective; which Power of *Viſitation* was afterwards, by a Charter of King *James* the Iſt, extended to the Diſtance of *ſeven* Miles round *London*.

But the Exerciſe of this laſt Power being limited to four Perſons, the ſame appointed in Sir *Theodore De Mayerne*, and *Henry Atkins*, Phyſicians to King [illegible] (and who, being the then *moſt illuſtrious* Members of the College, may be ſuppoſed to declare the Senſe of the whole Body) ſo very inſufficient for ſuppreſſing the variety of Abuſes intended to be remedied, that at *their* Deſire, and for the *more effectually* preventing thoſe Abuſes, the ſaid King very ſoon after, by another Charter, formed the Apothecaries of *London* into a diſtinct Society, with the like Powers of Viſitation, and expreſsly *prohibited* all Perſons from exerciſing the Buſineſs of an Apothecary within ſeven Miles of *London*, unleſs firſt examined, approved, and licenſed by the ſaid *Society*.

TRUE it is that the *Validity* of the ſaid Charter being doubtful, and the *Extent* of the Powers thereby granted uncertain, and there being no Proviſion for rectifying any *Abuſe* of thoſe Powers, the ſaid *Society* have ever been very cautious in the Exerciſe thereof, and of late Years eſpecially, have kept up the *Form* only of a *Viſitation*: Whence it has happened, that ſeveral ignorant, and illiterate Perſons have been encouraged to enter upon the Buſineſs of an Apothecary, whilſt others, of perhaps a more regular *Education*, and better *Knowledge*, have in order to engroſs the Trade, by under-ſelling the fair Apothecary, ventured to compound their Medicines of damaged, ſtale, and counterfeit Ingredients; ſo that upon the whole, great Quantities of pernicious Medicines have been ſold in the Neighbourhood of *London*, and tranſmitted into all Parts of the Kingdom.

THESE Practices being notorious, the College in 1722, procured the Act of Parliament (now propoſed to be revived) to eſtabliſh their Power of Viſitation agreeable to their Charter. But a Clauſe having, upon their Attempt to obtain a Bill for reviving the ſaid Act in 1729, been added by a Committee of the Houſe of Commons [for granting an Appeal from the Judgment of the Cenſors to ſix Phyſicians and ſix Apothecaries to be determined upon Oath, and in Caſe of Equality of Voices, by the Opinion of the Preſident or Vice-Preſident of the College] the ſaid Bill was drop'd, and the College have not ſince thought proper to apply for any Bill of that kind, notwithſtanding the Continuance and daily Increaſe of the bad Practices above-mentioned.

AT length ſeveral Apothecaries, [whoſe Profeſſion affords them but too frequent Opportunities of obſerving the Extent and miſchievous Effects of thoſe bad Practices,] thought it their Duty, as well in Regard to the *Publick*, as themſelves, to repreſent the ſame to the LEGISLATURE.

IN

In Conſequence of this Application, the Houſe of Commons have been pleaſed to order in a Bill, to revive, *explain, and amend* the ſaid Act paſſed in 1722. From which Order the ſaid Petitioners conceive that honourable Houſe was ſatisfied of the *Inſufficiency* of a mere *Revival* of the ſaid Act, and therefore they ſubmit the following *Amendments* or *Alterations*, as what they humbly apprehend will render the ſaid Act *moſt effectual* on the one Hand, and prevent any *Abuſe* of the Powers thereby granted on the other, *Viz.*

I. That the Court of Aſſiſtants of the *Apothecaries* ſhall yearly elect ten ſufficiently ſkillful Perſons to be called *Examiners of Apothecaries*, and forty-eight (or any other competent Number) to be called *Examiners of Medicines*, who ſhall all be *ſworn* to the due Execution of their reſpective Offices.

II. That for the Future no Perſon (except the preſent Members of the Society, who have been already examined) ſhall, within ſeven Miles of *London*, exerciſe the Art of an *Apothecary*, unleſs firſt examined, and approved by three, or more of the ſaid *Examiners of Apothecaries*, and licenſed to exerciſe the ſame by Letters Teſtimonial, under the Seal of the ſaid *Society*.

III. That any Perſon rejected by the ſaid *Examiners* may have an Appeal to the Preſident, and Cenſors of the *College*, and if approved by them, ſhall be licenced by the ſaid *Society*.

IV. That there ſhall be paid to the ſaid *Society* for every Examination and Licence and no more; and that every ſuch licenſed Perſon ſhall, during his Continuance in the Buſineſs, pay (as the Freemen of the ſaid Society do) the yearly Sum of ſix Shillings, to be *appropriated* to the ſupporting the *Botannical* Garden at *Chelſea*, to which he, and his Apprentices ſhall have Liberty to reſort, for their Inſtruction in *Botany*.

V. That (in lieu of the ſaid Cenſors) the ſaid *Examiners of Medicines*, or any four of them, ſhall have Power, whenſoever they ſhall think fit (and be [illegible] as often as the Court of Aſſiſtants ſhall think proper) to go upon the Viſitation, and examine the ſame, and *deſtroy* ſuch as they ſhall adjudge bad.

VI. That any Perſon ſhall have Liberty to appeal from the Judgment of the ſaid *Examiners*, to the ſaid *Preſident*, or *Vice-Preſident*, and *Cenſors*, whoſe Determination ſhall be *final*, the Medicine complained of to be, in the mean Time, conveyed to the *College*.

VII. That in all Caſes of Appeal the ſaid *Examiners*, as well as the Parties *appellant*, may produce Witneſſes to be examined upon *Oath*, either as to their Knowledge, or Opinion of the Preparation in queſtion.

VIII. That every Perſon convicted by the ſaid *Examiners* (unleſs their Judgment is reverſed within) of ſelling or keeping for Sale, any *adulterated* or *pernicious* Medicine ſhall forfeit the Sum of

IX. That Perſons obſtructing the ſaid *Examiners* in the Execution of their Office ſhall forfeit the Sum of

X. That all Penalties ſhall go, one half to *any Perſon* who will ſue for the ſame, and the other half to the *Poor* of the Pariſh where the Offender ſhall reſide.

These *Amendments*, the Petitioners humbly conceive, will appear to be proper, and *neceſſary*, for the following Reaſons, *viz.*

That the four *Cenſors* (who muſt be preſumed to be, as the Law requires, the *beſt learned, wiſeſt, and moſt diſcreet* of their Profeſſion, and conſequently moſt employed,) cannot ſpare ſufficient *Leiſure* to attend the Viſitation, ſo diligently, and *frequently* as they ought, without great Loſs to themſelves, and to the *Publick*, who may want their Aſſiſtance in another Way.

That their *Number*, even if they were to give their *utmoſt* Attention, and dedicate their *whole* Time to this Duty, would not be ſufficient to viſit *all* Apothecaries Shops within *London*, and ſeven Miles thereof, which upon a fair Computation, will appear to be upwards of a Thouſand.

That the original Juriſdiction, and the Determination on the Appeal ought not to be in the *ſame* Body, the Members of which may be ſuppoſed tender of each other's Reputation, and the general Character of their *Community*.

That neither the *Cenſors* in the *firſt* Inſtance, nor the *Pr[illegible]*, and *Fe[illegible]* upon the *Appeal*, are by the ſaid Act put under the Reſtriction of [illegible] particular [illegible]

That by the ſaid Act no Proviſion is made for preventing Perſons fro[illegible]ntering upon the Buſineſs of *Pharmacy* who have not been properly inſtructed therein, and who

who conſequently require a much ſtricter and more frequent Viſitation than any *reaſonable* Number of Viſitors can poſſibly attend.

THAT the *only* Puniſhment provided by the ſaid Act for keeping any adulterated, or pernicious Medicine for Sale, is the *deſtroying* it, which in moſt Inſtances (as Medicines are principally adulterated for the ſake of ſaving the *expenſive* Ingredients) is a very *trifling* Puniſhment, by no Means adequate to the *Offence*.

THESE *Alterations* in the Act (it is humbly conceived) will anſwer all the ſalutary Intentions of the honourable *Houſe of Commons*, and yet preſerve to the Society of *Apothecaries*, the Privileges granted to them by their *Charter*; *Privileges!* ſo far from being unreaſonable in their own Nature, that *Parliament* has thought proper to grant, or confirm the like to the *College* of *Phyſicians*, and Company of *Surgeons*; and that, without any of thoſe *Guards* againſt the *Abuſe* of Power, which the Petitioners propoſe, and deſire may be provided in *their* Caſe; nor can the ſaid *College*, and *Company* but approve, in the Society of *Apothecaries*, a Conſtitution which, in their *own* reſpective Bodies, they have, by long Experience, found to be highly beneficial to the *Publick*.

WITH reſpect to the *College*, it is true the Power of *Viſitation*, which has hitherto been exerciſed by their *Cenſors*, and the Wardens of the Society of *Apothecaries* in *Conjunction*, is by theſe *Alterations* propoſed to be wholly veſted in ſworn Examiners of the ſaid *Society*. But then in lieu thereof, the ſaid College are intended to be veſted with a *ſuperior* Juriſdiction, and Controul, which the Petitioners humbly conceive is more ſuitable, not only to the Convenience, but Dignity of that learned *Body*; and from the above-mentioned Teſtimony of *Sir Theodore de Mayerne* and *Dr. Atkins*, as well as from the Nature of the Thing itſelf, it appears that the Apothecaries are very properly qualified for the *Viſitation* hereby propoſed to be entruſted with them.

As to the Perſons who will be immediately affected by the *Examination* intended by theſe Amendments,—It is ſubmitted whether it can be thought an *Hardſhip* to oblige thoſe who will engage in a Profeſſion, of ſo much Conſequence to the Publick, to give a Teſt of their Ability and Fitneſs for it; and as they will become intituled to ſeveral of the *Privileges*, without being ſubject to the many burthenſome and expenſive *Offices* of the ſaid Society, it is but reaſonable that they ſhould contribute *ſomething* towards defraying the *additional* Expences which theſe new Duties will occaſion.

THE Application of the yearly Sum of ſix Shillings (it is likewiſe hoped) will be thought ſo very uſeful to the *Publick*, that no Objection can be made to ſo *trifling* a Demand.

THE ſaid *Society* do (at an Expence too great for their preſent Circumſtances) endeavour to maintain a Botannical Garden, which the Munificence of that great Patron of natural and uſeful Knowledge, *Sir Hans Sloane*, has enabled them to eſtabliſh: A Matter in ſeveral *foreign* Cities, thought worthy of the *Publick* Care. At this Garden, (at preſent furniſhed with as great a Number of *Plants* as perhaps any in *Europe*) a Demonſtrator is appointed by the *Society*, to inſtruct their Members, and Pupils in this neceſſary Branch of *Pharmacy*, and to ſuperintend, at proper Times, *Herborizations* in the Neighbourhood of *London*; of all which Advantages the ſaid *Licentiates* and their Apprentices will be entitled to partake.

UPON the whole, the *Petitioners* humbly hope the Publick will, by theſe Propoſals, be ſatisfied that they have no *unreaſonable* Views of enriching the *Society*, of which they are Members, or of procuring any particular Advantage to *themſelves*; their ſole *Intention*, in offering to take this *Burthen* upon them, being that they may contribute as much as in them lies to the preventing *Frauds* in their Profeſſion. And as a Proof that they have no *oppreſſive* Views, they decline no *Appeal* to any Juriſdiction the *Legiſlature* ſhall think proper, not deſiring to be truſted with a Power over *others*, which they would be ſorry to ſee granted to any, over *themſelves*; neither do they wiſh for more than a temporary *Probation* of their Scheme, that ſo, if it ſhall be found *hurtful* or ineffectual, it may not be intailed upon *Poſterity*.

THE CASE OF THE APOTHECARIES.

SOME

OBSERVATIONS

UPON THE

BILL

ENTITULED

An Act, to revive and amend the Act, for the better Examination of Drugs, and Medicines, within London, and seven Miles.

THE Alterations proposed to be made in the [illegible] been offered to *view*, for [illegible] against it, it may be necessary to have the Purport of it, and of the Alterations intended to be made thereto by the Bill now depending.

THE said Act recites amongst other Things,

THAT by an Act (32°. *H.* 8.) Four Members of the College (to be yearly chosen by them) were empowered to search all Apothecaries Houses in London, and (calling to their Assistance the Wardens of the Apothecaries) to destroy such Drugs &c. as they should find defective.

THAT by a subsequent Act, (1°. *Mariæ*,) the said Wardens were empowered to accompany the Physicians in the Search, for the better Execution thereof, That several Medicines were sold within London and seven Miles thereof which ought likewise to be searched.

Therefore it enacts,

That the Four Censors of the said College, or any Three of them (calling to their Assistance the said Wardens, or one of them,) the said have Power, as often as they should think fit in the Day Time, to enter the House, Shop, Cellar, Vault, Workhouse, Warehouse or any other Room of the House, of any Person who should keep for Sale, or sell, or put to Sale, any Medicines, Drugs, &c. within seven Miles of LONDON. And to examine such Medicines, *&c.* And such as any *Three* of the said Censors should adjudge defective, to burn, or otherwise destroy. EXCEPT Drugs in the Houses of Merchants *&c.* not making, or keeping Medicines for Sale.

THAT the said Censors might proceed without the said Wardens, if they should neglect to attend upon Notice.

THAT if the Person having the Custody of any Medecines condemned by the said Censors, should, before the destroying thereof, forthwith by writing under his Hand, appeal to the College; then the said Censors should cause the said Medecines, together with their Reasons for condemning thereof subscribed by them, to be put into a Box, sealed up, and conveyed to the College. And should procure an Assembly of the President and Fellows within fourteen Days, of which the Appellant should have two Days Notice, Which President, and Fellows so assembled, (not less in Number than twelve, exclusive of the Censors appealed from) should open the said Box in the Presence of the Appellant (if there,) and should examine, and *finally* determine concerning the said Medecines: and if the Major Part of them, should *affirm* the Judgment of the Censors, then the said Medecines, *&c.* should be burnt before the Doors of the House where found, in such *publick* Manner, as any *Three* of the said Censors should think fit; otherwise the said Medecines, *&c.* to be returned: With a Proviso, in Favour of Medicines made under Letters Patent.

IN 1732 A Bill for reviving the said Act, was twice read in the Honourable House of Commons, and Committed, when a Proviso was added, to the following Purpose, *viz.*

THAT

VI. THAT in all Cases of Appeal, the Censors should first [illegible] the College, give Notice thereof to the Society of *Apothecaries*, who in their Court of Assistants: And that such six *Apothecaries*, together with the *President* and five of the *Fellows*, (exclusive of the Censors as aforesaid,) should hear and [illegible] the Testimony of Witnesses upon *Oath*, or by such other Methods as they judge necessary, finally examine, and *finally* determine such Appeal, the said *President* or *Vice-President* in Case of *Equality*, having the *casting* Vote.

THIS Amendment being reported to the House, the Bill went no further, nor from that Time till this present Session (even the *Apothecaries* thought it their Duty to represent the great Abuses in the Preparation of Medicines) has there been any Application whatsoever made to the Legislature for a Remedy.

IN Consequence of which Neglect, the Honourable House of Commons have been pleased to pass the present Bill, whereby the College are empowered annually to elect Sixteen Persons, in Addition to the four Censors, who (after an Oath taken,) are to have the like Powers of Visitation mentioned in the said former Act, subject to the like Appeal: And the said Act is made *perpetual*.

IN the said Act (as now revised and altered,) the Society of *Apothecaries* do humbly hope the following Objections

I. THAT the said *Practitioners and Fellows*, to whom such Appeal is given, are not a Court, before whom Oath, although their Determinations [illegible] and may, by Construction of Law, be subjected to an arbitrary Punishment, for every [illegible] and ruin the Party.

So great a Power, and [illegible] should be [illegible] with great Caution, and Skill, and Precision. Not only [illegible] but [illegible] much import the *Fellows*, to [illegible]

II. THAT the said *Practitioners and Fellows*, are not empowered to hear and examine on Oath, in the *Repellat.* nor the Witnesses on both Sides, before the other Party will have Notice thereof to prepare [illegible] which is [illegible] to evidencing and [illegible] the said Witnesses will have Opportunity to *refute*, and *disprove* in the Absence of the Party, a *prior* Jurisdiction unknown to all Laws in any other Instance.

But further to shew the Reasonableness, and even *Necessity* of obliging the said *Practitioners* and *Fellows* to hear Witnesses upon Oath, the Apothecaries beg Leave to assert, that a distinguishing, and critical Knowledge in *compound* Medicines is to be acquired only by a *long* and *continual* Acquaintance with the *Materia Medica*, and its various Combinations; So that without any Imputation upon the Learning, or Abilities of *Physicians*, (whose Province it is chiefly the Nature of Diseases, and the right Application and Effect of Medicines) it may be said, that the *Generality* of them are not be competent Judges of *compounds* without the Aid of proper Information upon Oath. And therefore it is hoped the Character, and Livelihood of the Apothecary, shall not be made wholly Dependant upon the Skill of the Physician in a Matter [illegible] Ignorance to be Partial.

III. THAT the Intent of the former Act, in requiring [illegible] to call to their Assistance [illegible] to their Assistance upon every Search, must be presumed to be, that the Apothecaries might have some of their Brethren present, to see that was done, [illegible] that the Physicians were employed to do it in order to be some Sort of Check upon the Censors. But even this Security (small as it is) *Apothecaries* by the present Bill, [illegible] Number of Examiners being extended to Fifteen, any Three of which may act) may [illegible] Visitations, or to many different Places at the *same* Time, as to render [illegible] for two Hours to attend them all.

IV. THAT the Bill has not confined the College to elect the sixteen additional Examiners, from among Apothecaries, so that whenever they shall begin to think the Office *troublesome*, they will have Power to dedicate upon others, who may prove to be either really *ignorant*, or from the Nature of their particular Interests, *partial*, and *unjust*.

V. THAT the only Members of the College, *except* from being Judges upon the Appeal, are the *Censors*, and (by an equitable Construction) the *Examiners*, from whose Judgment such Appeal is made; so that the Examiners may, and from the *smallness* of the Number of Fellows must, alternately sit in Judgment upon each other; how likely they are, under these *particular* Circumstances, to be *impartial*, is submitted to those who have any knowledge of *Mankind*.

VI. THAT the Bill not directing the Search to be *General*, of *all* Shops where Medicines are sold, the said Examiners may, by Visiting some very *frequently*, and others *seldom* or *not at all*, create *undeserved* Suspicions of the Sale of *bad* Medicines in particular Shops, to the irreparable Injury of the Owners, both in their Character, and Livelyhood: And as this Power is lodged in any *Three* of the Examiners, it will not appear an extravagant, or unreasonable Apprehension, that it may on some Occasions be made subservient to *Pique* and *Resentment*.

VII. THAT the ſaid Act is made *perpetual*; whereas the encreaſing the Number of Examiners from Four to Twenty, is a Confeſſion of its Inſufficiency, and a very material *Alteration* therein, the Conſequences of which cannot *now* be foreſeen, and therefore it ſeems but reaſonable that the Act, when properly amended, ſhould, in order to a Trial thereof, be made *temporary*.

UPON the whole, It is humbly ſubmitted, how far it can be the Intereſt of the *Publick*, (though by ſome it may be thought that of the *College*,) to keep the *Apothecary* in an abſolute Subjection to, and a ſlaviſh Dependance upon the *Phyſician*.

SHOULD the *Phyſician* ever happen to entertain a *Jealouſy* of the *Apothecary*, for preſuming to adminiſter Medecines without *his* Interpoſition, altho' in *ordinary* Caſes, or to poor Perſons and *Servants*, the *Temptation* to cruſh a Rival, cannot but have great Influence, where the Opportunity of doing it will be ſo eaſy.

IF the Publick wiſh to ſee the Buſineſs of Pharmacy carried on by Men of liberal Education and Integrity, let them not make the Profeſſion *ſervily* dependant, and conſequently mean, and contemptible.

IT is therefore humbly hoped that ſuch *Alterations* will be made in the Bill, as will put the *Apothecaries* (in Point of Juſtice, and Security,) upon an equal Foot with the reſt of his Majeſty's *free* Subjects.

SOME

OBSERVATIONS

UPON THE

BILL

ENTITULED

An Act to revive and amend the Act for the better Examination of Drugs and Medicines within London and seven Miles.

A Scheme for a Public Academy, *ſome Reaſons for its Inſtitution, the Common Objections anſwer'd, with the Eaſie Method of its Support; deſign'd by a Privat Perſon, and humbly ſubmitted to both the Honorable Houſes of Parliament; whereby always forty Scholars, Sons of Gentlemen, are for* Three Years *to have their Lodging and Commons* Gratis, *and a Free Education in Languages, Arts and Exerciſes. Alſo Annual Penſions for* Three Years *after they have left the ſaid Academy.*

SInce in moſt Eminent Citys abroad there is an Academy, or *Schola Illuſtris*, ſupported and diſtinguiſh'd by Authority, it has bin often wiſh'd and deſir'd, that ſuch a Conſtitution were improv'd, and eſtabliſh'd amongſt us, in our famous City of *London*, where in one Place, beyond the nature of Foreign Education, or the narrow Compaſs of Grammatical Scholes, our *Engliſh* Youth, with better ſafety of Religion, Life, and Manners, might be bred at home in Languages, Arts and Exerciſes; and præpar'd with more Expedition and Certainty for their laſt Accompliſhment in our Univerſitys, and the different ſervices of the Public.

This Noble Deſign was conſider'd ſome years ago, but then War was the Impediment; it being advis'd to expect ſucceſs, when our Great Monarch had ſecur'd our Peace; wherefore in this Auſpicious time it is attempted; and for its Performance theſe Circumſtances are thought neceſſary.

1. That a larg Houſe be provided, with Ground convenient for this Purpoſe.

2. That two skilful Maſters be appointed for the diſtinct Parts of Education, who being rewarded by a good ſtipend, are to teach a ſeparat æqual number, yet with affection, and mutual regard to the whole; by which New Method, a Conſtant and Friendly Æmulation ariſes between Maſters and Scholars, to the greater Glory, and Improvement of the Charg.

3. For the infallible Obligation of this honeſt Ambition, and Progreſs in their Studies, there is to be every firſt *Monday* of the Month a Public Challeng, or Diſputation between both Parties before their Maſters, in a Larg *Auditorium*, where any Perſon may be admitted to make his Obſervation, and adjudg the Præmium allotted for the Victors.

4. That there be Two Chief Maſters for *Græc*, and *Latin*, and under their Inſpection and Direction Two Maſters for *French*, Two for Mathematics, Two for Writing and Accounts: Who are to teach *Græc*, *Latin*, *French*, Hiſtory, Chronology, Geography, Aſtronomy, Geometry, Navigation, Arithmetic, Merchants Accounts; and after two years Induſtry in theſe Studyes, the Student may, by the Orders of the Place, have liberty for Dancing, Fencing, and Riding the Great Horſe; from which Latitude of Inſtruction, according to his Genius, he may be qualify'd to ſerve himſelf and Country in any of its beſt Capacitys.

5. That

5. That a Prudent, and Learned Rector præside over this Academy, who is to chuse and govern these Masters, to observe their diligence, and punish the Society, by Statutes drawn up for the Regulation of the same.

This Academy cannot in reason raise any Scruple in our Universitys, since it is not to meddle with Logic, or other Parts of Philosophy peculiar to a College. Besides, to consult their Interest, Exhibitions are to be allow'd from Hence to some of its Scholars, whose Learning being superior to their Fortune, shal merit for their Exemplary Virtu and Ingenuity such Reward to assist them in our Universitys.

Nor can any Public Schole be præjudic'd by this Institution, which admits only those into the Foundation who are advanc'd in the *Latin* and *Græc* Tongue, about 14 years of Age, or Commoners who have so lost their time, as not to be Polish'd by the Practice of our Grammar Scholes.

The Author of these Proposals, having had long Experience, and no final Credit in this Scholastic Life, with the opinion of his Learned Friends, believes this Ful, and Comprehensive Education præferable to any yet Extant, and being desirous to do what Good he can, by promoting the benefit of Mankind, and the honor of his Country, does prefer to lay the first Corner Stone of this Academy, out of his own Moderat Fortune, to incite Persons of greater Quality, and Estates, for the mighty advantages of their Familys, to assist him in carrying on this Useful Undertaking.

He therefore wil give for the Accommodation of this Academy a very Valuable larg Brick-House, with spatious Ground, and Out-Houses, wel wal'd about, situat in an open Healthful Air, in the Parish of St. *James Westminster*, which cost him above 2000 *l.* building, where the Rector, Masters, 40 Scholars, and Servants, have their Lodgings already fitted for such a Foundation.

He wil erect a Capacious *Auditorium*, 60 feet long, 20 high, and 30 broad, for the Repatation of this Academy, where the monthly Exercises are to be perform'd before a Public Audience, also Masters, and Scholars may eat their Commons together in a Collegiat manner.

He wil undertake to be the First Rector of this Academy, and is inclin'd to settle a considerable Estate upon the same, if he finds a suitable Encouragement.

The Scholars, in reference to his thoughts, are not to excede the Number of 60, 40 of the Foundation, with 20 Commoners; and their weekly Management is already digested into a Rational and Easie Course, tho for brevity omitted in this Paper; whereby 'tis prov'd, that Languages, Arts, and Exercises, may very wel be acquir'd by such a select Number, under one Tuition, in one Place.

After such a Generous Zeal from One of an Inferior Station, 'tis presum'd that some Great, and Public-spirited Persons, to whom He has the Honor to be wel known, and has made his Application, may procure his Majesty, with the two Honorable Houses of Parliament, to extend their Patronage, and Favor to this Undertaker, that he might prosecute his good Intentions, by conferring upon him as Rector, and his Successors, an Employment, which for several years by a late Law was thought necessitary; and since its Expiration is again very much wanted, and requir'd, which upon no account can be so wel apply'd, as by Information may plainly appear.

Upon which Grant, confirm'd by Law, He does not doubt a Fund may be fix'd to support and maintain a Rector, 14 Masters, 13 Servants and 40 Scholars, Sons of Gentlemen, who are to have their Education, and Commons for Three years *Gratis*, and Annual Pensions for Three years after their Removal from this Academy. Moreover, the Undertaker is ready to declare other ways, and means, to produce a surplus for *Greenwich* Hospital, or what may seem most proper to the Wisdom of the Parliament.

Ea

An Easy Method of supporting and maintaining a Public Academy: *also of producing a Surplus for other great services to the Nation; humbly propos'd to the consideration of both Honorable Houses of Parliament.*

THat they please, for this general Benefit, and other good Reasons thereunto moving, to establish a Register for the Entry of all single Papers, Pamphlets and Books whatsoever, before they are Printed: Except Gazettes, Proclamations, and Papers publish'd by the Kings Authority.

That now One only Register be order'd for entring all sorts of Papers, Pamphlets and Books, in all Facultys whatsoever, who is not to read the Paper or Book, whereby he may hinder the Liberty of the Press, but to enter the Title of the Book, with the Booksellers or Printers Name; one of which shal be oblig'd to bring the same to be entred. And that no Paper, Pamphlet or Book be printed without this Registers Entry and *Imprimatur*, under a Penalty.

That the Bookseller or Printer bring and give one Paper, Pamphlet or Book to the said Register, for the advantage of a Library to this Academy, as soon as it is printed, and for a Certificate of a true Payment.

That the Rector of this Public Academy be by Act of Parliament appointed Register of the Press, according to such an Establishment, and that his Authority extend to all Presses in *England*, with the sole Privilege of Printing and Publishing all Advertisements whatsoever; the Power of the Gazette only excepted.

That no other Person presume to Print any Notification, or Advertisement whatsoever, as of Houses, Etats, Goods of all sorts, Carryers or Coach bils, Auctions, al Bils or Games, Prizes, Plays, Shews, &c. Al Papers or Forms with Blanes to be used in any Branch of his Majestys Revenue, or in any matter relating to his Majestys Service.

That every other final Paper, half or whole Sheet, pay at this Office for its Entry one shilling as often as it is printed. But each Pamphlet or Book to pay from 1 Sheet to 5 inclusive five shillings, from 5 to 10 ten shillings, and so forward to 100 Sheets, or more, as often as the Book is printed or reprinted.

The final charg of which Entry, without considering its Excellent Service to the Public, cannot in truth be suppos'd an Imposition by any Author or Bookseller, who paid more for Civility and Expedition to former Licencers; nor ought each Individual Book affect either Buyer or Seller, to raise the Price of any Book, as by this Scheme does demonstratively appear.

An Author or Bookseller, often prints 1500 Books at one Impression, commonly 1000, for the most part in octavo, which makes 16 pages to one sheet; in quarto 8 pages; and these two Volumes being most in use, shal therefore be here propos'd.

A Manuscript of 20 sheets is brought to this Office, and pays 20 *s.* it printed in quarto makes 160 pages, in octavo 320. The Impression consisting of 1000 Books, each Book upon Division does not pay for itself one whole Farthing; for 1000 Farthings make 1 *l.* 0 10 *d.* and the Manuscript pays but 20 *s.* and containing 320 pages is a large Volum.

According to which Insensible Rate, We are not to æstimat each Book of 5 Sheets at the 4th Part, of 10 Sheets at 2 Parts, of 15 Sheets at 3 Parts of a Farthing: thus by Progression each Book of 80 sheets, which complets 640 pages in quarto, and 1280 in octavo, and never to be bound up in the last Volum, pays not a ful Peny for the Impression of 1000, and if 1500 be printed, a third part of the said Rate is to be deducted.

Which sufficiently proves, that this Beneficial Act can by no ways or means be thought præjudicial, yet may perform the support of this Public Academy, and produce other Advantages to the Nation.

An Eaſy Method for ſupporting and maintaining a Public Academy : *alſo of producing a Surplus for other great ſervices to the Nation.*

A Propoſal for building A Royal LIBRARY,

And eſtabliſhing it by Act of Parliament.

THE Royal Library now at St. *James's*, deſigned and founded for publick uſe, was in the time of King *James* I. in a flouriſhing condition, well ſtored with all ſorts of good Books of That and the preceding Age, from the beginning of Printing.

But in the ſucceding Reigns it has gradually gone to Decay, to the great diſhonour of the Crown and the whole Nation. The Room is miſerably out of Repair; and ſo little, that it will not contain the Books that belong to it. A Collection of ancient Medals, once the beſt in *Europe*, is embezzled and quite loſt. There has been no ſupply of Books from abroad for the ſpace of Sixty years laſt: nor any allowance for Binding; ſo that many valuable Manuſcripts are ſpoil'd for want of Covers: and above a Thouſand Books printed in *England*, and brought in Quires to the Library, as due by the Act for Printing, are all unbound and uſeleſs.

It is therefore humbly propoſed, as a thing that will highly conduce to the Publick Good, the Glory of His Majeſty's Reign, and the Honour of the Parliament;

I. That His Majeſty be graciouſly pleaſed to aſſign a Corner of St. *James's* Park, on the South ſide, near the Garden of the late Sir *John Cutler*, for the building of a new Library, and in the Neighbourhood of it a competent Dwelling for the Library-Keeper.

II. This Situation will have all the advantages that can be wiſhed. 'Tis an elevated Soil, and a dry ſandy Ground; the Air clear, and the Light free; the Building, not contiguous to any Houſes, will be ſafer from Fire; a Coach-way will be made to it out of *Tuttle-ſtreet*, *Weſtminſter*; the Front of it will be parallel to the Park-Walk; and the Park will receive no Injury, but a great Ornament by it.

III. That the ſaid Library be built, and a perpetual yearly Revenue for the Purchaſe of Books ſetled on it by Act of Parliament: Which Revenue may be under the Direction and Diſpoſal of Curators, who are from time to time to make report to His Majeſty of the State and Condition of the Library. The Curators to be . . . . . .

. . . . . .

IV. The choice of a proper Fund, whence the ſaid Revenue may be raiſed, is left to the Wiſdom of the Parliament. In the mean time, This following is humbly offer'd to Conſideration.

V. That, as ſoon as the preſent Tax of 40 *per Cent.* upon Foreign Paper, and 20 *per Cent.* upon *Engliſh*, ſhall either expire or be taken off; there be laid

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laid a very ſmall Tax of . . . . *per Cent.* (as it ſhall be judged ſufficient for the uſes of ſuch a Library) upon Imported Paper only, leaving our own Manufacture free. Which Tax may be collected by His Majeſty's Officers of the Cuſtoms, and paid to ſuch Perſon or Perſons, as ſhall be appointed by the Curators.

VI. This being ſo eaſie a Tax, and a Burthen ſcarce to be felt, can create no Damp upon the Stationer's Trade. And whatſoever ſhall be paid by them upon this foot, being to be laid out in the purchaſe of Books, will return among them again. So that 'tis but giving with one hand, what they will receive with the other.

VII. And whereas our Own White-Paper Manufacture, that was growing up ſo hopefully, and deſerves the greateſt Encouragement, being all clear gains to the Kingdom, is now almoſt quite ſunk under the weight of the preſent Tax; this new one upon Imported Paper, with an Exemption of our Own, will ſet Ours upon the higher Ground, and give it a new Life. For whatſoever is taken from the one, is as good as given to the other. So that even without regard to this deſign of a Library, the Tax will be a publick Benefit.

VIII. A Library erected upon this certain and perpetual Fund, may be ſo contriv'd for Capaciouſneſs and Convenience, that every one that comes there, may have 200,000 Volumes, ready for his uſe and ſervice. And Societies may be formed, that ſhall meet, and have Conferences there about matters of Learning. The *Royal Society* is a noble Inſtance in one Branch of Knowledge; what Advantage and Glory may accrue to the Nation, by ſuch Aſſemblies not confined to one Subject, but free to all parts of good Learning.

IX. The Wall that ſhall encompaſs the Library, may be caſed on the inſide with Marbles of ancient Inſcriptions, Baſſo Relievo's, *&c.* either found in our own Kingdom, or eaſily and cheaply to be had from the *African* Coaſt, and *Greece*, and *Aſia* the Leſs. Thoſe few Antiquities procured from the *Greek* Iſlands by the Lord *Arundel*, and ſince publiſhed both at home and abroad, are an evidence what great advancement of Learning, and honour to the Nation may be acquired by this means.

X. Upon this Parliamentary Fund, the Curators, if occaſion be, may take up Money at Intereſt, ſo as to lay out two or three years Revenues to buy whole Libraries at once: As at this very time, the incomparable Collections of *Thuanus* in *France*, and *Marquardus Gudius* in *Germany*, might be purchas'd at a very low Value.

XI. And ſince the Writings of the *Engliſh* Nation have at preſent that great Reputation abroad, that many Perſons of all Countries learn our Language, and ſeveral travel hither for the advantage of Converſation: 'Tis eaſie to foreſee, how much this Glory will be advanced, by erecting a free Library of all ſorts of Books, where every Foreigner will have ſuch convenience of ſtudying.

XII. 'Tis our Publick Intereſt and Profit, to have the Gentry of Foreign Nations acquainted with *England*, and have part of their Education here. And more Money will be annually imported and ſpent here by ſuch Students from abroad, than the whole Charge and Revenue of this Library will amount to.

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THE

PROPOSAL

OF

William Laycock,

Of the *Inner-Temple, London*, Gent.

Humbly Recommended to all ſuch Perſons, who are generouſly inclined to encourage Arts and Learning, and in Order thereunto for raiſing a Fund for the buying up of a Stock of ſcarce Stitcht Books and Pamphlets, amongſt which all Bookiſh Gentlemen well know, that there are to be found abundance of Excellent Tracts and Diſcourſes, not treated of in larger Books.

THAT the ſaid *Laycock* (by marrying the Daughter of *William Miller*, late of *London*, Stationer) became intruſted, in the Year 1693. to diſpoſe of the ſaid Mr. *Miller*'s Stock, which chiefly conſiſted of looſe Papers and Pamphlets, and by the Aſſiſtance of *Charles Tooker*, Bookſeller, the ſaid *Laycock* did digeſt the ſaid Stock of Pamphlets into ſuch exact Order and Method, by way of Common Place and Alphabet, that the ſaid *Laycock* could find without any Difficulty any Thing contained in the ſaid Stock, tho' it was but a ſingle Sheet of Paper in the ſaid Stock, which did conſiſt of above 2000 Reams of ſtitcht Books or looſe Papers. And the ſaid *Laycock* having ſorted and digeſted the Stock as aforeſaid, met with that Encouragement from the Publick, that he did exerciſe the ſaid Trade of ſelling ſcarce Books and Pamphlets for the Space of Seven years; but in the Year 1699, or thereabouts, a Creditor of the ſaid Mr. *Miller*'s (by his illegal Practices and ſevere Proſecutions both in Law and Equity, againſt *Suſanna Miller*, Adminiſtratrix to the ſaid *William Miller*,) did rend and tear all the ſaid Stock in pieces, by Virtue of two Executions illegally obtained againſt the ſaid Adminiſtratrix, by which means, the ſaid Employment is abſolutely deſtroyed, and ſo good an Undertaking of the ſaid *Laycock*, of great Expence and Seven Years Labour totally blaſted, ſo that the Publick thereby have received a great Detriment for the want of ſuch a general Collection; the uſefulneſs of which will appear more at large by the following Particulars.

I. *Imprimis*, In reference to all ſuch Preachers and Divines, who are diſpoſed to write [illegible] what has been written in Controverſies, betwixt the Church of *England* and the Church of *Rome*, betwixt the Church of *England* and the Diſſenters, and betwixt Diſſenters among themſelves, relating to Doctrine and Diſcipline, *Pro* and *Con*, as the *Presbyterians*, *Independants*, *Anabaptiſts*, *Brownists*, *Familiſts*, *Arminians*, *Calviniſts*, *Antinomians*, *Socinians*, &c. with choice Tracts upon practical Divinity, Sermons preached on all Manner of Subjects and Occaſions, for want of ſuch a Repoſitory the Learned are now at a very great Loſs.

II. As to ſuch Noble Stateſmen and Worthy Senators, who were for Collecting divers Curious Treatiſes of the Politicks, Power, Juriſdictions, Priviledges, Practices, Preheminency, Orders, Puniſhments, Fundamental Conſtitutions, Laws, &c. of Parliament, the Power of Biſhops ſitting and voting in Capital Caſes, Narratives of Proceedings, Debates, Paſſages, Tranſactions, Reaſons of Parliaments, Heads of Conferences, &c. Kings and Queen of *England*, Chancellors, Judges, Recorders, &c. Speeches in Parliament upon various Occaſions, great Variety of Speeches made by *Oliver* Protector, *Digby*, *Hampden*, *Deering*, *Tyrrel*, &c. about the Attainder of the Earl of *Straſford*, Ship-Money, &c. Votes of Parliament, Orders and Ordinances of Parliament, Remonſtrances, Repreſentations, Declarations, Propoſals, Addreſſes, Meſſages, Petitions, &c. of Parliament; and in fine, what ever had been ſaid or done in the like Caſes and Circumſtances of any Emergency that ſhould or might have ariſen; ſuch a Collection might have been very grateful to the greateſt of the moſt Auguſt Aſſembly to have looked into.

III. That as to ſuch Perſons, who were ſo Curious as to dive into the private Intrigues of State, by [illegible] the ſeveral Revolutions of Govern-

ment, that have happened in *England*, with great Variety of Pamphlets, treating of the different Conſtitutions of Government, and containing the moſt conſiderable Paſſages, relating to the Eccleſiaſtical, Civil and Military Affairs of the Nation, which were Tranſacted in the time of King *Henry* the VIII. Queen *Elizabeth*, King *James* the I. King *Charles* the I. King *Charles* the II. King *James* the II. and King *William* the III. ſuch Variety of Tracts of that kind were contained in the ſaid Stock, as could not be found or obtained in any one Collection in *Europe*, not only uſeful, but neceſſary for the Peruſal of all ſuch, who ſhould have undertaken to have Written any Hiſtory of *England*, Eccleſiaſtical or Civil.

IV. As to the Mathematicians, or ſuch as are Lovers of thoſe Sciences, a great Variety of Mathematical Tracts, on ſeveral Select Subjects, *viz.* Architectures, Mechanicks, Opticks, Longitude, Latitude, Triangles, Quadrant, Circles of the proportion, of the Variation of the Magnetical Needle, of Navigation, Dialing, Surveying, Gageing, Arithmetick, Algebra, *&c.*

V. As to Merchants and other Traders, a Collection of Tracts relating to Trade and Improvement, Plantations in *Virginia*, *Carolina*, *Jamaica*, *New-England*, *Penſilvania*, *Somer-Iſlands*, *Bermoudas*, *Newfoundland*, *Tobago*, &c. *Eaſt-India* and *African* Trade, and Joint Stocks Trade betwixt *Engliſh*, *Dutch*, *French*, *Spaniſh*, *Portugueſe*, in the *Weſt-Indies*, conſiſting of Sugars, Fiſhery, Wool, Cloath and Linnen Manufacture, Soap, Salt, Leather, Cochenele, Indigo, all ſorts of Spices, Wine and Fruit, Exchange of Money, Building and Increaſing of Shipping, *&c.*

VI. As to Gentlemen who delight in Husbandry, a great Collection of Tracts about Planting, Timber Trees, Gardening, ordering of Fruit-Trees, Flowers, improvement of Silk-Worms and Bees, Planting and Grafting, raiſing of Vineyards, improvement of Ground by draining of Water, Sowing the Ground with Cinquefoil, Trefoil, Clover-graſs, Rape-ſeed, Lin-ſeed, Muſtard-ſeed, Turnip-ſeed, Hemp-ſeed, *&c.* Mending of High-ways, making Rivers Navigable, with Books of Angling, Fowling, Hawking, Horſemanſhip, making of Hop-Gardens, imploying the Poor in various ſorts of Manufactures, and Arts Domeſtick and Foreign.

VII. As to the Citizens of *London*, a very Curious and Choice Collection of Antient and Modern Tracts, all relating to the City of *London*, (*viz.*) as to the Liberties, Uſages, and Cuſtoms of the City of *London*, and of particular Companies and Corporations; as to the By-Laws, *Guild-Hall* Proceedings, Acts of Common Council, Orders made by the *Mayor* and *Aldermen*, in order to Redreſs ſeveral Grievances, as to the Exceſs in wearing of Apparel, Tipling on Sundays; about Watermen, Carmen, Coachmen, *&c.* All the Arguments uſed *Pro* and *Con* relating to the City *Charter* about the *Quo Warranto*, ſeveral Tracts about the Rights of Elections, as *Mayor*, *Sheriffs*, *Members of Parliament*, &c. Some Papers Treating about the Diſburſements, about St. *Paul's-Church*, Letters Patents for the Building of the ſame, with Propoſals for Inſurance from Fire, *&c.* and moſt Things that were Extant, relating to the Honour and Antiquity of the ſaid Auguſt City.

VIII. As to Common Lawyers, a very Fine Collection of Common-Law-Tracts, wherein Arguments, Pleas, Readings on ſeveral Statutes, Arguments on Trials, Judgments on the *Bench* given of *Habeas Corpus's*, Writs of Inquiry, Proceedings at Law, Charges made at ſeveral Aſſizes and Seſſions, Orders of keeping Court-Fees, Precedents of Bankrupts, Special Arguments on Writs of Errors and Demurrers, Propoſals for regulating the Courts of *Chancery* and *Exchequer*, Propoſals for Regiſtring of Wills and Conveyances, with an Account of the Office of Lord High-Chancellor, *&c.*

IX. As to the Civil Lawyers, a Collection of divers Civil and Common Law Treatiſes, (*viz.*) of Excommunication, Marriages, Divorce, about Patronage, Baſtardy, Alimony, Advowſons of the Rights of Tithes, *&c.* as alſo the Proceedings of the Eccleſiaſtical Commiſſion of *Magdalen College*, the Suſpenſion of the Biſhop of *London*, and the Debates about the Rights of Convocations, *&c.*

X. As to ſuch Gentlemen, who Delight in Reading of Ceremonies at Coronations, as well of Kings Beyond-Sea as at Home, Treatiſes of Marriages between Great Perſons by Proxie, and Entertainments of Kings and Princes, Ambaſſadors, Enſtalments of the Knights of the Garter, Ceremonies of the Feaſt of St. *George* at *Windſor*, Manners and Forms of the Proceſſions of great Funerals, Creation of Knights of the *Bath*, *London* Triumphs, and Ceremonies of the Pageantry of the Lord *Mayors*, Show from the time of Queen *Elizabeth*, to the Year 1702.

XI. As to the Military Men, divers very Curious and Select Diſcourſes of the Diſcipline and Politicks of War, directing both the Horſe and Foot, the way of Exerciſing, Encampments, Embatling an Army, Entrenchments, Fortifications, and all ſorts of Gunnery, Gunpowder, Bombing, Fireing Granadoes, Mineing, making their Approaches, *&c.* with a Select Collection of Battels and Sieges Abroad, viz. in *Germany*, *Hungary*, *Morea*, *Candia*, *France*, *Spain*, *Savoy*, *Sweden*, *Poland*, *Italy*, *Turkey*, *&c.* as alſo a Journal of all the late Campaigns in the *Netherlands*.

XII. As to the Aſtronomers and Aſtrologers, a Curious Collection of Aſtronomical and Aſtrological Treatiſes, wherein the Doctrine of the Spheres, Longitude and Latitude, are Aſtronomically Diſcourſed of, together with Tracts of the Doctrine of Nativities, Conjunction of Planets, *&c.* as alſo a Collection of Prodigies, Viſions, Prophecies, Predictions and Prognoſticks, with ſeveral Tracts relating to Apparitions, Witches, Wizards, Ghoſts, Spirits and Demons.

VIII. As to ſuch, who were for Inquiring into the Hiſtories and Antiquities of *England*, *Scotland*, and *Ireland*, might have been ſupplied with great Variety of ſcarce and valuable Books, *viz.* *Kilburn's* Survey of the County of *Kent*, *Carew's* Survey of the County of *Cornwall*, *Lambert's* Peranbulation of *Kent*, *Norden's* Deſcription of the County of *Middleſex*, *Powel's* Hiſtory of *Wales*, *Somer's* Antiqnity of *Canterbury*, *Stow's* Survey of *London*, *Davis's* Reaſons why *Ireland* was never Reduced, *Darley's* Glory of *Chelſey-College*, *Beaucan's* Detection of *Mary* Queen of *Scots*, *Bates's* Chronicle of Sir *John Oldcaſtle* and Lord *Cobham*, an Hiſtorical relation of the Murder of Sir *Thomas Overbury*, a Survey of the Town of *Stamford* in *Lincolnſhire*; *Bedwell's* Deſcription of *Tottenham High-Croſs*, Cuſtoms of the ſeveral Manners of *Stepney* and *Hackney*, with *Gainsford's* Glory of *England*, &c.

XIV. As to ſuch who are for Reading European Hiſtories, containing the Deſcription, Laws, Cuſtoms, Products, Strength of divers particular [illegible] in Europe, as *Ruſſia*, *Muſcovy*, *Poland*, *Hungary*,

Hungary, *Moldavia*, *Greece*, the *Morea*; ſeveral Parts in *Italy*, as *Modena*, *Venice*, *Sicily*, beſides *Savoy*, the *Griſons*, and abundance of Tracts relating to *Turkey*, and many Papers relating to the Revolutions in the *Low Countries*, &c.

XV. As to ſuch who were for General Hiſtories of the World, Geographically and Hiſtorically deſcribed, as *Aſia*, *Africa*, and *America*, with a curious Collection of Voyages and Travels, both Ancient and Modern.

XVI. As to thoſe who are Practitioners of *Phyſick*, ſeveral curious Tracts both in *Latin* and *Engliſh*, treating of ſeveral Diſeaſes and their Cures, as *Scurvies*, *Dropſies*, *Conſumptions*, *Fevers*, *Agues*, *Pleuriſies*, *Jaundice*, *Falling-ſickneſs*, *Hypochondriack Convulſions*, *Gout*, *Rheumatiſm*, *King's-Evil*, *French-Pox*, *Stone*, *Gravel*, *Apoplectick Fits*, *Worms*, *Small-Pox*, *Chollick* and *Plague*, &c. of Univerſal Medicines and *Aurum Potabile*, with a large Collection of Chymical Tracts treating of the Antimonial Degradation of Gold, Diſcourſes of Fire and Salt, of Baths and Mineral Waters, Tranſmutation of Metals, &c.

XVII. As to thoſe who are Poetically inclined, a very large Collection of Poems and Poetical Treatiſes on all Occaſions both Ancient and Modern, written by the moſt refined Wits of the Times, and treating of all manner of Subjects, Eccleſiaſtical, Civil and Military, as well in Satyr, as in *Heroick*, *Iambick*, *Pindarick*, &c. with a great Collection of Plays and Novels both Old and New.

XVIII. A large Collection of Tracts treating of the Hiſtory of the Popiſh Plot, (*viz.*) Narratives and Informations, Depoſitions and Examinations, Abſtracts of Examinations, and Confeſſions about the Popiſh Plot, of the Conſpirators in *Scotland* and *Ireland* with [illegible] De[illegible] Arguments, Accusations, [illegible]ons, Remarks and Obſervations on Trials, with ſeveral Pieces *Pro* and *Con*, for ſhamming the ſaid Plot; as alſo great Variety of of the laſt dying Speeches, Confeſſions, and Behaviours of the Malefactors that ſuffered as well in *London*, as in ſeveral Parts of the three Kingdoms.

XIX. As to thoſe who were for Collecting of News, which were written during the Time of the Civil Wars between King and Parliament, and during the Protector's Time and the Long Parliament on both ſides, (*viz.*) the Parliaments Scout, the Faithful Scout, the *Scotch* Dove, a Diary or an Exact Journal of Parliaments, the Diurnal from 41 to 59, perfect Occurrences, the Moderate Intelligencer, the Moderate Impartial Intelligencer, the Parliamentary Intelligencer, the Kingdom's Intelligencer, the Publick Intelligencer, *Mercurius Civicus*, *Pragmaticus*, *Aulicus*, *Melancholicus*, *Publicus & Politicus*; News publiſhed ſince King *Charles* the Second's Reſtauration, (*viz.*) Gazettes from 1665 to 1702. Gazettes of *London* in *French*, *Engliſh* Gazettes 1680. *Paris* Gazette, *Weſtminſter* Gazette, *Harlem*'s Courant, *L'Eſtrange*'s Obſervators, 81, 82, 83. Mercurius Reformatus, 89, 90, 91, 92. Heraclitus ridens, 1681. Democritus ridens by *Smith*, Momus ridens, 90, 91. *London* Mercury, 82. by *Croome*, the *Orange* Intelligencer, *London* Mercury, News Domeſtick and Foreign by *T. Violett*; Loyal, Impartial Mercury, by *E. Brooks*, 1682. The True Proteſtant Mercury, 80, 81, 82. by *Janeway*; City Mercury concerning Trade, by *Everingham*; Mercurius Civicus, 1669. Mercurius Anglicus, 80, 81. Mercurius Publicus, 80. *Veridicus* communicating the beſt News, 81. *Bifrons*, or, the Engliſh *Janus*, containing Domeſtick and Foreign News, 81. *Urbanicus* and *Ruſticus*, or the City and Country Mercury. *Infernus*, or, News from the other World, by *Tho. Marlow*; *Engliſh* Intelligencer, by *Tho. Burrell*. *London* Intelligencer, by *John Wallis*, 88, 89. Moderate Intelligencer, by *Robinſon*. Univerſal Intelligencer, *J. Wallis*, 88, 89. Friendly Intelligencer, 79. Domeſtick Intelligencer, *Harris*, 79, 80, 81. Intelligencer for promoting of Trade, by *Harris*, 83. True Domeſtick Intelligencer both from City and Country, 79, 80. Loyal Proteſtant and True Domeſtick Intelligencer. The Proteſtant *Oxford* Intelligencer, 71. by *T. Benskin*; Poor *Robin*'s Intelligence, 76. *Engliſh* Courants, 80. Proteſtant Courant, 82. *London* Courant, 88. Poſt-Boy, Poſt-Man and Flying-Poſt for ſeveral Years, with ſeveral other News and Occurrences, (*viz.*) as Pacquets of Advice from, *Rome*, *France*, *Geneva*, *Ireland*, &c.

XX. In reſpect to the Bookſellers, who upon all Occaſions uſed to apply themſelves to the ſaid Stock or Repoſitory, for the furniſhing their Cuſtomers with ſticht Books and Pamphlets, and more particularly thoſe that were concerned in the Printing Trade, for they were ſure of meeting with ſome Tracts that did relate to the Subjects daily in Queſtion; for ſcarce any Deſign or Arguments were on Foot, but that the ſaid Stock did offer ſomewhat that might be proper to be inſpected into, in both which Reſpects they are now at a very great Loſs and Diſappointment, by reaſon no Perſon of that Trade ever had ſuch a Method of ſorting, and keeping them under their diſtinct Heads and Claſſes, or would take the Pains and Trouble that was abſolutely requiſite to the doing of it to that effect[illegible]

a g[illegible] Foot, (*viz.*) by being ſupplied with Old Acts of Parliament, Proclamations, Declarations, Commiſſions, Orders of Councils, Articles of Peace and War, as alſo Letters-Patents relating to Fires, Building of Churches, Collecting of Money for perſecuted Proteſtants of *Piedmont*, *France*, *Hungary*, &c,

THAT the want of ſuch an Imploy is prejudicial to the whole Kingdom, has been ſufficiently Demonſtrated by the ſmall Specimen above Recited, which is not the 500 part of what were contained in the Catalogue, wherein the ſaid Stock was digeſted, (relation being thereunto had, will more at large appear) therefore any conſiderate Perſon muſt needs imagine, that a Stock which conſiſted of ſo many diſtinct Branches, cannot but be uſeful to the whole Kingdom, from the higheſt Capacity to the loweſt.

In Conſideration whereof, the ſaid *Laycock* as Undertaker in carrying on ſo uſeful a Deſign for the good of the Publick, doth with all Submiſſion, moſt Humbly offer, that what Money ſhall be Subſcribed by ſuch Gentlemen, who are willing to Incourage him in ſo great an Undertaking, ſhall be depoſited into the Hands of ſuch Bookſellers of Subſtance, and undoubted Reputation, that they may be Generally approved of, as fit Perſons to be appointed as Truſtees, for ſeeing the ſaid Monies appropriated to the Uſe it is deſigned for: And as a further Incouragement to ſuch as will Contribute towards the raiſing of a Stock of Books, fit for [illegible] the Deſign and Purpoſes aforementioned

tioned: The ſaid Undertaker will Print a Catalogue of the ſaid Books, with a Liſt of the Names and Sums of the Benefactors, which ſhall be preſented Gratis, by way of Acknowledgment to the ſaid Subſcribers.

Note, That ſome Perſons may Object, That the Old Stock of Books being gone, there will be great Difficulty in Collecting another; but to Anſwer this Objection, the ſaid Undertaker is very well aſſured of a ſufficient ſupply to Anſwer his ſaid Propoſal, by the long Experience he has had in Collecting Things of that kind.

Note further, That the ſaid *Laycock* doth moſt Humbly Deſire and Intreat ſuch Gentlemen, who are inclinable to Incourage him in ſo good an Undertaking, that they would be Expeditious in their Subſcriptions, in Paying in their ſaid Subſcription Monies to the Bookſellers hereafter mentioned, by Reaſon the ſaid Stock of Books will require time in Collecting, as well as great Expence in Methodizing, and Digeſting of the ſame, in Order to make them Beneficial to the Publick.

The Bookſellers *who have agreed to Receive the Subſcription-Money, for the Uſe and Purpoſe aforeſaid, are as followeth*, viz.

1. MR. *Parkhurſt*, near the *Poultrey*.
2. Mr. *Sprint* in *Little-Britain*.
3. Mr. *Robinſon* in *Paul's Church-Yard*.
4. Mr. *Crouch* in *Cornhill*.
5. Mr. *Browne* near *Temple-Bar*.
6. Mr. *Hinchman* in *Weſtminſter-Hall*.
7. Mr. *Parker* under the *Royal-Exchange*, *Cornhill*.
8. Mr. *Hartley* in *Holbourn*.
9. Mr. *Roper* in *Fleet-ſtreet*.
10. Mr. *Clements* and Mr. *Pieſly* of *Oxford*.
11. Mr. *Thurlbourn* of *Cambridge*.
12. Mr. *Hillyard* of *York*.

THat upon the peruſal of a Propoſal made by *William Laycock* of the *Inner-Temple*, Lond. Gent. for the raiſing of a Fund for the buying up of a Stock of Scarce ſtitch'd Books and Pamphlets, and finding if the ſaid Propoſal was incouraged, that it would contribute very much to the Benefit of the Publick, by keeping on Foot ſo uſeful an Imploy or Trade in ſelling of the ſaid ſtitch'd Books and Pamphlets, as aforeſaid, and for want of ſuch a Collection or Repoſitory, the Publick are now at a very great Loſs.

And therefore the better to enable the ſaid *Laycock* to carry on ſo good a Deſign or Undertaking, We do voluntarily Subſcribe the following Sums.

John Hodges, Eſq. one Guinea.
John Bulfinch, Gent. one Guinea.
Mr. *Rich. Chiſwell*, one Guinea.
Mr. *Edw. Brewſter*, one Guinea.
Mr. *Tho. Parkhurſt*, one Guinea.
Mr. *Jonathan Robinſon*, one Guinea.
Mr. *Sam. Heyrick*, one Guinea.
Mr. *Sam. Sprint*, one Pound.
Mr. *Sam. Crouch*, one Pound. Bookſellers.

Mr. *Dan. Browne*, one Guinea.
Mr. *Tim. Goodwin*, one Guinea.
Mr. *Abel Roper*, one Guinea.
Mr. *John Hartley*, one Pound.
Mr. *John Nicholſon*, one Guinea.
Mr. *Iram. Coggan*, one Guinea.
Mr. *Benj. Tooke*, one Guinea.
Mr. *Tho. Bennet*, one Guinea.
Mr. *Rich. Wilkin*, one Guinea. Bookſellers

PROPOSALS

MOST HUMBLY OFFERED

TO ALL

Noblemen, and Gentlemen, who are Curious in Books, or any thing elſe in the Learned Way.

IT having been often obſerved, that a proper Correſpondent, or Commiſſioner, placed in a public Way at *Paris*, would be of great Service to the Learned, for procuring not only ſuch New Books as ſhall be from time to time publiſhed there, or in any other Part of *Europe*; but alſo any Thing curious in any Branch of Literature that can be obtained from thence, as Books, Manuſcripts, *&c.* as well as ſending early Advice of all Sales and Auctions of Books, as alſo Catalogues of ſuch Sales and Auctions, *&c.* or for tranſacting any other Affairs in the learned or curious Way;

[illegible] well recommended [illegible] ſervice for the above-mentioned Purpoſes, on [illegible] Terms, which he humbly ſubmits to the Peruſal of ſuch of the Nobility, and Gentry, as ſhall be pleaſed to encourage him in this Undertaking.

A SUBSCRIPTION, free from any Obligation whatſoever, of continuing it longer than for the firſt Year, or any other inconvenient Reſtrictions, appearing to be the eaſieſt Method of raiſing a Sum ſufficient to carry on his Deſign, the Particulars he begs Leave to propoſe in the following Articles:

I. THAT the Commiſſioner will reſide in the City of *Paris*, in order to receive the Commiſſions of the Gentlemen Subſcribers, and will punctually perform them as far as in his Power.

II. THAT whatever Literary Commiſſions he ſhall receive from the Subſcribers, he will execute with all Diligence, and ſend the Books, Manuſcripts, *&c.* which they ſhall pleaſe to give him orders for, at prime Coſt, no Payment or Money being expected until the Commiſſion be completed, or as far as can be procured of it; at which time an exact Account will be ſent, and a Bill drawn for the Money for the ſaid Books, *&c.* all which ſhall be charged at prime Coſt; the ſaid Commiſſioner not expecting or deſiring any other Advantage from the Gentlemen Subſcribers, than what each Gentleman allows by the Subſcription.

III. THAT the ſaid Commiſſioner will from time to time ſend an Account of all New Books publiſhed or publiſhing, either in the City of *Paris*, or elſe where, that ſhall come to his Knowledge, for which End, he has already the neceſſary Correſpondents in all the principal Cities in *Europe*; he will alſo ſend printed Catalogues of Books ſold in *Paris*, and early Advice of all Sales and Auctions of Books made in that City, together with Catalogues of them as ſoon as publiſhed.

IV. T

IV. THAT in order to a more eaſy Delivery of ſuch Books, as the Gentlemen Subſcribers ſhall pleaſe to give orders for, the ſaid Commiſſioner has a Correſpondent in *London*, to whom he will ſend all ſuch Books, *&c.* and who will have the Care of delivering them on their being demanded, but deſires that each Gentleman will pleaſe to favour him (the ſaid Commiſſioner) with their Orders, by Letter directed to him in *Paris*.

V. THE ſaid Commiſſioner having a general Acquaintance with the Learned in *Paris*, and ſeveral other Parts of *Europe*, if any of the Gentlemen Subſcribers ſhould have occaſion to conſult any of them, either in regard to the publiſhing any learned Work, or any other Affair of Literature; he can procure their Advice or Correſpondence, if thought neceſſary.

VI. THAT each Gentleman who ſubſcribes towards encouraging the preſent Undertaking, agree to pay to the ſaid Commiſſioner Two Guineas a Year; which is All he deſires, for the Care and Pains of performing with the utmoſt Exactneſs, all contained in the aboveſaid Articles. That the Payment be twice in the Year, one Guinea each time, and that any Gentleman who ſhould deſire to withdraw his Subſcription, will pleaſe to give ſix Months Notice to the ſaid Commiſſioner.

THE ſaid Commiſſioner depends entirely on giving Satisfaction to the Gentlemen Subſcribers b nis good Conduct and Exactneſs in performing their Commiſſions, which he ho will entitle him to the Continuance of their Favour.

THIS U aking will certainly be of Advantage to the Learned in many reſpects, and the B hey may have occaſion for, printed in *Italy*, *France*, *Holland*, &c. will be much cheaper Rate than they can be had at *London*, if to be had there at all other Advantages that may accrue from this Undertaking, are moſt humbly ſubmitted to thoſe Gentlemen who are pleaſed to encourage the Propoſer with their Subſcriptions; and as ſoon as fifty Gentlemen have honoured this Undertaking with their Subſcriptions, the Propoſer intends to commence the Eſtabliſhment, and will give Notice thereof by Letter to each Gentleman. The firſt Payment of the Subſcription Money, (*viz.* one Guinea) to be paid ſix Months after the ſaid Commencement, to the Propoſer's Correſpondent in *London*.

THE Propoſer moſt humbly deſires that thoſe Gentlemen who are inclined to promote this Undertaking, will pleaſe to favour him with a Letter directed To

Their moſt obliged,

and moſt obedient

humble Servant,

George Richmond.

REASONS

FOR

Altering the New Duty of Thirty *per Cent. ad Valorem* upon Books Imported to a Duty of Twelve Shillings *per* Hundred Weight, Humbly offer'd

TO THE

Honourable Houſe of COMMONS.

WHereas an Additional Duty of 30 *per Cent*, *ad Valorem*, was laid laſt Seſſion on Books Imported: We preſume with all Humility to ſhew,

That the ſaid Duty doth hinder the Importation of Books in ſo large a Degree, that in the half Year laſt paſt there were not imported above one Fourth Part of what us'd formerly to be brought into this Kingdom, as appears by the Entries at the Cuſtom-Houſe.

That by the ſhort Importation, by reaſon of this High Duty, a Loſs is ſuſtain'd upon the Old Duty of 7 *s. per* Hundred Weight, to at leaſt as large a Sum as what has been paid in the New Duty.

The Intention of this New Duty was to ſecure the New Duty upon Paper, by preventing Books to be Printed abroad for *Engliſh* Market. But we humbly Propoſe, that this will be effectually provided for, if this Honourable Houſe will pleaſe to Alter and Change the preſent Additional Duty of 30 *per Cent. ad Valorem*, to Twelve Shillings *per* Hundred Weight; for thereby Paper that is Printed on, will Pay at leaſt as high a Duty as White-Paper, which appears thus,

A Ream of Fine Printing Demy Paper weighs from 16 to 20 *l.* And ſo 6 Ream makes 1 Hundred Weight.	The Cuſtom on it.	*s. d.*
	The New Duty	02 0 *per* Ream.
	The Old Duty	01 0 *per* Ream.
	Total *per* Ream—	03 *s.* 0 *d.*
Wherefore the Hundred Weight, that is, 6 Ream Imported White, Pays—		18 *s.* 0 *d.*
One Hundred Weight of Books pays in the Old Duty		07 *s.* 0 *d.*
The deſir'd New Duty—		12 *s.* 0 *d.*
	In all—	19 *s.* 0 *d.*
A Ream of Second Printing Demy much the ſame. And 6 Ream of that too make One Hundred Weight.	The Cuſtom on this.	
	The New Duty	1 *s.* 8 *d. per* Ream.
	The Old Duty	1 *s.* 0 *d. per* Ream.
	In all—	2 *s.* 8 *d. per* Ream.

where-

Wherefore the Hundred Weight, that is 6 Ream Imported White, pays		16*s.* 0*d.*
The Hundred Weight Printed will Pay *ut Supra*		19*s.* 0*d.*
A Ream of *Fool's-Cap* weighs 11, 12 to 14 *l.* Whereby 9 Ream is contain'd in the Hundred Weight.	The Custom on this.	
	The New Duty	1*s.* 0*d. per* Ream.
	The Old Duty	0*s.* 9*d. per* Ream.
	In all *per* Ream	1*s.* 9*d.*
Wherefore, the Hundred Weight, that is, 9 Ream Imported White, pays		15*s.* 9*d.*
The same Imported Printed will Pay *ut Supra*		19*s.* 0*d.*

As this Duty therefore will fully Answer the Intention of the High Duty, that is, prevent Printing Abroad to save the Duty upon the Paper. It is hop'd the Consideration, that the Importation will be hereby so little diminish'd, that the Old Duty will stand Good, and the New Duty yield more to the Fund than it at present receives from this High Duty, will induce the Honourable House to Repeal the Duty of 30 *per Cent*, *ad Valorem*, and substitute in its place a Duty of 12 *s. per* Hundred Weight.

That the desir'd New Duty will raise at least as much to the Fund as the present High Duty, will appear by the Entries at the Custom-House, whereby is seen, that in the half Year from *Midsomer* to *Christmas* last, no more than 35 Hundred Weight of Unbound Books were Imported; whereas in the preceeding half Year, near 140 Hundred Weight of the same were Entred, and the ordinary Importation has always been answerable. Now by the Loss of above 100 Hundred Weight which should have paid 7*s. per* Hundred Duty; the Old Duty, which is appropriated, suffer'd to the Value of 30*l.* or upwards, while the New Duty at the same time receiv'd but 40*l.* 4*s.* 10*d.* ½. Whereas if the Duty had been no higher than 12*s. per* Hundred Weight Additional, the Importation would have been so little diminish'd, that in all probability the Fund had Receiv'd 60*l.* 0*s.* 0*d.* in the same Interval, and that too without diminishing the Old Duty.

The Bound Books Imported in the same Interval yielded 'tis true, 39*l.* 15*s.* 6*s.* to the New Duty; but that was chiefly paid by Gentlemen who brought them over out of Curiosity; not by Venders, who by so extream high Duty are incapacitated from bringing Old Scarce Books of Valuable Editions of Foreign Countries, any more into *Britain*: Except such Vender could give his Conscience such a loose as to Swear the Value Imaginary only.

The Honourable House may please to Remember, that as this severe Duty hinders us bringing over Books from Foreign Parts, it also hinders the Vent of Books in the Learned Languages Printed here in all Foreign Markets, for if we cannot Buy theirs, they will not Buy ours. Experience whereof is more constant in this Comodity than in any other Exported from *Britain*.

THE CASE OF THE BOOKSELLERS Trading beyond Sea, Humbly offer'd to the Honourable Houſe of COMMONS.

WHereas in the Bill now depending before this Honourable Houſe for laying a Duty of 25 *l. per Cent.* upon all Paper imported, there is likewiſe a Clauſe for laying 25 *l. per Cent.* upon all Printed Books to be imported, over and above an Additional Duty lately impoſed upon all Foreign Books.

It is humbly conceived this Impoſition upon Foreign Books printed beyond Sea, will not raiſe any thing conſiderable to the King.

Conſidering that by the beſt Computation that can be made, the Value of Foreign Books imported, theſe late Years, doth not amount to above three thouſand Pounds *per annum.*

The Duty whereof at 25 *per Cent.* will raiſe but 750 *l.*

The *major* Part of which is imported by French Proteſtant Refugees for their poor Livelihood, who by this Impoſition will be made utterly incapable of doing any thing, and conſequently much leſſen the Revenue to the King.

Such Importation of Foreign Books can be no ways prejudicial to the Printers or Stationers of *England*, the Books Imported being the Works of Foreign Authors (and not of our own Country-men) or ſuch antient Books in Greek and Latin, *&c.* of curious Editions, which are not to be found in *England*, tho much deſired by our Nobility, Gentry and Clergy, and of great Uſe to both Univerſities, and for the Advancement of Learning in General. Whereas the ſaid Impoſition of 25 *per Cent.* upon ſo inconſiderable a Commodity as Foreign Printed Books, will hinder all ſuch Importation, to the great Diſcouragement of Learning, without any Benefit or Advantage to the King.

There might likewiſe be offer'd the great Uncertainty there is in diſpoſing and vending new Foreign Books, which before they are well known, are imported at great hazard by the Bookſellers, who generally have more than half the Books they import lie upon their Hands for ſeven Years, and at laſt become Waſte-Paper. And if they ſhould all be ſold, then 20 *per Cent.* Profit would not ariſe to the Importer, which is leſs than the intended Impoſition.

All which is humbly ſubmitted to the Great Wiſdom and Conſideration of this Honourable Houſe.

C A

OF THE

Booksellers

Trading beyond Sea.

To the Honourable Members, Aſſembled in Parliament.

Humbly ſheweth,

THE way to Enrich the Nation is to Encourage and multiply as many Manufactures as may be, for our own Uſe, and to Export to Foreign Countries; whereby we Import ſuch Commodities as we want, in Exchange, without ſending away our Mony.

It is not ſo much the Intereſt of a Nation that a few Monopolizers grow Rich, as that the Commodity itſelf muſt uſe be at eaſie Rates Beſides, when all Artificers are Free, they will ſtrive to Out-do each other in Goodneſs and Cheapneſs; whereby we Export the more, and Advance the King's Revenue, as well as Employ our own People.

The more Encouragement and Freedom Trade hath, the more Wealthy and Populous we ſhall be; for Foreigners will ſettle among us, Wealth, People and good Laws are the ſtrength of a Nation. If we Diſcourage or Reſtrain Trade, the contrary Effects will enſue.

The Act for Printing hath this enacting Clauſe: *That no Perſon or Perſons ſhall Imprint, or cauſe to be Imprinted, within this Kingdom, or elſewhere, any Book or Books, or part of any Book, Form or Forms of Blanck Bills or Indentures, which any Perſon or Perſons, by force or Vertue of any Letters Patents, Granted or Aſſigned, or which ſhall hereafter be Granted or Aſſigned (to him or them) hath the ſole Priviledge to Print, nor ſhall Bind, Stitch, or put to Sale any ſuch Book or Books*, &c. *upon Pain of loſs of the ſame, and of the further Penalty of* 6*s.* 8*d. for every ſuch Book or part of a Book, Blanck Bill*, &c.

Which Clauſe hath encouraged the procuring many Patents, and may, *ad infinitum*; 'tis alſo for ſuch as ſhall hereafter be granted.

One Patent for all *Law and Law-like-Books*; ſo that no Proprietor of any Law-Book, or Law like-Book (*though but the Duty of Conſtables*) may print his own Copy, unleſs by (*Philiſtine-Forge*) the Patentees; *whoſe Price is uſually Five Shillings in every Twenty more than another Printer would print it for, if he were not reſtrained by the Penalty of that Act.*

Another Patent for almoſt all the *Claſſick School-Books*; which none but the Patentees may Print or Comment upon, unleſs by Paying the Arbitrary Rent the Patentees demands: Though it may reaſonably be asked, *How there can any Right of Inheritance be derived from* Pindar, Plautus, Homer, *&c.*

Another Patent for *Policies of Inſurance*, which uſed to be ſold for 2*d.* or under, yet upon the Revival of this Act, after it had been about ſeven Years Diſcontinued, the Patentee ſeized on all Policies, and made the Merchants pay 2*s.* 2*d.* for each.

Another Patent, for *all manner of Pſalms in Proſe and Metre*. Here none can uſe the Text without the Patentees Licence: Dr. *Patrick* did indeed make bold to Tranſlate ſome of the Pſalms; but the Printer was Fined by the Patentees about Thirty Pound The ſame Divine hath finiſhed the reſt of the Pſalms, but now none dare Buy or Print it, ſo that is loſt to the Publick and Author too, unleſs this Act be diſcontinued.

Another Patent for *all Bibles*: *i.e.* Bibles of all Tranſlations, and Common-Prayer Books, *&c.* which are farmed out as before; one Commentator paid 5*l.* another about 40*l.* for uſing the Text.

The very *A B C* is in Patent, and no Divine may expound upon it without Paying the Patentee what is demanded. *It may be doubted, Whether the Expounding the* Lord's Prayer *may not come under the Penalty of that Act.*

The two Univerſities, which had Power to Print all the Books in the aforeſaid Patents: *Which was wiſely granted by the Government*, to keep Books at Reaſonable Rates.

But theſe Univerſities have lately farmed their Power of Printing (or rather a forbearance to Print) to theſe Patentees, who hereby have ſubjected to themſelves all the Printing in *England*. It may be eaſily perceived, the Patentees cannot pay 4 or 500*l.* a year to oblige their Co-partners, in Trade, to forbear, (200*l.* to Captain *Seymour*, and above 300*l.* elſewhere) unleſs it were for to inhaunſe the Rates of the Commodity, and thereby to re imburſe themſelves this Rent with Advantage; which the Nation pays the dearer for in its Childrens School-books, *&c.* If the aforeſaid enacting Clauſe, as to Patent books, were expunged, they would be ſold for half the Rates they are, and many hundreds of Families more, would be maintained by the Manufacture. It is humbly prayed, this Clauſe may be left out.

By another Clauſe it is thus Enacted, *That no Haberdaſher, Ironmonger, Chandler, Shopkeeper, or other Perſon or Perſons whatſoever, unleſs they be Free of the Stationers Company, ſhall ſell any Bibles, Teſtaments, Pſalm-books, Common-prayer-books, Primers*, &c. *upon Pain of Forfeiture of the ſame.*

Which Clauſe doth reſtrain thouſands of Shop-keepers from their ancient Trade, and ſubjects their Goods to Forfeiture. It is the Honour of a Nation to obſerve their Laws; and alſo, that their Laws may be ſuch as may, in their own Nature, require Obſervation.

It is humbly repreſented and prayed, That the Regiſter of the Stationers may be re-ſtified (*it being very faulty*) before a Penalty or Propriety be fixt thereon by an Act of Parliament.

The

The greateſt Damage any Proprietor ſuffered, during the ſeven years that this Act was diſcontinued, was from Foreign Importation, and not from our own Printers. To give an Inſtance or two, *viz.* The *Duty of Man*, and the *Practice of Piety*, occaſioned only by the Proprietors ſtingy-hide-bound Humor, keeping up the Prices ſo high that Advantage was thereby taken, for Gain, to Import at leſs than half that Price the Proprietors ſold for; which they afterwards conſidered better of, and ſold their own Books for half their former Price; and ſo ſold vaſtly more, and beat the *Hollander* off the Stage in a little time. Now what diſadvantage had the Nation by having 2 Books for the Price of one? The Workmen had the Manufacture, the Charitable and well-diſpoſed Man the Advantage to propagate Vertue at a more eaſie Rate, as by many thouſands of the ſaid Books that were given away to the Poor, may be manifeſted.

Printing is a Trade and Manufacture of this Nation, and muſt be uſed as ſuch; for elſe our *Holland* Neighbours will teach us Wit at our own Coſt, by running away with it, which they now do in the very two Books before mentioned; which being again by the Proprietors advanced to the old Prices, the *Hollanders* Import them to the remoter Parts of *England*, to *Ireland*, *Scotland*, &c. for which they may thank themſelves; but the Working Printer, or Nation, hath not reaſon to thank them, for that not half the quantity ſells, as formerly when cheaper. This brings to mind a further Inſtance: By the late *Oxford* Printers, Bibles were brought down to one third of the Prices they were ſold for before they began, which ſo beat the *Hollanders* from importing Engliſh Bibles, that for 14 years many thouſands of them have remained here, waiting for a Market, and could find none; till about 15 Months ago, when the *Oxford* Printers were ſtopt, and the *Londoners* thereupon advanced their Prices, the old *Holland* Store obtained Chapmen, ſome thouſands whereof are ſtill unſold; till the Maſter of the Stationers Company (who is ſuſpected to have ordered their laſt Sale) hath anſwered to this Matter, the King being concerned therein by Vertue of the Act for Printing: It ſeems unreaſonable (if his Majeſty be already anſwered) that this Act ſhould charge another Penalty of 6*s.* 8*d. per* Book, for the ſame Books.

By that Act (except Books of Common Law and Heraldry) all others are to be Licenſed by the Secretaries of State, the Archbiſhop, and Biſhop of *London*, or by their Appointments.

Now as to the Licenſing here preſcribed, it may or may not be obtained as the Perſons appointed pleaſe, there being no Penalty to oblige them to do it, it being a Drudgery they often complain of, as wearied with. To inſtance in one, of many Examples, Dr. *Tuckney's Prelectiones*, which ſo fretted the Licenſer, that after ſome Part was printed, he refuſed to go on, which neceſſitated the Bookſeller to ſend his Copy to *Amſterdam*, to be there printed, and ſo were imported hither; which cauſed the poor Printers here, to murmur at the Occaſioners of their Loſs of ſo conſiderable a piece of Work. Multitudes of theſe Inſtances, of mangling and mutilating Men's Works, as Dr. *Bates*, Biſhop *Hopkins*, &c. might be given.

Were it not for their Mammon-Monopoly, the Maſter, Wardens, &c. of the Stationers Company, would cry out againſt the Slavery and Charge of Licenſing, as much as any of their Brethren.

This Act ſeems to ſubject the Houſes, Chambers, Studies, Cloſets, &c. of all the Commons of *England* (if not the Lords too) to be ſearched and ravaged, at the Surmiſe of any that pleaſeth to ſay, He ſuſpects ſuch a Place or Perſon to have *Seditious Treaſonable Books*.

To give one inſtance of many: A Patentee being informed, That ſome of his Patent-books were in a certain Houſe, he goes to an Officer and informed, That there were *Stationers Treaſonable Books*, which he deſired (to ſerve the Government in) by ſeizing them, but could not, unleſs he could obtain a Guard of Soldiers; which having obtained, the Man's Houſe was broke up, and a Load or two of Bibles and Teſtaments were all the *Seditious and Treaſonable Books* found, or expected to be found, which he ſeized and carried away. Much the like Suggeſtion the Maſter of the Stationers Company made to K. *James*, being then Warden, That he could not do his Majeſty the ſervice to ſuppreſs Seditious Books, unleſs they might have leave, in his Majeſty's Name, to proſecute the Univerſity of *Oxford* by a *Quo Warranto*. From that Clauſe of *Confirming Patents*, have the great Miſchiefs, to publick and private Affairs had riſe.

As for ſecuring Property, its ſecured by Law already, as our own Experience may ſhow; and before 1662. there was no Act of Parliament for *Regulating Printing*; it is the incloſed Common that is intended by the Patentees to be made a Property by Act of Parliament. That particular Property may be ſecured, is earneſtly deſired. Beſides the Remedy propoſed in a former Paper, the moſt infallible way to do it, is to make good Commodity, ſell cheap, employ the Poor, and not to ſtarve them for want of Work, and thereby eaſe our ſelves of the Charge of maintaining them; but thus to get Riches is the Nation beſotted, and not by purchaſing Patent after Patent; for, now, ſuppoſe another ſhould obtain a Patent to print in common with the former, how are the Patentees nonplus'd again?

FINIS.

REASONS *humbly offer'd to the* Parliament, *in behalf of ſeveral Perſons concern'd in* Paper making, Printing and Publiſhing *the Half penny* News Papers, *againſt the* BILL *now depending, for laying a* Penny Stamp *upon every whole Sheet, and a* Half penny Stamp *upon every half Sheet of all* NEWS-PAPERS.

I. FOR that there are abundance of Hands employ'd in making the *Paper* on which the ſaid News is Printed, and tho' the Paper be not Stamp't, yet the Maker pays a valuable Duty to the King in reſpect thereof, and by a modeſt Computation, there are about Twenty Thouſand *Reams* of this Paper made every Year, and vended thereby.

II. For that there are alſo a great many Hands conſtantly employ'd in *Printing* the ſaid Half-penny *News-Papers*, which for ſeveral Years laſt paſt has been the chief Article of Maintaining Themſelves and Families; and tho' the ſame be not Stamp'd, yet every *Printer* thereof, (of which there are Five in this City) pays Nine Shillings *per* Week Duty to His Majeſty, over and beſides One Shilling for every Advertiſement therein inſerted; ſo that by a like Computation, each *Printer* of the ſaid Half-penny *News-Papers*, pays *Communibus Annis* to the King, the Sum of about 60 l. beſides what the *Paper-maker* pays.

III. For that the ſaid *News Papers* hath been always a Whole Sheet and a Half, and ſold for one Half-penny to the poorer ſort of People, who are Purchaſers of it by Reaſon of its Cheapneſs, to divert themſelves, and alſo to allure therewith their young Children, and entice them to Reading: And ſhould a Duty of Three Half-pence be laid upon theſe mean *News-Papers*, (which by reaſon of the Courſeneſs of the Paper, the generality of Gentlemen are above Converſing with) it would utterly extinguiſh and ſuppreſs the ſame: And thereby his Majeſty's Revenue will not only be leſſened, by entirely ſinking and looſing the Duty paid by the *Paper-makers* and *Printers*, in manner aforeſaid: But Hundreds of Perſons and Families that chiefly get their Bread by ſelling the ſame, will inevitably be reduc'd to extream *Poverty*, and become Chargeable and Burthenſome to their reſpective *Pariſhes*, if not neceſſitated to turn *Thieves*; more eſpecially the indigent *Poor* and miſerable *Blind Hawkers*, whoſe deplorable Circumſtances greatly deſerve Compaſſion, will, by ſuppreſſing theſe Half-penny News Papers, (which often proves uſeful to the Publick) be abſolutely deprived of getting their Bread; for divers of them, who are Induſtrious, and have but a Penny or Three Half-Pence, for a Stock to begin with in a Morning, will before Night advance it to *Eighteen Pence* or *Two Shillings*, which greatly tends to the comfortable Support of ſuch miſerable Poor and Blind Creatures, who Sell them about the Streets.

For the ſeveral Reaſons aforementioned, it is Humbly hoped, that the ſaid Half-penny Intelligence, *or* News Papers, *ſhall not be ſuppreſſed, by being further charged with One Penny and Half-Penny* Stamps, *but that it may be permitted to be* Printed *and* Publiſhed, *as Uſual.*

N. B. That the *Paper Trade* hath of late Years, (ſince the Revolution) been very much loaded by ſeveral heavy and continued *Duties*, and alſo further diſcouraged by *Taxing* the very Things which conſume it, as by a Duty of two Shillings *per* Sheet on every Impreſſion of a Book that is printed; alſo, by Stamps on *Almanacks*, *Cards*, and by *Paper Hangings*; all which has greatly leſſon'd and obſtructed the vending thereof; which it is humbly hoped this *Honourable Houſe* will take into mature Conſideration; in Order to alleviate at this Time, the *Cryes* of the Moſt miſerable Objects.

REASONS Humbly offered

againſt the BILL

Tending to ſuppreſs all Half-penny

NEWS-PAPERS.

REASONS

For further Additional Duties upon Paper; Shewing that ſuch a Tax will Raiſe the Publick Revenue, and Improve the Manufacture of the Nation, and Employ a vaſt Number of Poor.

Humbly Offered to the Conſideration of the Honourable Houſe of Commons.

Firſt, The Impoſitions of Fifteen *per Cent* on Paper Imported, does neither Anſwer the end of Raiſing the Revenue, nor give any Incouragment to our Manufacture, tho' both deſign'd; becauſe the Value is ſo low in the Book of Rates, that it renders the Impoſition not above Eight *per Cent*, all Writing and Printing Paper being only Valued at four Shillings ſix Pence *per* Rheam.

Secondly, To ſet us on an equal Foot with the Paper makers in *Germany*, *Genoua*, *Holland*, &c. An Impoſition of 30 *per Cent* will be but an indifferent Medium, the ſmallneſs of Mens Wages abroad, the lowneſs of the Rate of the Goods at the Cuſtom Houſe, are things that make almoſt no Impoſition a Clog to the Importation of Paper; but affords the Merchants a Power to Undermine a Trade that would Contribute ſo much to the Intereſt of the Nation.

Thirdly, Whatever is pretended of the Hardſhips and Diſcouragments Printing would receive; If Conſidered, can have no Weight, ſince an Impoſition of 30 *per Cent*, cannot advance the Price of a Book worth Three Shillings, above Two Pence; beſides the having an Impoſition on all Books Printed abroad and brought in, will be a means to prevent all Copies of any Value, from being Printed there, and prove a Law to protect Property; and far from Diſcouraging, would Incourage Printing.

Fourthly, Was Incouragment given to the making of Paper here, no Objections would be made as to the Incapacity of our Paper makers ſupplying the common Calls for it, ſince a great many of them are forced to turn their Mills to the making brown Paper (to the Ruine of that Employ alſo) becauſe their Profits is rendred ſo Inconſiderable by the Cheapneſs of Foreign Paper.

Fifthly, It is pretended that the preſent Duties bring in more than the Additional Tax; but it is at the ſame time forgot what large Quantities of Paper were brought in before the Act took place; and how ſoon the Act expired, that the Stock of Paper then in the Kingdom, almoſt ſerved to outlaſt the continuance of the Duty.

Sixthly, It is inſinuated that Requeſting more Impoſitions on Paper, is ſelf Intereſt; this indeed may be juſtly laid at their Door who oppoſe ſuch a Bill, ſince nothing could perſuade but what is very Selfiſh and Intereſted againſt a thing that muſt be of ſo great Advantage to the Nation, as this and all Manufacturs at Home are, ſince they ever turn'd the Ballance on our ſide.

After all the Advantages the Nation would receive by having this Manufacture, it is Peculiar there remains one more of no leſs Conſequence, which is the Employing ſo mighty a Number of Poor as this does and will do.

To that ſo Humbly hoped, the Honourable Houſe of Commons will think it neceſſary to lay an Additional Duty on all Foreign Paper, for the Incouragment of ſo many Hundred of Families of His Majeſty's Subjects, whoſe Livelyhoods depend upon the Paper Trade, and which will turn to the Honour as well as Intereſt of the Nation, and ſo much may be really brought in for the Service of the Publick.

REASONS

For laying Duties on Foreign Paper.

A N

Abſtract, or Short Account

OF THE

Duty laid upon Paper

Imported, before the Late War with France.

LIKEWISE,

What Duties are now Paid for the ſame; and alſo, What muſt be Paid upon all Ordinary Paper Imported, if the Intended Further Duty of 30 *l. per Cent* ſhould be Laid upon it.

Humbly Submitted to the Conſideration of the Honourable Houſe of COMMONS.

1. BY the Subſidy of Tunnage and Poundage; before the War, the Duty upon Paper Imported did not then amount to Two Pence Three Farthings *per Ream.*

2. The Duties that are now paid for Paper Imported, amount to Eight Pence *per* Rheam; and upon Paper Imported from *France*, there is now paid, Two Shillings and Eight Pence *per* Rheam.

3. Should the Intended further Duty of Thirty Pound *per Cent.* be laid upon Paper Imported, the Duties would then be as follows, *viz.* Paper Imported from *Holland*, will pay Two Shillings *per* Rheam; and Paper Imported from *France*, muſt pay Four Shillings *per* Rheam.

Note, *This Impoſition, (as by the laſt Two Years Experience ſhews) will in effect amount to an Abſolute Prohibition of Common Writing and Printing Papers, which before the War were ſold in* England *for about Four Shillings* per *Rheam, and now the ſame Commodities will ſtand the Importer in Eight Shillings, or more* per *Rheam*; The Duties (by the Bill now depending in this Honourable Houſe) being augmented to Seventeen times more then what was paid for the ſame before the War.

AN ABSTRCT
OF THE
Duties upon Paper.

REASONS, *Humbly Offered to the* Honourable the Houſe of Commons, *for laying a further Duty on all* Forreign Paper, *by which means the making of* Writting *and* Printing Papers *in* England *will be preſerved and Encouraged.*

I. THAT all Forreign Paper (except *French*) pays but a very Inconſiderable Duty, being Entred *ad Valorum*, at the diſcretion of the Merchant.

II. That the Making of Paper in *England* is come to a very great Perfection, and Employs great numbers of Poor People, the Produce whereof is all clear gains to this Kingdom, being made from *Raggs* Collected from the *Dunghills*, which would otherwiſe be uſeleſs and loſt.

III. That not long ſince a Bill Paſſed the Honourable Houſe of Commons, laying a Duty of 30*l. per Cent.* on all *Forreign Paper*, but by reaſon of a Clauſe relating to the *Iriſh Affaire*, which was Diſſagreed unto by the Lords, the ſame did not Paſs into a Law.

IV. Some Years ſince Paper Sould well, which Incourag'd the Building of many Mills, but ſince the War ſuch Quantity's of *Ferreign Paper* has been *Imported*, which has made it ſo Cheap, that except Your Honours will pleaſe to Lay ſuch a Duty upon all *Forreign Paper* as will *Incourage* the Making of Paper in *England*, [illegible] it will be clear loſt.

It is therefore hoped this Honourable Houſe *will take it into Conſideration, to lay ſuch further, and Additional Duties on all Foreign* Papers, *as may preſerve and encourage the making of* Writting *and* Printing Papers *in* England.

REASONS

Humbly offer'd to the

Honourable Houſe of COMMONS,

AGAINST

Laying a farther Duty upon PAPER.

TO lay a Duty upon Home-made Paper will greatly diſcourage the Manufacture of it in *England*, whatever may be repreſented to the contrary by Private Perſons, for their own Ends. Experience ſhews, That the greateſt part of this Duty will be ſpent in the Salaries of Commiſſioners and other Officers to levy it. The Value of all the Paper made in the Kingdom not amounting to above 30000 *l. per Ann.*

As to Forein Paper, (altho the High Duty of 25 *l. per Cent.* be now expired) 'tis ſtill extreamly Dear: the true Reaſon of which is this, There being now a Duty of 60*l. per Cent.* upon *French* Paper, and the *Dutch* uſing that Paper themſelves, which they buy at a Low Rate, do ſell us their own at a very great Price; well knowing, that we cannot Import *French* Paper, without paying a Duty of 45 *l. per Cent.* more than we do for theirs.

The Dearneſs of Paper is the only occaſion that a great Number of Voluminous and Uſeful Books, in many Sciences, now ready for the Preſs, cannot be Printed; to the great Diſcouragement of Trade, as well as of Induſtry and Learning, very many of the Profeſſion being forc'd to employ themſelves on trivial Pamphlets. And if a farther Duty ſhould be laid upon Paper, it is too viſible, that the *Dutch* will certainly carry away the beſt part of the Trade of Printing from us; towards which they have already made ſo great a Progreſs; by reaſon that *French* Paper (which is moſt proper for Printing) imported into *Holland*, pays no more Duty than One Penny *per* Ream: and ſuppoſing the intended farther Duty of 30*l per Cent.* be laid upon it, we ſhall pay above 4*s. per* Ream for the ſame: So that no uſe can be made in *England* of *French* Paper, unleſs, inſtead of loading it with Additional Duties, which conveys all the Profit of it to the *Dutch*, it ſhall be thought reaſonable to reduce the Duty to that upon all other Forein Paper; by which the *Engliſh* will ſtill pay Two Shillings for what the *Dutch* pay but One Penny.

Therefore 'tis humbly hoped, that this Honourable Houſe will conſider, how deſtructive the intended Duty will inevitably be to the Manufactures of Paper and Printing in England, *to the total Ruine of a great Number of Families, whoſe ſole Dependence is upon the Paper-Trade, which hath already ſuffered ſo much by the Scarcity and Dearneſs of Paper. And that your Honours will be pleaſed, either wholly to lay aſide the ſaid intended Duty, or elſe to allow Paper to be imported from all Parts beyond the Seas at an equal Duty.*

Note, That two Thirds of the Paper uſed for Printing and Common Writing, which is rated in our Book of Rates at 4*s.* 6*d. per Ream*, doth coſt beyond Sea no more than from 1*s.* 3*d.* to 3*s. per Ream.*

The whole Produce of the Paper-Duty, from *March* 1. 1696, to *March* 1. 1698, came but to 1683*l* 10*s.* 9*d* about one Third whereof was collected upon the Stock which was in the Hands of Tradeſmen before and at the time when the Act paſs'd.

REASONS

AGAINST

Laying a farther Duty upon Paper.

REASONS

Againſt further Additional Duties upon PAPER: *Shewing, That ſuch a Tax will leſſen the Publick Revenue, and not improve the Manufacture of the Nation, but will only tend to the Advantage of ſome of the Petitioners.* 41

Humbly offered to the Conſideration of the Honourable HOUSE of COMMONS.

THERE having been preſented to this Honourable Houſe a Petition in the Name of the *Principal Paper-Makers*, in *England*, praying, *That the Duties on Forein Paper be increaſed:* falſly inſinuating that the preſent Duties on Forein Paper (*French* excepted) are very inconſiderable:

I. The Truth and Fact concerning the Duties on Paper ſtand thus: The preſent Duties are Treble what they were before the late War, no Paper being now imported that pays leſs Duty than Fifteen *per Cent.* and the Charges attending the Importation are not leſs than Ten *per Cent.* more, (beſides, at this time, by Reaſon of the Continuance of the High Duties on the Trade with *France*, Paper is raiſed above Ten *per Cent.* every where abroad:) So that *Engliſh* Paper has had for theſe Thirteen Years paſt the Advantage of Twenty Five *per Cent.* of Forein Paper (beſides the Sixty *per Cent.* on *French*) and without further Duties will have the Advantage of Thirty Five *per Cent.* above all others; which 'tis preſumed is a ſufficient Encouragement for the Manufacture here: notwithſtanding which, they are not able to make a Quantity ſufficient to ſerve the Nation for common Uſes, much leſs to provide for the Printing thoſe many Books of Value and Learning, which would be printed here, if not hindred by High Duties.

II. The high Price of Paper will very near deſtroy the Manufacture of PRINTING, which is, or would be, if not hindred by this Diſcouragement, more profitable to the Nation than ever the Paper-Manufacture is capable of being. And this is very apparent; for the *Hollanders* by a modeſt Computation have within Ten Years increaſed the Riches of their Republick to the Value of Two Hundred Thouſand Pounds by the Manufacture of *Printing* alone, the Expences thereof being not above One Third Part, the reſt the Produce of Labour and Induſtry. For this they are in a great meaſure obliged to the Scarcity and Dearneſs of Paper, proper for Printing, in *England*; ſince our Nation has, and are at this Time giving many Inſtances that they are as able and willing to carry on the Printing of great and uſeful Books in all Languages, as any other in *Europe*; which would certainly be a great Honour and Advantage to the Publick: Whereas to encreaſe the Duty on Paper will encourage the *Dutch* to reprint all the Copies of any Value, belonging to his Majeſty's Subjects here, which for want of a Law to protect Property, they eaſily bring hither. And alſo vend them in *France*, *Germany*, *Scotland*, *Ireland*, &c, to the great Detriment of *England*.

III. This Petition for New Duties, made by the *Paper-Makers*, (ſet on foot and promoted by a *Stock-Jobber*, who endeavours to monopolize that Trade,) is apparently nothing but a Deſign of Self Intereſt, to a very few Perſons, that by inhancing the price of Forein Paper they may have the Opportunity of making an exorbitant profit of their own: ſince the *Engliſh* Paper-Makers never want Vent at a profitable rate, for as much Commodity as they are able to make; and the laying more Duty will prove almoſt a Prohibition, and raiſe the price of Paper to ſuch an exceſſive Degree, that the Nation in general will be thereby very much prejudiced.

IV. That the Publick will not be benefited by ſuch a Tax, is evident; For the Cuſtom-houſe Books demonſtrate, That the preſent Duties on Paper bring in annually more than when the late Additional Tax was added to them; ſince it appears that the Great Duties in 1696, and 1697, did not produce clear above Five thouſand eight hundred Pounds *per Annum*. And though by the Name of a FUND it was obtained (to the extreme Hardſhip of many hundred Families) the Publick did not gain by it: for what was received under the Notion of an Additional Duty, was really loſt to the Nation, either out of the Ordinary Cuſtoms, or by the Share the King himſelf paid for Paper uſed in all his Offices.

WHEREFORE ſince the Manufacture of Paper hath already ſufficient Encouragement to continue the Improvement thereof, and that it is impoſſible to make Paper enough in *England* to ſerve the Nation, by reaſon the Materials of which it is made are wanting here, that the Importation of Foreign Paper will be ſo far diſcouraged that the *Printing*-Manufacture will be deſtroyed, and the Publick Revenues will be leſſened by an Additional Duty on Paper:

The Allegation in the Petition, is to improve the Manufacturing of Paper here: But laying a further Duty on Forein Paper will be a very great Prejudice to Woollen and other Manufactures; for the Parts from which we are ſupplied, take off from this Kingdom ſuch Quantities of our Product and Manufacture, that does overbalance the Importation of their Paper; and ſuch further Duties will conſequently hinder the Exporting of our own Commodities to thoſe parts.

'Tis humbly hoped the Honourable Houſe of Commons will not think neceſſary to lay a New Duty on Foreign Paper, for the Advantage of a Few Private Owners of ſome Engliſh *Paper-Mills; when ſo many Hundred Families of His Majeſty's Subjects, whoſe Livelihoods depend upon Printing and other Engliſh Manufactures, will be ruined thereby; the Honour as well as Intereſt of the Nation ſuffer; and when not one Penny will be really brought in for the Service of the Publick.*

REASONS

Againſt the

PAPER-TAX.

Some Few Observations upon the Stationers Complaints againſt the *Paper-Duty* Commiſſioners.

Humbly Offered to the Conſideration of the Honourable Houſe of Commons.

THE late Act of Parliament for Impoſing a Duty upon Paper, &c. amongſt other things did Enact,

That the Commiſſioners by that Act to be appointed by their Majeſties as aforeſaid, ſhall take eſpecial Care that the ſeveral Parts of this Kingdom, and the Dominion of Wales, and Town of Berwick upon Tweed, ſhall from time to time be ſufficiently furniſhed with Velum, Parchment, and Paper, ſtamped or marked as aforeſaid; ſo as Their Majeſties Subjects may have it in their Election to buy the ſame of the Officers or Perſons to be employed by the ſaid Commiſſioners, at the uſual or moſt common Rates, above the ſaid Duty, or to bring their own Velum, Parchment, or Paper, to be ſtampt as aforeſaid, or to furniſh themſelves or others that ſhall have done the ſame.

Purſuant to which the ſaid Commiſſioners, at their General Office, ſold at the uſual or moſt common Rates above the ſaid Duty, and took care alſo that their ſeveral Officers in all Parts of *England* ſhould do the ſame.

And it was proved before the Honourable Committee appointed to examine all Complaints relating to this Affair,

	That the Commiſſioners of the Stamp Office ſell at their Office at the following Prices, *viz.*	And that ſeveral Stationers who are the Petitioners, ſell at the following Prices, *viz.*	Wherein the Stationers advance above what the Commiſſioners ſell, as followeth, *viz.*
Fine *Dutch* Royal Paper	At Twopence *per* Sheet.	At Four-pence *per* Sheet.	100 *l. per Cent.*
Fine *Dutch Medium* Paper	At Three-half pence *per* Sh^{t}.	At Three-pence *per* Sheet.	100 *l. per Cent.*
Bonds, Releaſes, &c.	At Twelve-pence *per* Quire.	At Four Shillings *per* Quire.	300 *l. per Cent.*
Horne Paper	At Seven-pence *per* Quire.	At Two Shillings *per* Quire.	240 *l. per Cent.*
Copy Paper	At Four-pence *per* Quire.	At Six-pence *per* Quire.	50 *l. per Cent.*

And it is humbly hoped, That theſe Commiſſioners will (upon the Report made from the Committee) be vindicated from the Stationers Complaints, whoſe Petitions and Practices in their Extravagant Prices being well conſidered, it ſeems (with due Submiſſion) not uncharitable to ſay, that the Stationers *Complained* againſt the Commiſſioners, becauſe the Commiſſioners by their *Reaſonable* Prices, prevented thoſe Complainants from *exacting* their Extravagant Rates upon the Subject; for it appears in the above compariſons, that in *One* inſtance the Stationer ſold at above *Treble* the Commiſſioners Price, and in another four times as dear, and in all but one at double to what the Commiſſioners ſold. If theſe Complaining Stationers had been the ſole Venders of Stampt-Paper and Parchment (it may be reaſonably preſumed) all Mankind would have had too many juſt cauſes of Complaint againſt them; for if their Gains were ſo large when Buyers might be ſupplied upon reaſonable terms at the Office, How much *more Extravagant* would their demands have been, if that Office had not ſold at Reaſonable Rates?

The Petitioners pretend, That the Commiſſioners give too dear to thoſe Wholeſale-Stationers of whom they Buy their Paper, &c. Theſe Complainants are (it ſeems) very angry that the Commiſſioners would not Buy of them at Dearer Rates; for none of them could prove that any had offered ſuch reaſonable terms (all things conſidered) as thoſe upon which the Commiſſioners Contracted with them of whom they now Buy.

Object. Whereas the Stationers pretend that the Office by Selling of Stampt-Paper at Retail, hath Ruined Hundreds of Families.

Anſw. Before this Parliament Sat, the Office had Sold at Retail not above a Hnndred Ream of Paper, which at 1 *s.* 6 *d. per* Ream Profit in the Paper, amounts to but 7 *l.* 10 *s.*

All the Paper and Parchment already ſold to the Office, doth not amount to full Six thouſand pound. Ten *per Cent.* [600 *l.* whereof] was allowed by the Stationers to the King. By which it doth evidently appear that the Paper ſubjected to this Duty, bears but a ſmall proportion to all the Paper that is uſed in *England*; it's reaſonably believed not to be the 50th. part: Whereas he that judges by the Stationers Petition (without conſidering their Proof) would preſume that by this Act the Stationers Trade was intirely Ruined.

It is humbly hoped that the Imperfections of this Act ſhall not (in the great Wiſdom and Juſtice of this Honourable Houſe) affect the Commiſſioners, who did ſtudiouſly endeavour to ſerve the Stationers as far as the Statute would impower them; of which very ſervice many of the now Petitioners were ſo well convinced, that they did thank the Commiſſioners for the ſame.

THE CASE OF THE Paper-Traders,

Humbly offer'd to the Honourable Houſe of Commons.

WHEREAS there is a Bill now depending, for laying 25 *l. per Cent.* upon Paper, Parchment, Vellum and Paſtboard to be imported; 20 *l. per Cent.* on Engliſh Paper, *&c.* and 17 *l.* 10 *s. per Cent.* on thoſe Goods now (in Merchants and other Hands) to be ſold; It's humbly conceiv'd that this Impoſition will not raiſe 18000 *l. per Annum*, ſhould the Conſumption be as great as of late Years.

This will appear by conſidering the Annual Value made here, and imported the two laſt Years.

	l.
There are not above 100 Paper-Mills, (the Company's excepted) which making Brown-paper, and the coarſeſt White, do not one with another annually make 200 *l.* worth, the Duty of this intended Impoſition will be	4000
The Company do make about 8000 *l. per Ann.* the Duty on which will be	1600
The Vellum, Parchment and Paſtboard made and expended here the laſt Year was not above 10000 *l.* and the Duty will be	2000
The Paper laſt Year imported was not worth 40000 *l.* (and much leſs will be brought in if this Duty be laid) and the Duty thereon will raiſe	10000
The Total	17600

As for the Duty to be paid by Merchants and others for the Goods now in their Hands to be ſold, this will raiſe an inconſiderable Sum; for it's reaſonable to ſuppoſe that none but Merchants and Wholeſale Stationers will be affected with this Duty, (ſeeing the Charge of Collecting from Retailers, diſperſed throughout all Cities, Towns and conſiderable Villages in *England*, would be much more than the Tax thereby rais'd) and of theſe there are not above 35, in whoſe Hands there will not in all probability be found 16000 *l.* worth of theſe Goods. The Duty whereof, at 17 *l.* 10 *s. per Cent.* will be — 2800

The Collection (in all Reſpects conſider'd) will be chargeable to his Majeſty, troubleſome to his Officers, and very vexatious to the Makers, Merchants and Stationers.

But conſidering how much leſs will be conſumed, if this Duty be laid, it's reaſonable to think that the clear Tax next Year will ſcarce raiſe 10000 *l.* and that for theſe Reaſons.

Firſt, The Paper-makers are generally very Poor, and now can ſcarce maintain their Families; but when (as by this Bill required) they muſt pay, or give Security for the Duty, before they Sell, this Manufacture will be ſo much leſſen'd, that moſt of the Mills muſt be ruin'd, and the Makers with their Families become a Charge to their reſpective Pariſhes. The ſame may be ſaid of the Parchment-makers.

Secondly; The Printing Trade now conſumes the greateſt part of the Paper; but if this Duty be laid, the Conſumption will not be the half of what it now is, few Books (but what are of abſolute Neceſſity) being now printed, by reaſon of the preſent Advance upon Paper, much leſs will then be able to bear the Charge of the Preſs, when ſo great a Duty ſhall be laid upon the Commodity. This will ruin ſome hundreds of Bookſellers, Bookbinders, Printers, and others depending on that Trade. Theſe things conſidered, the Decay will much reduce the Duty.

As for the Tax upon Goods now in Merchants and other Hands; for this (as is humbly conceived) there is no Precedent. In all Cuſtoms and Exciſe, there never yet was ſuch a Retroſpection: For tho it may be urg'd, that thoſe poſſeſs'd of theſe Goods, would raiſe their Price proportionable to this Duty, altho by them not paid; yet it is to be conſider'd, that thoſe Merchants and Stationers will have Quantities of theſe Goods when the Duty ceaſes, and conſequently their then Loſs will be as great as their now Gain. Alſo they will hereby be liable to pay 17 *l.* 10 *s. per Cent.* for the Duty of 10 *l. per Cent.* already paid for Cuſtoms upon the Goods now in their poſſeſſion.

Wherefore it's humbly hop'd that this Honourable Houſe will think of ſome more effectual Method for the Sum hereby intended.

All which is humbly ſubmitted to the Great Wiſdom and Impartial Juſtice of this Honourable Houſe.

Paper-Trade's

CASE.

THE CASE OF THE STATIONERS.

THE Trade of a *Stationer* is an Ancient Trade, and many Hundreds of Families depend upon it for a Livelihood.

The *Stationers* Trade is ſo much leſſen'd by the High Duty before laid, which leſſens the Conſumption of the Commodity, and alſo by the Commiſſioners and their Agents diſtributing the ſame in all Counties, that, generally ſpeaking, they have not one Half of the Trade they had.

If the Wiſdom of this Houſe ſhall think it fitting that Vellum, Parchment, and Paper, ſhould be diſtributed by the Commiſſioners, and their Agents, for the Publick Conveniency, they ſubmit, but hope the Commiſſioners Agents ſhall not have a greater Advantage than the *Stationers* whoſe proper Trade and Livelihood it is.

The *Stationers* humbly conceive 'tis apparent, That the Commiſſioners Agents have a greater Advantage than the *Stationers*, in that the Commiſſioners ſend down the Goods to their Agents in the Country, ready Stamped, and Prepared for Uſe, who do not return the Money for them till the Goods are Sold: And out of the King's Duty, as well as Goods, have an Allowance of 18 *d.* in the Pound. But the *Stationers*, whoſe proper Livelihood it is, and as ſuch ought to have the greater Encouragement, have but Three Months Credit, or an Allowance of 3 *s.* in 10 *l.* for prompt Payment.

The *Stationers* were put under great Difficulties by the Single Duty, and humbly hope, That this Honourable Houſe will ſo far conſider their Condition, that their Trade ſhall not Suffer in ſo great a meaſure, as it will do by this Double Duty, unleſs ſome Relief be given to them; which they humbly Propoſe may be, by having the *ſame Diſcount upon prompt Payment*, as the Commiſſioners Agents have, *with Credit*: Which they humbly conceive will be no Prejudice to the Revenue, in that it will encourage People to bring in Ready Money.

Or, *The* Stationers *pray they may be Relieved in ſuch other manner as this Honourable Houſe ſhall think fit.*

THE CASE OF THE STATIONERS,

Relating to the Act of Parliament for granting a Duty upon

Velum, Paper and Parchment.

THE Duties are ſo very high, that before the making of the ſaid Act, the Stationers could Trade further with 100 *l.* Stock, than they can now with 1000 *l.* the Duty of a Ream of of Paper value 12 *s.* with the 6 *d.* Stamp (the moſt general Stamp) being 12 *l.*

THAT the Commiſſioners of the ſaid Duty have not only diſpers'd all ſorts of Velum, Paper and Parchment, ready Stampt, into all Parts of the Kingdom, (which, before the ſaid Act, was ſupplied by the Stationers,) but do likewiſe ſell by Retail, at their Office at *Lincolns-Inn*, and in *Southwark*; and in order to Engroſs the whole Trade, they have diſperſed Printed Liſts of the Goods they ſell, with the Prizes of them; publiſh'd Advertiſements of the ſame; and diſcourage Attorneys, *&c.* from bringing their own Goods to be Stampt, by telling them they need not give themſelves that Trouble, for they may be ſupplied with Goods ready Stampt at their Office. They likewiſe ſhut up their Stamping-Office at Six at Night; but their Selling-Office they keep open till Seven. All which will be the utter Ruine of the Stationers, who have obain'd their Trade by Servitude, and are incorporated to exerciſe the ſame.

There are but Three Stationers that ſupply the Commiſſioners, and thoſe Undertakers have engroſs'd the greateſt part of the Parchment in the Kingdom; by which means, the Price thereof is advanced at leaſt 4 *s.* in every 20 *s.*

THAT the ſaid Commiſſioners do allow all their Agents in the Country Three Months Credit, and Eighteen-pence in the Pound; but have refuſed to make the Stationers the like Allowance, on payment of preſent Money.

Object. It is Objected by the Commiſſioners, *That they offer'd the Supplying of the Kingdom to the Company of Stationers, upon their giving Security.*

Anſw. It was Anſwer'd by the Maſter of the ſaid Company, That it was not only impracticable for them to give Security: but if they ſhould undertake the whole Trade, it would be look'd upon as a Monopoly in them; for that the Profit of the Goods could be divided amongſt thoſe only that had Shares in the ſaid Company, which not One in Twenty or Thirty have; and the greateſt part of thoſe that have Shares are Bookſellers and Printers, and do not trade in Velum, Paper or Parchment.

Object. It is alſo Objected by the Commiſſioners, *That they ſell much Cheaper than the Stationers; and that the Stationers, in ſome things, get above* 100 l. per Cent.

Anſw. The Stationers, before the ſaid Act was put in execution, did Petition the Commiſſioners, and afterwards the Lords of Their Majeſty's Treaſury, for an Allowance on Prompt-payment, that they might be enabled to ſell their Goods at the uſual Price, but could not be relieved: Yet 'tis well known, and has been proved, that the Stationers, notwithſtanding they have loſt three parts of their Trade, do ſtill ſell at the uſual Price over and above the King's Duty, except only in a ſingle Blank or two, or ſingle Sheet of Paper, for which the Stationers are often-times called up at unſeaſonable Hours; and which is ſo inconſiderable, that it does not pay Portridge, or Servants Shooe-leather to and from the Office. This Objection is rais'd by the ſale of ſix Stampt-Bonds, and ſix Stampt Sheets of Paper only, deſignedly bought by Colonel *Hatley* (one of the Stationers that ſupplies the Commiſſioners) of Mr. *Vincent*; which is a very ſmall Quantity of Goods, to make a Compariſon of Hundreds by.

The Stationers always deal with the Attorneys in the Country, as well as thoſe in Town, and are ſent to for Goods ready Stampt, for which they are obliged to give Credit; ſo that they not only run great Hazards of loſing their Commodity, but the Duty alſo. But the Commiſſioners Agents run no Hazard at all, nor are no Money out of Pocket; the Goods being ſent down to them from the Commiſſioners, for which they are obliged to return their Money but once in Three Months, and then for no more than what they have diſpoſed of. So tis humbly hop'd (there being always a difference between Ready-Money and Time) the Stationers ought rather to have had a greater Allowance than the Commiſſioners Agents; for they did not deſire any Credit to be given to them, but propoſed the Payment of Preſent Money.

If therefore this Honourable Houſe ſhall not be pleaſed to take off the whole Trade from the Commiſſioners, it is humbly pray'd that the ſaid Commiſſioners may be diſabled from Selling at their Office, and in the Cities of London *and* Weſtminſter, *and within Five Miles of the ſame: And that the Stationers may be enabled to ſell their Goods at the uſual Price, they pray that the like Diſcount or Allowance may be made to them upon Prompt-Payment of the King's Duty, as is made to the Commiſſioners Agents in the Country. All which is humbly [illegible] this Honourable Houſe.*

Reaſons humbly offered to be conſidered before the Act for Printing *be renewed (unleſs with Alterations)* viz. *for Freedom of Trade in Lawful Books, and ſetting ſevere Penalties on Scandalous and Seditious Books againſt the Government.*

THE Trade of Printing hath been an Ancient Manufacture of this Kingdom (and as ſuch) fit to be Encouraged for the publick good; yet by that Act, and the great Powers thereby given, or at leaſt colourably thence taken, by the Maſters and Wardens of the Stationers Company and other Patentees, to the very great Prejudice, and publick Damage of the Nation, by inhauncing the Price of Books, and alſo to the Impoveriſhment of the generality of the Members of that Company, *viz.* Printers, Bookſellers, Book-binders, Haberdaſhers and ſeveral other conſiderable Traders, who have been thereby reſtrained from the moſt beneficial part of their Ancient Trade and Right by their Apprenticeſhip.

King *James* I. about the thirteenth Year of his Reign, granted to the Maſter, Wardens and Comminalty of the Myſtery of Stationers, *London*, a Patent of Priviledge to Print, Utter and Sell all manner of Primers, Pſalters, Pſalms, Almanacks, and ſeveral other Books, for ever, with a Clauſe of Prohibition to all others; therein alſo giving Power to the ſaid Maſter, Wardens and Aſſiſtants to make By-Laws for the management of the ſaid Patent; who have ſo effectually contrived their own Profit therein, that for thirty Years laſt paſt they have conſtantly divided above 12*l. per cent.* yearly, beſides other frequent and more private Dividends, and extravagantly chargable Feaſtings, out of the Profits of the thus monopolized Trade (excluding the generality of the Members of that Company from any Benefit of the ſaid Patent, though it was granted to the whole Body.)

In the year 1662. they did, by the Solicitation of Sir *F. Leſtrange*, obtain the ſaid Act, under the ſpecious Colour of *Preventing Seditious, Scandalous, and Treaſonable Books*, &c. which indeed was principally by them deſigned to ſupport their intended Monopoly; for in a very ſhort Time after they purchaſed into their Hands ſeveral other Patents, which they had ſet Agents on to beg of the then King: To purchaſe which Patents they have engag'd the Corporations Inheritance, and brought a Rent-charge thereon to almoſt 600*l. per ann.* to the very great Injury of the Corporation in general, to ſerve a particular End. And then confederating with other Patentees, Bibles and the generality of other Books of publick and general uſe were got into Patents, and that ſo comprehenſive, that near ſeventy ſeveral Books were got into one Patent, and thereby advanced to above double the Price they were ſold for before. And to ſecure their Monopoly from expiring, and to tye up the Crown therein from inveſting any others during that Time, they obtained two or three Patents for the ſame Books, to take place in Reverſion almoſt to an hundred Years to come. Our own Printers being thus reſtrained, the greateſt part of the Printing-trade was carried hence into *Holland*, *viz.* Engliſh Bibles, Common-Prayer Books, Teſtaments, Pſalters, Grammars, Almanacks, and multitudes of other Books of general and perpetual uſe, and from thence exported to all our Foreign Plantations, *Ireland*, *Scotland*, and alſo hither, for the gain of above *cent. per cent.* to the Traders therein.

Vaſt Quantities of theſe Books have been ſeized by theſe Patentees, who beſides Seizure, did alſo proſecute the Perſons in whoſe Hands they found them, by vertue of the ſaid Act; and thereby extorted exorbitant Sums of Mony, beyond the Penalty of the ſaid Act, they having taken Care to have the Penalty of their thus monopoliz'd Books aſcertained by the ſaid Act, the Penalty being 6*s.* 8*d. per* Book: But Seditious and Treaſonable Books they were thereby only charged as an Offence againſt the ſaid Act, which was an Offence by other Laws before that Act, and will be ſo when it is expired.

Theſe

Theſe Patentees, after having, as aforeſaid, by Seizure amaſſed great numbers of theſe *Holland* printed Books, they on purpoſe forbear to furniſh the Market with the ſame of their own Printing (all other Printers being by the ſaid Act reſtrained from that part of Trade) have to a thus empty Market ſold again the ſaid ſeized Books; and have further reſeized the very ſame Books themſelves ſold, and likewiſe proſecuted the Perſons again in whoſe Hands they found them, extorting from them the Penalty of the ſaid Act of 6*s* 8*d*. to the utter Ruin of many conſiderable Merchants and other Traders. They having procured an Agent of their own (whom, for his Encouragement, they made Partner in this their Monopoly) to be made Meſſenger of the Preſs, under the ſpecious Pretence of ſerving the Government in ſuppreſſing Seditious Books; which was only a Colour to carry on the Ends aforeſaid.

They joyned together, and bought three Horſes, and ſent the Clark and Beadle, the Servants of the Maſter and Wardens, and a Secretary's Meſſenger, to ride all *England* over, to ſeize on the Books in their Patents, which they alledged to be counterfeit; Who did ſeize accordingly, though on many of ſuch as were of their own Printing: And after two or three Months Ravage they returned back, giving an Account to the ſaid Maſter and Wardens, and the other Patentees, what Books, and from whom they had ſeized them. Theſe Patentees ſent Writs out of the *Exchequer* and *King's-bench* to proſecute the Perſons from whom they had ſeized, upon the Penalty of the ſaid Act (many of which) Books, thus ſeized, had been before ſold by the Plaintiffs, in the Proſecution; and did force exorbitant Compoſitions.

Mr. *John Jekil* ſtood Trial for about 25 Bibles, before Judge *Hales*, and was caſt upon the ſaid Act, and paid 6*s* 8*d per* Book for the Bible to one Patentee, and 6*s* 8*d. per* Book for the Pſalms to the other Patentees; though but one Book, yet thus divided, made two Penalties, Mr. *Jekil* paid about fifty Pounds Coſts and Forfeitures. How many Times theſe Bibles had been ſeized before they came to Mr. *Jekil*'s Hand, and how many times they have been ſold and ſeized ſince is worthy conſideration; and this practiſed under the Authority of that Act.

The Noiſe of Mr. *Jekil*'s Judgment upon his Trial, coming abroad into the Countries, to the Knowledg of thoſe proſecuted there, frighted them ſo that ſome came up to Town, and others ſent to their Correſpondents and Friends here, to compound with the Proſecutors at any Rate; whoſe Compoſition was uſually 6*s* 8*d per* Book, and 40 or 50 Shillings for pretended Charge of Seizure and Proſecution: But if a Bible had the Common Prayer in it, then there were three times 6*s* 8*d*. Compoſition Mony, viz. Bible, Common Prayer and Pſalms; how much of which hath come to the King (half being his due) the Records thereof in the *Exchequer* may ſhew.

It is ſuggeſted in the ſaid Act, That the Trade of Printing is over-charged with Printers, and therefore fit to have their Number retrenched; which is Enacted accordingly thereby.

To which is humbly ſuppoſed, That if the Manufacture of Printing were left free, as other Trades, it would employ above double the number of Printers that are in *England* and that on Lawful Work too. For, ſince the Year 1662. (when the Act was made) there have more Engliſh Bibles, and other Engliſh Books, been printed in *Holland*, by one *Athias* a Jew, (among many other Printers there) than have been printed by any four Printers in *England* in that Time; which *Holland*-printed Engliſh Books have been merchandized to us, and to the King's Subjects in our Plantations abroad, which might have been ſo done from hence, had they been afforded here at the ſame reaſonable Rates Which they might have been had the Trade been free. Freedom of Printing here would ſoon produce a Manufacture to export as well to our Plantations as to thoſe very Countries who now furniſh us and them, whereby the King's Cuſtoms would be advanced in Paper imported and Books exported, the Merchant enrich'd, and the Printer and Book-binder, and many other Trades employed, which by theſe Monopolies have been hitherto fruſtrated. Theſe Books being prohibited are always imported by Stealth, ſo that the King is always defrauded in his Cuſtomes.

The Government of all the Printing in *England* (except the two Univerſities) is by the ſaid Act veſted into the Hands of the ſaid Maſter and Wardens, who to gain the Univerſities alſo into their Hands have farmed the whole Printing in *Cambridg*: And in the year 1688. did petition King *James* (under pretence to be enabled to ſuppreſs ſeditious Books, their old Stalking-horſe) That they might, in his Majeſty's Name proſecute the *Oxford*-printing by a *Quo Warranto*, which being granted by the ſaid King, the Maſter,

Wardens

Wardens Assistants and the other Patentees did solicit *Father Peters* and other such Instruments, to promote the same; And in return of this Service (besides Clusters of Guineas) they suffered their publik Ware-house-keeper, to propagate to Sale their Popish Books, which was notified to their Party all over the Nation, as a happy Omen of its speedy Conversion to the Catholick Faith, their Books were now freely printed and sold by the Governours of that Company at their Common Hall: Which Prosecution was carried on at the joynt Charge of these Patentees, who have since used other means to get the *Oxford* printing into their Hands; for about twelve Months since they did so far endear themselves to Dr. *Edwards* and Dr. *Aldrich*, one Vice-chancellor of *Oxford* last Year, the other this, to whom they gave Bond of many thousand Pounds Penalty to save them harmless in the dispossessing the University's Printers, and farming the same to these Patentees (who had kept down the Price of Books to one third of what these Patentees sold them at before) which the said Vice-chanchellors did undertake and effect, though contrary to the general Inclination of that venerable Body, whereby above 35000 Bibles, and many thousands of other Books three quarters finished, were rendred waste Paper, And twenty or thirty Families, that for twelve or fourteen years last past have been maintained by this Manufacture in *Oxford*, are many of them now utterly ruined, to make way for present Sale of many Thousands of their formerly seized *Holland* printed Books, and for the rise of Books printed by these Patentees; which are already advanced one third Penny, and are threatned to be raised double, if the Act be renewed: Which *Holland* Books (by the renewal of the said Act) may be re-seized, and Prosecutions made again (though sold by these Patentees) as they formerly have done many times over.

They are now Zealous to get that Act renewed, that they may be enabled to continue these Practices, and to tax the Publick, as they have done for 30 years past. They have thus long taxed the Nation 1500 *l.* and upwards yearly, in the Almanack Trade only; and this is their aim in getting the Act renewed, they do thereby sell that for three Pence, which at one Penny would be a sufficient Trading price, and sufficiently gainful. They do likewise discourage Authors, who, for Commenting or Expounding upon part of a Book, which is their Text (as they use the Term) must be constrained to pay them a Premium for it, or be forced to sell their Works to them, though but for one fourth of what others would give, if they had the freedom to Print them; which none will dare to do (if that Act be renewed.) Dr. *Hammond*, Mr. *Pool*, and many other Reverend and Learned Authors have been compelled to pay them their extravagant Demands, for using the Bible Text to Comment upon (tho' but a small part thereof, as the Book of *Psalms*, &c.) The like practised upon *Virgil*, *Ovid*, *Terence*, &c. or any of the old Classick School books which were got into their Patents; in some of which the sole Printing of 50 or 60 were contained.

By the said Act it is Enacted, That a Book being Licensed and Entred into the Register Book of the Company of Stationers, it is forbid to be Printed without the Owners Licence (who by Vertue of that Entry is Owner) under the Penalty of 6 *s.* 8 *d. per* Book; which Register hath (by the undue Practices of the Master and Wardens) been so ill kept, that many Entries have been unduly made; insomuch, that the true Proprietors both by Purchase, License and Entry, all duly made of several Books, which afterwards have been erased, or the Leaves wherein they were written, have been cut out, and undue Entries made to others who had no right; which is directly contrary to the plain words and meaning of the said Act; whereby the Owners have not only been defrauded of their Right, but also rendred liable to the Penalty of 6 *s.* 8 *d. per* Book, for all the Books they Printed, Sold or Bound. Many learned Authors have been defrauded of their Rights thereby, who, after many years Pains and Study, and afterwards by a bare Delivery of their Books to be Licensed or Transcribed, have been barred by surrepitious Entries made in the said Register (to instance in the Book called *Regula Placitandi*, among many others, written by a learned Lawyer and worthy Member of this Parliament.) Wherefore, it is humbly represented whether the Irregularities, aforesaid, may not have rendred the Act impracticable to be executed, agreeable to Justice and Equity; and if the Act be renewed, if it may not establish a wrongful Possession, unless that Register be first duly rectified.

The Property of English Authors hath been always owned as Sacred among the Traders, and generally forborn, hitherto, to be invaded; but if any should invade such Properties, there is remedy, by Laws already made, and

no

no other were ever thought needful till 1662. The Works of *Homer*, *Heſiod*, *Horace*, *Ovid*, *Virgil*, *Caſar*, *Lucan*, *Plautus*, *Tully*, *Florus*, *Curtius*, and Multitudes of other ancient Claſſick Authors, which were always free to all Printers and Bookſellers to Print, before the making of the ſaid Act; but ſince are got into Patents, and by that Act prohibited from being Printed, under the Penalty of 6 *s.* 8 *d. per* Book, to the inhanſing the Prices, the hinderance of the Printer, and are only an encouragement for Foreigners to import upon us; which are the Grievances long endured, and now complained of; and humbly Prayed to be conſidered, before the Act for Printing be continued.

It is ſaid, The Charter to the Univerſity of *Oxford*, for Printing of all manner of Books (which the Maſter, Wardens, &c. have now formed into their own Hands) is now propoſed to be confirmed in Parliament: Which Charter (if confirmed without a ſaving to every Man his particular Property) ſeems to defeat all particular Properties in Copies, both in reſpect to Bookſellers and Authors, and makes the Owners liable to the Penalties in that Charter, which are very ſevere, beſides the loſs of their Property; the Patentees will agree the ſaving of Patent-books, peradventure, well enough; but will readily conſent that particular Property may be gain'd into their Controle.

Till the year, 1662. it was not thought needful, by any precedent Parliament of *England*, to make an Act for to regulate or reſtrain Printing more than other Trades, neither doth that Act inflict any new Penalty for ſeditious Books, but leaves them to the former Laws. About the beginning of the Popiſh Plot, this Act was diſcontinued; and Sir *Roger Leſtrange*, Surveyor of the Preſs, and the Meſſenger of the Preſs, were both ſeverely cenſured in Parliament, and that Act was not thought fit to be renewed till the late King *James*'s Reign; where Sir *Roger Leſtrange*, being a Member of Parliament, got the ſaid Act to be renewed.

Now (if the Tables were turned) That ſcandalous and ſeditious Books, &c. were forbid, under the Penalty of 6 *s.* 8 *d.* or 100 *l. per* Book; and Books thus monopolized, by Patents, were left to the determination of the Law; it is humbly preſumed, the Government would be much leſs peſtered with them than heretofore; neither would there be need to charge the Government with two hundred Pound *per Annum* for a Surveyor of the Preſs, nor fifty Pound *per Annum* for a Meſſenger of the Preſs, as it was formerly to Sir *Roger Leſtrange* (if it be not ſtill done ſo to others.) If Books Mechanical, Mathematical, Trade, Cookery, Husbandry, Phiſick, Surgery, Geography, and the like, were not required to be Licenſed, the Biſhops Chaplains would be ſo much the leſs diſturbed from their Studies; and it is humbly preſumed the Government can ſcarcely be harmed thereby.

By that Act Printers are reſtrained from ſetting up their Trades, to which they ſerved their Apprentiſhip; whereby Multitudes of them have been forced to go to *Holland* and other Countries, to work as Journy-men there, in Printing Engliſh Bibles and other Engliſh Books; vaſt numbers whereof, have been brought over into *England* by Merchants, for gain; one Merchant (among many others) importing near twenty thouſand Engliſh Bibles yearly, beſides vaſt quantities of our Engliſh Books, that were got into Patents, and reſtrained by the ſaid Act, under the Penalty aforeſaid.

All which Matters are humbly offered to be conſidered (before the ſaid Act be renewed) by many hundreds of Traders in the ſaid Manufacture, who by having freedom to follow their Trades on lawful Work, ſhall not be neceſſitated to betake themſelves (for a Livelihood) to unlawful Work, as too many have been forced to do, or to turn Porters or ſome other ſervile Employments, which their Parents and Friends little dreamed of when they placed them Apprentices to their Trades.

FINIS.

A Supplement (to the Paper called, Reaſons humbly offered to be conſidered before the Act for Printing be continued, *&c.) to the Honourable Members of Parliament, humbly repreſenting theſe further publick Miſchiefs acted by Monopolizing Patentees, Mercinary Licencers and others, under Colour of the ſaid Act.*

THE Maſter, Warders and Aſſiſtants of the Company of *Stationers*, about the Year 1685. made an Addreſs to King *James*, and got the Act for Printing to be renewed (two or three Parliaments before having diſcontinued it;) And to ſhew their Zeal to his Service, they Seized and Proceeuted *The Aſſembly's Catechiſm* for a *Seditious Libel*. The Meſſenger of the Preſs, and Partner in their Monopoly, was very active therein; they quite ruined the Bookſeller and Printer, ſo that they were forced to fly their Native Country. Whether it were done to caſt Contempt on the Book, or on its Publiſhers, being (as appears in its Front) *Publiſhed by Authority of the Lords and Commons in Parliament*, is humbly ſubmitted: Which Book being then in common Trade among the Members of that Company, is now by theſe Monopolizers appropriated to their Private Trade, and raiſed near double the Price it was ſold for before, all others being now reſtrained under the Penalty of that Act of *6 s 8 d per* Book.

Other Publick Miſchiefs were promoted, under Colour of that Act, upon Dr. *Williams*, Dr. *Wake*, and many other Reverend Doctors of the *Church of England*, who being then printing their Books againſt Popery, were obſtructed Publication, Sir *Roger*, the mean while, by his *Obſervator*, being *Triming the two Churches into one*.

The Wardens of that Company have, under colour of that Act, ſeized on Books, which they alledged to be *Seditious*, which afterwards they have ſold for their Private Gain; which ſeems very Oppreſſive (if not Robbery) and ſhews their care of the Publick.

Sir *Roger Leſtrange*, who got to be Surveyor of the Preſs and Publick Licencer, and had two hundred Pound *per annum* Salary from the Crown, he keeping a *Hackny Meſſenger of the Preſs*, whom he emplo ed to ſeize on Bookſellers, Authors, Printers and Bookbinders, keeping them upon Feb Delays, at *6 s 8 d per* Day, for two or three Months; who for paying their Fees and other Gratuities, he diſcharged: And this done under the colour of the Act for Printing.

He cauſed multitudes of Books to be Seized for Seditious, which afterwards were under-hand ſold again by Cart-Loads, Sir *Roger* (like *Chremes* in *Terence*) ſleeping the while. *Thus, for Mony, Sedition had a Licence, and the preſent Warden of the Stationers Company had the lawful Purchaſe of it.*

Sir *Roger* oppreſſed the Subject, by impoſing what he pleaſed for Licenſing Books, and brought it ſo far, *that Bills for Stage-Coaches*, and *Play-Houſe-Bills*, &c. were forbid Printing, without Licence, ſo that one Houſe paid eight or ten Pound *per annum* Rent for the ſame.

Licenſing Books was not known to the World before the *Romiſh Inquiſition*, when Slavery had ſupplanted Liberty, and Intereſt Religion; then came an *Index Expurgatorius* and a *Licenſer*. And it is preſumed, before *Cromwel*'s Time the Freedom of Printing was not reſtrained in *England*.

Where Publication is reſtrained to Licence (if that be denied) no Grievance can be known, but rather is encouraged to be continued, and muſt be endured without Remedy; which ſeems to abridg the ancient Engliſh Freedom: And if publiſhe, Complaint be without Cauſe, Truth and Innocence will not ſuffer by it; 'tis Knavery wants this Muſle, to prevent its Detection, and to ſecure its Continuance.

This Reſtraint on Publication of Grievance, hath been for theſe thirty Years paſt, when that Act was firſt made, as may be made appear by hundreds of Inſtances. Who dared to publiſh Sir *Roger*'s Oppreſſions when he was in Place? Nay, who almoſt now dare offer this Complaint to the Honourable Members of Parliament, without a Licence?

It may be ſaid Sir *Roger* is out of that Place; yet tho' he be there is another in, whoſe Natural Loyalty to this Government may be gueſſed at by his *Preface* and *Poſtſcript* to

F. L.

Filmer's Patriarcha in octavo, and the *Freeholders Addreſs* in quarto: And his Anſwer to a Book called *A juſt and modeſt Vindication of the two laſt Parliaments.*

There is no authorized Licenſer for Talk, Preaching, Writing, but Men may Speak, Preach and Write, at their Peril; and why they ſhould not Print and Publiſh at their Peril too, the reaſon ſeems to be the ſame; and it is humbly preſumed, the Law will reach all the Offenders alike.

Beſides the Grievances aforeſaid, the Charge of theſe Mercinary Licenſers is ſo oppreſſive, that Bookſellers and Printers are put to 20 *l.* 30 *l.* 40 *l.* a piece, *per Annum* Charge, for the Licenſing the Books they Print; which muſt, at laſt, fall upon the Buyer (for the Books that are Licenſed by the Biſhops's Chaplains, are but a minute part of the whole) and yet ſo great a diſturbance of their Studies, that they many times have complained of their Grievance in it.

All which Grievances and Oppreſſions, it is humbly conceived might be prevented, and the Intent of that Act fully anſwered (which is ſuggeſted in its Preamble to be) *The preventing Seditious, Scandalous and Treaſonable Books*, viz.

I. *That if it were, by Act of Parliament, made Felony for any Printer that neglected to put his Name and Sir-name to every Book he Printed.*

Thus the Printer is known, and is cautioned to know his Author and Matter he doth Print, at his Peril; alſo the Proprietor hereby may know his Invader.

II. *By ſuch an Act, to fix a Penalty on Seditious, Treaſonable and Scandalous Books.*

Which in the Act, now in being, is not done; ſuch Books are only left to former Laws.

III. *To ſecure the Proprietor his Right in his particular Copies, by giving him a method of Proceſs, and treble Coſts and Damages againſt the Invader. Or,*

IV. *That the Regiſter-book of the Company of Stationers be firſt duly rectified, and all fraudulent and falſe Entries, and Entries of Popiſh Books, and other illegal and ſcandalous Books, there entred, be Expunged. The true Proprietor being thus reinſtated in his Right, ſo that a wrongful Poſſeſſion be not eſtabliſhed, nor Popiſh Books may have the colour of an Act of Parliament to encourage their Printing; which it ſeems may be, if the Act, now in being, be continued.*

Thus it is humbly ſuppoſed, That the Government and Proprietor would both be better ſecured, than by the Act now in being, and with much leſs Charge (but more Honour and Safety) to the Government, and without any of the afore-mentioned Grievances and Oppreſſions; for every little Man got into Office, makes himſelf dreadful to Traders, with deſign thereby to make the greater Prey of them.

As for Books got into Patents, and thereby made a Monopoly, by joining Patent to Patent, to the monopolizing of near two hundred ſeveral Books, of general and perpetual uſe, which heretofore were in common Trade free for all Printers to Print, but are now, by Patents, reſtrained therein; whereby the Prices are inhanced to double or treble what they might be ſold at, to the *publick Damage of the Nation*, and alſo to the great *hindrance of our own Manufacture*, and therein of the Conſumption of our own Native Growth, by the Loſs of two Thirds of the Printing-Trade, got into *Holland* and other Countries, and there Manufactured, and ſent to us to *Ireland*, *Scotland*, and our Plantations abroad, which might have been done ſo from hence, had not our own People been reſtrained by the ſaid Patents, which are confirmed by the ſaid Act; but is humbly hoped, will not be thought fit to be ſo done again by any *Engliſh Parliament*, but that thoſe Monopolizers may be rather cenſured, than encouraged; and that the Execution of an Act of Parliament may not be intruſted with thoſe, whoſe Intereſt, in Monopoly, hath ſo far engaged them to obſtruct all others in the Printing and Bookſelling-Trade, *reſtraining the greateſt part of it to about twenty Perſons of themſelves, excluding the generality of the reſt of the Members, who are above* 1000. *in number, from any Share therein*, and who have given ſuch Proofs of their Stewardſhip already, to the dear Experience of too many Sufferers thereby.

Wherefore, it is humbly prayed, That as the Nation is in full Poſſeſſion of Liberty and Freedom, having lately reſcued it ſelf from Slavery and Oppreſſion (*to the introducing whereof that Act was uſed as a main Inſtrument*) The Traders in the Ancient Manufacture of Printing, *&c.* may not be the only Perſons that have no Inheritance in the free Priviledges and Laws of *England*.

The Caſe *and* Propoſals *of the* FREE-JOURNEYMEN-PRINTERS, *in and about* London, *humbly ſubmitted to Conſideration.*

WHereas, there are at this preſent, in and about the City of *London*, to the number of a hundred and forty Workmen *Printers*, or thereabouts; who have ſerved ſeven Years to the Art of PRINTING, under Lawful Maſter *Printers*, and are reduced to great neceſſity and temptations for want of lawful Imployment, occaſioned partly by the Encroachment of Forreigners, and partly by ſupernumerary Apprentices and Turn-overs, which have increaſed the number almoſt to twice as many in the whole, as would be ſufficient to diſcharge all the publick and lawful Work of the Kingdom. The Work-men *Printers* above mentioned, have unanimouſly agreed upon, and preſumed humbly to offer theſe Propoſals following; always ſubmitting themſelves to what other Courſe or Proviſion ſoever Authority ſhall judge more expedient for their Redreſs.

1. That no Forreigners (that is to ſay) ſuch an one as hath not ſerved ſeven Years to the Art of PRINTING, under a lawful Maſter *Printer*, as an Apprentice, may be entertained or imployed by any Maſter *Printer* for the time to come.

2. That a Proviſion may be made to hinder the increaſe of Apprentices, and a Limitation appointed as to the Number; the ſaid Reſtraint and Limitation to take effect and commence from the preſent Seſſion of Parliament.

3. That no Turn-overs be received by any Maſter *Printer*, but from a Maſter *Printer*; and that no Maſter *Printer* turning over any Apprentice to another Maſter *Printer*, may be permitted to take any other Apprentice in his place, till the full time of the ſaid Apprentice ſo turned over be expired: For otherwiſe, the Reſtraint and Limitation of Apprentices will be evaded, and the number ſupplyed by Turn-overs; under which Name is underſtood, ſuch perſons as being bound Apprentices to one Maſter, are turned over to ſerve the reſidue of the time with another.

Licenſed *October* 23. 1666. *Roger L'Eſtrange.*

Farther REASONS

HUMBLY OFFERED

48

To the Conſideration of the Honourable Houſe of Commons, for making more effectual an Act, paſſed in the Eighth Year of the Reign of her late Majeſty Queen Anne, *Intitled,* An Act for the Encouragement of Learning, by veſting the Copies of Printed Books in the Authors or Purchaſers of ſuch Copies during the Times therein mentioned.

THE preſent Application to Parliament is not propoſed to eſtabliſh a perpetual Right in Copies, but only to give Authors and their Aſſignes a longer Term in them, than is limited by the Act of the Eighth of the late Queen; and in Order to ſupply the Deficiencies in that Act, by more effectually ſecuring to Authors and their Aſſignes, that Property which the Parliament then thought fit to give them.

AND, beſides the Reaſons already given, it may be proper to obſerve, that, before the making of this Act, Authors were deemed to have an abſolute Right in their Compoſitions, as the Product of their own Labour and Ingenuity, to be preſerved for Themſelves and their Aſſignes: as appears by the Opinion of that eminent Lawyer, the late Lord Chief Juſtice *Coke*, who by his Will deviſed to his Poſterity the Right of Reprinting all the Books which he wrote.

BUT as the Law had not perhaps provided adequate Puniſhments, for ſuch Perſons as ſhould invade the Property of others, and as ſuch Practices prevailed to the great Diſcouragement of learned Men, from writing and compiling uſeful Books; and in Order to aſcertain the Penalties which Perſons ſhould incur, who ſhould print the Property of others; and that Bookſellers and Others might be enabled to give Authors a ſuitable Reward for their Labours; the Parliament thought proper, by a Publick Law, to enact, That the Property of the Copy in Books ſhould be in the Author for Fourteen Years; and impoſes Penalties upon Perſons printing the ſame within that Time.

BY this Act, learned Men have been incited to write and compile many Books, from whence the Publick has not only received the Advantages ariſing from uſeful Knowledge, but has laid the Foundation of a Property now become very valuable, and of a Manufacture which employs great Number of Hands, and is attended with many Advantages.

TO conſider this Matter either with Reſpect to the Encouragement of Learning, or as the Foundation of a Trade and Manufacture of Benefit to the Publick; in either

either Light, it is conceived it deſerves Encouragement, if it may be done without any Inconvenience or unjuſt Reſtriction upon the common Right of the Subject, and then it will come to be conſidered by what Means ſuch Encouragement may moſt properly be given.

As it concerns Learning, it is to be conſidered that many learned Men ſpend their whole Lives in compoſing one uſeful Book; and the only Fortune they can leave to their Families, perhaps, is the Profit to ariſe from ſuch Work.

WHETHER the Author prints this Work himſelf, or ſells it to another upon ſuch Terms as he voluntarily thinks fit, is equally the ſame; and the Purchaſer of ſuch Copy from the Author ought to be conſidered as the Author himſelf, and as ſtanding in his Place; for neither the Author himſelf can receive any Advantage, nor can a Bookſeller give ſuch Author any due Recompence for his Labour, if another Perſon, who has paid no Conſideration whatſoever, may be at Liberty to print the ſame Book; and in Proportion as ſuch Property or Copy-Right is made ſecure to the Author, ſo will the Reward be that a Bookſeller will or can afford to give him for it.

THE Property in Copies, as it ſtands ſecured by the Act of the Eighth of the late Queen, is conceived to be deficient, inaſmuch as the Term thereby limited is too ſhort, and the Penalties are of ſuch a Nature, as are not ſufficient to anſwer the Intent of that Law.

THAT the Term is too ſhort, appears in ſeveral Inſtances where uſeful Books have been publiſhed, but have not for many Years, much longer than a Term of Fourteen Years, received Encouragement from the Publick; as in the Inſtances of Sir *Walter Raleigh*'s Hiſtory of the World, and *Milton*'s Poetical Works, not to mention many others; and yet theſe Pieces have ſince been juſtly looked upon among the moſt valuable Works this Country has produced.

AND leſt the Price of Books ſhould be made an Objection, it may be proper to obſerve, that a Bookſeller purchaſes the Copy of an Author at his own Riſque, and without knowing what Succeſs or Reception it will meet with from the Publick, and is very often a Sufferer thereby; and if the Book is ſo fortunate as to be approved, it is to be conſidered, that as the Bookſeller pays a large Price for the Copy, and has but a Term of Fourteen Years, ſo he cannot venture to print a large Impreſſion, leſt it ſhould not be ſold off within that Time; beſides the Hazard of its being printed Abroad and imported into this Kingdom at a leſs Price than he can afford to ſell it for: whereas if the importing ſuch Books were reſtrained, and the Property ſecured to the Author and his Aſſignes for a longer Term, he might be enabled to print a larger Impreſſion, whereby the Charges upon the whole would be diffuſed, and conſequently the Book come cheaper to Market.

TO conſider this Matter as it concerns Trade, beſides what is afterwards obſerved with reſpect to the Duty upon Paper imported, and the Duty upon Printed Books imported, it may be neceſſary to remark what is the Practice of Foreign Countries in this Particular.

IN *France* and *Holland*, where Trade is as much promoted as in any Countries in *Europe*, Printing is conſidered as a Manufacture; and therefore, to encourage learned Men, and likewiſe to encourage Trade, the Author of a Book and his Aſſignes have, upon Application for that purpoſe, a Licence granted him and them for the ſole Property in ſuch Author's Works for a certain number of Years; which Licence

is renewed upon every Application, and all other Perſons are prohibited from importing or ſelling the ſame Book during ſuch Term. And ſtill farther, to encourage their own People, and to prevent their Money being carried out of their Country, they grant a like Licence to any of their own People, who ſhall Print or Tranſlate the Work of any Foreigner, whereby, and by the Cheapneſs of Paper, thoſe Countries are the grand Markets for Books, and ſupply the reſt of *Europe*. And it is ſaid, that by the Encouragement which was given to Arts and Sciences by the late M. *Colbert* (among others, to the Art of Printing) above 300,000 *l.* is annually brought into *France*.

A FARTHER Diſcouragement attends learned Men and the Art of Printing in this Kingdom, by the Liberty taken of late Years by Foreigners to Print our beſt Books abroad, and import them into this Kingdom; which they are well able to do, and can underſell the *Engliſh* Bookſellers, inaſmuch as ſuch Foreigners pay no Copy-Money, and buy their Paper and other Materials for Printing much cheaper than they can be purchaſed here; which is not only a Diſcouragement to Trade, but an actual Loſs of ſo much Money to this Kingdom as is paid for Books ſo Printed, and is alſo a Diminution of his Majeſty's Revenue.

	l.	*s.*	*d.*
FOR, ſix Reams of *Dutch* Demy (the Paper moſt commonly uſed in Printing) which weighs about 112 *lb.* Weight, pays about 3 *s.* 6 *d.* a Ream Cuſtom—— ——	1	1	0
ONE hundred Weight (containing 112 *lb.*) of printed Books, pays Cuſtom no more than —— —— —— ——	0	6	8
So that in this ſingle Inſtance, beſides the Diſcouragement to our own Manufacture, both of Paper and Printing, there is loſt in the Cuſtoms, in this ſingle Article, on every hundred Weight, fourteen Shillings and four Pence; and in ſome other Papers the Difference is ſtill much greater.	0	14	4

FOR theſe and many other Reaſons, which might be offered, it is humbly hoped the Honourable Houſe of Commons will give Leave to bring in a Bill for the Purpoſes before mentioned.

Farther REASONS

HUMBLY OFFERED

To the Conſideration of the Honourable Houſe of Commons, for making more effectual an Act, paſſed in the Eighth Year of the Reign of her late Majeſty Queen Anne, *Intitled,* An Act for the Encouragement of Learning, by veſting the Copies of Printed Books in the Authors or Purchaſers of ſuch Copies during the Times therein mentioned.

THE CASE OF AUTHORS and PROPRIETORS of BOOKS.

AUTHORS have ever [illegible] Property in their Works, founded upon the ſame fundamental Maxims by which Property was originally ſettled, and hath been ſince maintained.

THE Invention of Printing did not deſtroy this Property of Authors, nor alter it in any Reſpect, but by rendering it more eaſy to be invaded. There always was a Property in all Books here Printed, and for the making it known, that nobody might invade it ignorantly, ever ſince the Printers were (in 3 and 4 *Ph. & M.*) incorporated into one Company with the Stationers, all Authors, and the Proprietors to whom they ſold their Copies, have conſtantly entered them in the Regiſter-Books of that Company, as their particular Property. The ſeveral Ordinances and Acts of Parliament that have been made for a fuller Security of the Rights of Authors and Proprietors, do all refer to theſe Entries, as the *antient and uſual Practice*; and the Act 8 *Annæ*, finding them cuſtomary, eſtabliſheth them as the legal Method of aſcertaining the Right of Copy. By Virtue of theſe Entries, Authors and Proprietors [illegible] of Printing their Copies, and no other Perſon [illegible]

any to the Author) the Remedy intended thereby proved [illegible]ectual.

To ſupply theſe Defects, is the Intent of the preſent Act, which forbidding the Printing, Selling, or Importing of Pyratical Impreſſions, like the former Act, gives the Author full Coſts of Suit againſt the Pyrate, in caſe of Conviction; and obliges him to account with the Proprietor for the Profits of his Pyratical Impreſſion. This is an Advantage very agreeable to Authors, as rendering them independant upon Bookſellers, whoſe Aid was neceſſary to them before, to guard againſt thoſe Pyracies, from which they will be hereafter ſecure, if this Act paſſeth into a Law. They have another Advantage, by the Change of a Term of 14 Years, with a Contingency of a Second, after the Expiration of the Firſt, into an abſolute Term of 21 Years; which Privilege will enable them, if (to avoid further Expence, Hazard, Trouble and Interruption in their Studies) they think fit to part with their Copy, to procure a more valuable Conſideration for it; or if they keep it in their own Hands, will encourage them to venture on a larger Impreſſion, by which means only, Books can be ſold cheaper to the Publick.

THEY hope that on this Occaſion, the great Expence of a Liberal Education, the Sums neceſſary to be laid out in Books and Materials of Study, the Labour and Time ſpent in Compiling an uſeful Work, with the further Charge of an Impreſſion, too exceſſive for moſt Authors to ſupport, will all be conſidered; and the rather, becauſe of the great Riſque they run in Publiſhing a Work, where the Expence is certain, and the Profit precarious. The Value of ſome excellent Books hath not been underſtood, till ſome Years after they have been p[illegible]bliſhed; the depraved Taſte of the Times, the Diſcountenance of great Men, the Hearts [illegible] Prejudice of Parties, and other Accidents, hindering their Merit from being generally [illegible]owledged, eſpecially in Hiſtorical Works, which if exact, are very laborious, and in w[illegible]ven M. *de Thou* was forced to expect from Poſterity, that Juſtice which was denied [illegible]k in his Life-time; ſo that in ſeveral Caſes, the Term of 14 Years is not ſuffici[illegible]e Sale of ſuch a ſingle Impreſſion, as will be a tolerable Equivalent for the Labo[illegible]pence of Compiling; and there are plenty of Inſtances, where it hath no bee[illegible] to vend a ſecond Edition of very uſeful Books in that narrow Space of Time

Farther REASONS

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THUS was the Proprietors *ſole* Right of Printing their Copies acknowledged and aſſerted by a Parliament, which ſet itſelf to deſtroy all Monopolies; and which would not have eſtabliſhed this excluſive Right, if they had not been convinced it was a Matter of Property. In the ſame Light was it conſidered after the Reſtoration; and with the ſame View, as well as with little Variation in the Words, is it Enacted, by Stat. 13 and 14 *Car.* II. Cap. 33. § 6. "That no Perſon or Perſons ſhall, within this Kingdom, or elſewhere, Imprint, or cauſe to "be Imprinted, nor ſhall Import or bring in, or cauſe to be Imported or brought into this "Kingdom, from or out of any other his Majeſty's Dominions, nor from any other Parts "beyond the Seas, any Copy or Copies, Book or Books, or Part of any Book or Books—— "Printed beyond the Seas or elſewhere, which any Perſon or Perſons——by force or virtue "of any Entry or Entries thereof duly made, or to be made, in the Regiſter-Book of the Com"pany of *Stationers*, have or ſhall have the Right, Privilege, Authority or Allowance *ſolely* "to Print, *without the Conſent of the Owner or Owners of ſuch Book or Books, Copy or* "*Copies*—— nor ſhall Bind, Stitch or put to Sale, any ſuch Book or Books, or Part of any "Book or Books——— without the like Conſent, upon Pain of Loſs or Forfeiture of the "ſame, and of being proceeded againſt as an Offender againſt this preſent Act;" [the Penalty whereof was, for the firſt Offence, a Diſability for three Years, and for the ſecond Offence, a Diſability for ever, to exerciſe the Art of Printing, beſides bodily Puniſhment at the Judge's Pleaſure;] "and upon the further Penalty and Forfeiture of Six Shillings and Eight Pence for "every ſuch Book or Books, or Part of ſuch Book or Books, Copy or Copies——ſo Imprinted, "Imported, Bound, Stitched, or put to Sale, *&c.*"

THESE are the Words of that Act, which being renewed from time to time, (*viz.* 16, 17, and 18 *Car.* II. and 1 *Jac.* II.) continued in Force till ſome Years after the Revolution. Upon the Expiration of theſe Acts, Pyracies grew frequent, to the great Diſcouragement of Learning, and Damage of Authors and Proprietors: To exempt Authors from that Inconvenience, the Act 8 *Annæ* was brought in, for ſecuring the Property of Authors, which is ſuppoſed throughout it, and reſerved expreſsly by a particular Clauſe therein. By that Act the Printing and Importing of all *Engliſh* Books, without the Proprietor's Conſent, is [illegible]bited; but the time limited for Diſcovery and Proſecution being too ſhort, and Authors [illegible]afraid of the Hazard and Expence [illegible] tedious Law-Suit, during which the whole pyrated [illegible]n might be ſold, and which [illegible]y gained at laſt, they could recover only a Penny [illegible]e Pyrated; whereas, if thro' any Defect of Form [illegible], or diſcontinue their Action, they were expoſed

[illegible] if ever there was Danger [illegible]n Invaſion, [illegible], when the Licentiouſneſs of the Preſs was carried to the [illegible]eight, and ſome Endeavours were uſed to get all Copies laid open for every Printer that pleaſed to publiſh them. On this Occaſion *Offſpring*, *Featly*, *Burges*, *Gouge*, *Byfield*, *Seaman*, *Calamy*, and a conſiderable Number of other Divines, Favourites of the prevailing Party in the Parliament at that time, thought it proper, for obviating that Evil, to ſign a Paper, declaring, "That to their Knowledge, very conſiderable Sums "of Money had been paid by Stationers and Printers to many Authors for the Copies of ſuch "uſeful Books as had been Imprinted; in Regard whereof (they ſay) we conceive it to be "both *juſt and neceſſary*, that they ſhould enjoy a Property for the ſole Imprinting of their "Copies: And we further declare, That unleſs they do ſo enjoy a Property, all Scholars will "be utterly deprived of any Recompence from the Stationers or Printers for their Studies and "Labour in writing or preparing Books for the Preſs. Beſides, if the Books that are printed "in *England* be ſuffered to be imported from beyond the Seas, or any other way Re-im"printed, to the Prejudice of thoſe who bear the Charges of the Impreſſions, the Authors "and the Buyers will be abuſed by vicious Impreſſions, to the great Diſcouragement of Learned "Men, and extreme Damage of all Kinds of good Learning."

THESE and other Reaſons had ſo much Weight with both Houſes of Parliament, that on *Wedneſday*, *June* 14, 1643, they join'd in an Ordinance, declaring, "That no Book, Pam"phlet nor Paper, nor Part of ſuch Book, Pamphlet or Paper, ſhall from henceforth be Printed, "Bound, Stitched, or put to Sale by any Perſon or Perſons whatſoever, unleſs the ſame—— "be Entered in the Regiſter-Book of the Company of *Stationers*, *according to antient* "*Cuſtom*; and that no Perſon or Perſons ſhall hereafter Print, or cauſe to be Reprinted, any "Book or Books, or Part of Book or Books——Entered in the Regiſter of th[illegible] ſaid Company "for any particular Member thereof, *without the Licence and Conſent o*[illegible] *he Owner or* "*Owners thereof*; nor yet Import any ſuch Book or Books, or Part of Bo[illegible] Books for"merly Printed here, from beyond the Seas, upon Pain of Forfeiting the ſam[illegible] reſpective "Owner or Owners of the ſaid Copies, and ſuch further Puniſhment as ſha[illegible] ought fit." The like Ordinance was made 20 *Sept.* 1649, 7 *Jan.* 1652, and 28 *Aug.* 16[illegible] *Scobel's* Acts, p. 92 and 230.

THUS

obtained, is a *moral* Work: He has never hurt any Man; nor offended theſe. They would have had Benefits from the Sale, which the Editor could not have, being not a Bookſeller; and he always making full and handſome Allowances *to* Bookſellers.

But nothing leſs, it ſeems, would content theſe Men, than an Attempt to poſſeſs themſelves of his whole Property, without Notice, Leave, Condition, or Offer at Condition; and they are haſtening the Work at ſeveral Preſſes, poſſibly with a View to publiſh their piratical Edition before the lawful Proprietor can publiſh his. And who can ſay, that, if they can get it out before him, they will not advertiſe, that *his* is a Piracy upon *theirs?*

Yet theſe Men know, that they have obtained the Parts of the Work they are poſſeſſed of, at the Price of making an innocent Man unſafe in his own Houſe; and of diſhonouring him in the Opinion of his Employers; who, probably, may not chooſe to truſt their Property in the Hands of a Man, who cannot ſecure his own from inteſtine Traitors.

Since the above was written, Mr. *Richardſon* has been acquainted, that his Work is now printing at Four ſeveral Printing-houſes in *Dublin*, for the Benefit of the Confederacy; viz. Two Volumes at Mrs. *Reiley*'s; One at Mr. *Williamſon*'s; One at Mr. *Powell*'s; One at Mr. *M'Culloch*'s; and that they hope at Mrs. *Reiley*'s to get another Volume to print; and are driving on to finiſh their Two Volumes for that Purpoſe.

The Work will make Seven Volumes in *Twelves*; Six in *Octavo*; and he apprehends, from the Quantity he himſelf had printed, when the Fraud was diſcovered, that the Confederacy have got Poſſeſſion of Five entire Volumes, the greateſt Part of the Sixth, and of ſeveral Sheets of the Seventh and laſt; but the Work being ſtopt when the Wickedneſs was known, they cannot have the better Half of the concluding Volume.

He is further aſſured, that theſe worthy Men are in Treaty with Bookſellers in *Scotland*, for their printing his Work, in that Part of the United Kingdom, from Copies that they are to furniſh; and alſo, that they purpoſe to ſend a Copy to *France*, to be tranſlated there, before Publication: No doubt for pecuniary Conſiderations; and in order to propagate, to the utmoſt, the Injury done to One, who never did any to them; and who, till this Proceeding, he bleſſes God knew not that there were ſuch Men in the World among thoſe who could look out in broad and open Day.

It has been cuſtomary for the *Iriſh* Bookſellers to make a Scramble among themſelves who ſhould firſt intitle himſelf to the Reprinting of a new *Engliſh* Book; and happy was he, who could get his Agents in *England* to ſend him a Copy of a ſuppoſed ſaleable Piece, *as ſoon as it was printed*, and *ready to be publiſhed.* This Kind of Property was never conteſted with them by Authors *in England*; and it was agreed among *themſelves* (*i. e.* among the *Iriſh* Bookſellers and Printers) to be a *ſufficient* Title; tho' now-and-then a *Shark* was found, who preyed on *his own Kind*; as the News-papers of *Dublin* have teſtified. But the *preſent* Caſe will ſhew to what a Height of Baſeneſs ſuch an undiſputed Licence is arrived.

After all, if there is no Law to right the Editor and ſole Proprietor of this new Work (*New* in every Senſe of the Word), he muſt acquieſce; but with this Hope, that, from ſo flagrant an Attempt, a Law may one Day be thought neceſſary, in order to ſecure to Authors the Benefit of their own Labours: Nor does he wiſh, that even theſe Invaders of his Property in *Ireland* may be excluded from the Benefit of it, in the Property of any of the Works to which they are, or ſhall be, fairly and lawfully intitled. At preſent, the *Engliſh Writers* may be ſaid, from the Attempts and Practices of the *Iriſh* Bookſellers and Printers, to live in an Age of *Liberty*, but not of *Property.*

N. B. This is not a Contention between Bookſellers of *England* and *Ireland*, and on a *doubtful* Property; but between a lawful Proprietor of a *New* and *Moral* Work——AND Let Meſſieurs *Wilſon*, *Exſhaw*, and *Saunders*, reflecting upon the Steps they have taken, and making the Caſe *their own* (for they no doubt have Servants)—fill up the Blank.

THE

CASE

OF

Samuel Richardſon, of *London*, Printer;

With regard to the

INVASION of his PROPERTY

IN

The Hiſtory of Sir Charles Grandiſon,

Before PUBLICATION,

By certain BOOKSELLERS in *Dublin*.

LONDON, *Sept.* 14. 1753.

THE CASE OF *Samuel Richardſon*, of *London*, Printer;

With regard to the

INVASION of his PROPERTY IN The Hiſtory of Sir Charles Grandiſon,

Before PUBLICATION,

By certain BOOKSELLERS in *Dublin*.

THE EDITOR of The HISTORY of Sir CHARLES GRANDISON had intended to ſend the Volumes of it, as he did thoſe of the HISTORY of CLARISSA HARLOWE, to be printed in *Ireland*, before he publiſhed them himſelf in *London*. Accordingly, when he had printed off ſo conſiderable a Part of the Work, as would have conſtantly employed the Preſs to which he purpoſed to conſign them, he ſent over 12 Sheets of the Firſt Volume to Mr. *George Faulkner*; intending to follow it with the reſt, as Opportunity offered.

He had heard an *Iriſh* Bookſeller boaſt, ſome Years ago, That he could procure from any Printing-Office in *London*, Sheets of any Book printing in it, while it was going on, and before Publication; and Mr. *Faulkner* cautioning him on this Subject, with regard to this Work, he took particular Care to prevent, as he hoped, the Effects of ſuch an infamous Corruption, as it muſt be called; ſince it could not be done but by bribing the Journeymen or Servants of the *London* Printer. He gave a ſtrict Charge, before he put the Piece to Preſs, to all his Workmen and Servants, as well in PRINT (that it might the ſtronger impreſs them), as by Word of Mouth, to be on their Guard againſt any out-door Attacks. This was the Subſtance of the printed Caution which he gave to his Workmen, on this Occaſion: "A Bookſeller of *Dublin* has aſſured me, That "he could get the Sheets of any Book from any Printing-houſe in *London*, before Publication. I "hope I may depend upon the Care and Circumſpection of my Friends, Compoſitors and Preſs-"men, that no Sheets of the Piece I am now putting to Preſs be carried out of the Houſe; nor "any Notice taken of its being at Preſs. It is of great Conſequence to me. Let no Stranger be "admitted into any of the Work-rooms. Once more, I hope I may rely on the Integrity and "Care of all my Workmen—And let all the Proofs, Reviſes, *&c.* be given to Mr. *Tewley*" [his Foreman], "to take care of."

He had no Reaſon to diſtruſt their Aſſurances; moſt of them being Perſons of experienced Honeſty; and was pleaſed with their declared Abhorrence of ſo vile a Treachery, and of all thoſe who ſhould attempt to corrupt them. Yet, to be ſtill more ſecure, as he thought, he ordered the Sheets, as they were printed off, to be depoſited in a *ſeparate* Warehouſe; the Care of which was entruſted to One, on whom he had laid ſuch Obligations, as, if he is guilty, has made

made his Perfidy a Crime of the blackeſt Nature *(a)*. Having Three Printing-houſes, he had them compoſed, and wrought, by different Workmen, and at his different Houſes; and took ſuch other Precautions, that the Perſon to whoſe Truſt he committed them, being frequently queſtioned by him as to the Safety of the Work from Pirates, *as* frequently aſſured him, That it was impoſſible the Copy of any complete Volume could be come at, were there Perſons in his Houſe capable of being corrupted to attempt ſo vile a Robbery.

What then muſt be his Surprize, when Intelligence was ſent him from *Dublin*, That Copies of a conſiderable Part of his Work had been obtained by Three different Perſons in that City; and that the Sheets were actually in the Preſs? The *honeſt* Men publiſhed their own Names, in Three different Title-Pages ſtuck up, in *Dublin*, in the following Words:

"*Dublin*, *Aug.* 4. 1753. *Speedily will be publiſhed*, The HISTORY of Sir CHARLES "GRANDISON. In a Series of Letters publiſhed from the Originals, By the EDITOR of "PAMELA and CLARISSA. In Seven Volumes. *Dublin:* Printed by and for HENRY "SAUNDERS, at the Corner of *Chriſt-Church-Lane*."

The Second:—"*Aug.* 4th, 1753. In the Preſs, The HISTORY of Sir CHARLES "GRANDISON" (as in the other). "*Dublin:* Printed by JOHN EXSHAW, on *Cork-*"*hill*."

The Third:—"*Dublin*, *Aug.* 4th, 1753. *In the Preſs, and ſpeedily will be publiſhed*, The "HISTORY of Sir CHARLES GRANDISON" (as in the Two others). "*London:* Printed "for *S. Richardſon*:" [Vile Artifice!] "*Dublin:* Reprinted for PETER WILSON, in "*Dame-ſtreet*."

The Editor had *convincing* Proofs given him, that one of theſe Men had procured a Copy of a conſiderable Part of the Work in *Octavo*, another in *Duodecimo*; and that they were proceeding to print it at ſeveral Preſſes.

Terms having been agreed upon between Mr. *Faulkner* and the Editor, in Conſideration of the Preference to be given him (One of which related to the Time of publiſhing the *Dublin* Edition, that it might not interfere with the Appearance of the *London* one) Mr. *F.* in conſequence of the ſucceſsful Corruption, ſignified to the Editor, that it was needleſs to ſend him any more than the 12 Sheets he *had* ſent him; and that he had obtained a Fourth Share of theſe *honourable* Confederates: But that (to procure this Grace, as is ſuppoſed) he had been *compelled*, as he calls it, to deliver up to them, to print by, the Copy of the 12 Sheets aforeſaid, which had ſome few Corrections in them, which occurred on a laſt Reviſal; but which are of no Moment with regard to the Hiſtory: Tho' poſſibly this *worthy* Confederacy may make uſe of thoſe few Corrections in thoſe 12 Sheets, in order to recommend their ſurreptitious Edition as preferable to that of the Proprietor. Of what will not Men be capable, who can corrupt the Servants of another Man to betray and rob their Maſter?

The Editor, who had alſo great Reaſon to complain of the Treatment he met with in his *Pamela*, on both Sides the Water, cannot but obſerve, that never was Work more the Property of any Man, than *this* is his. The Copy never was in any other Hand: He borrows not from any Author: The Paper, the Printing, entirely at his own Expence, to a very large Amount; Returns of which he cannot ſee in ſeveral Months: Yet not troubling any of his Friends to leſſen his Riſque by a Subſcription: The Work, Copies of which have been ſo *immorally*

(a) *Peter Biſhop*, whoſe Buſineſs was to read Proofs to the Corrector, and to employ his Leiſure Hours in the Warehouſes; and who (and no other Perſon) being entruſted with the Sheets of Sir *Charles Grandiſon*, as wrought off; and to lay-by Three Sheets of each of the Twelves Edition, and One of the Octavo, for Mr. *Richardſon*'s ſole Uſe; had an Opportunity which no other Man, however inclined, could have, to perpetrate this Baſeneſs.

Mr. *Richardſon*, on Suſpicions too well-grounded, diſmiſſed *Biſhop* from his Service, and, after he was gone, having Reaſon to ſuſpect *Thomas Killingbeck*, one of his Compoſitors, as the Confederate of *Biſhop*, and by whoſe means, he having worked ſome Years in *Ireland*, it was eaſy for him to manage this Piece of Treachery; and *Killingbeck*, on Examination, giving him Cauſe to ſtrengthen his Suſpicions; yet aſſerting his Innocence; he propoſed to him the ſaid *Killingbeck* to draw up *himſelf* ſuch an Affidavit as he thought he could ſafely take, to exculpate himſelf. *Killingbeck* made poor Excuſes and Pretences; but, at laſt, took till the next Morning to draw it up. The next Morning he told Mr. *Richardſon*, that he was adviſed not to draw up ſuch an Affidavit; and gave ſuch evaſive Reaſons, as induced every body to believe him guilty. Upon this, Mr. *Richardſon* diſcharged him from his Service. He left his Houſe pretending he would draw up ſomething, as deſired; but never ſince came near it; and is now applying for Work elſewhere.

Since writing the above, Mr. *Richardſon* has received a Letter from *Biſhop*, on Occaſion of ſome Friend of his adviſing him to an ample Confeſſion; and to depend on that forgiving Temper which he had before experienced: in which he offers Circumſtances to prove that *Killingbeck* might find Opportunities to deal the Sheets without his Connivance; tho', were *that* the Caſe, none (after ſuch repeated Warnings and Cautions) but inexcuſable Negligence.

THEY hope it will be conſidered, that Learning and Knowledge are not only much for the Honour, but are a real Security to the Liberties of a Nation; that in Defect of other Encouragements, ſuch a Privilege as is propoſed is neceſſary to encourage Learned Men to Study, not for bare Amuſement, but with a View of writing Learned and Uſeful Works. This End, it is hoped, will be anſwered by the preſent Act, which is calculated for the Benefit of Authors, to whom alone the Privilege of 21 Years is given.

THAT for ſeven Years in old Copies, is in Truth common to them, and ſuch Bookſellers, as have purchaſed an Author's whole Property in his Work; for it accrues to the Author, if he hath not ſold his entire Property, as many have not. Property would be leſs valuable, if it might not be exchanged for ſomething more convenient for the Proprietor: and to leſſen the Effect of Authors Conveyances, would make the Purchaſe of their Copies ſink, like the Value of Eſtates that have a Flaw in their Title.

Such Bookſellers as ſtand in an Author's Stead, by the Purchaſe of his Copy-Right, paid a valuable Conſideration for it, and made their Purchaſes *bona fide*, upon an Opinion of the Security of that Property; and in Virtue thereof, ſeveral Annuities are ſtill payable, and many Widows and Families ſtill depend for their Subſiſtance upon the Right which they have in ſuch Copies, and are now Sufferers for want of an eaſy Remedy to ſecure it. No other Perſon whatever can pretend any Right or Intereſt in thoſe Copies, and therefore this Privilege will be no Injury to any Body, nor even cauſe the leaſt Damage to any, except perhaps to thoſe Pyrates, who, in Contempt of the Parliamentary Authority, invaded the former Privilege granted in the Caſe of thoſe Copies. Through the Defects of the Act 8 *Annæ*, Proprietors have (even when they complied with the Terms of it, in delivering the nine Books for the Libraries) been hitherto, by Pyratical Impreſſions, and Foreign Importations, defeated of the Benefit intended them by that Act, and have many thouſand Pounds worth of Books, (which they Printed in Confidence of the Security given by it) ſtill lying undiſpoſed of in their Warehouſes, which will require Time to vend; ſo that it is humbly conceived, the Reaſons for the granting them a Privilege at firſt, ſtill ſubſiſt for the renewing it now, eſpecially ſince they have been ſo much the longer out of their Money expended in ſuch Impreſſions; and that ſuch Renewal of it for ſeven Years, is by thoſe, who, finding they could have no Benefit by the Act 8 *Annæ*, neglected to deliver the Copies for the Uſe of the Libraries, to be required by the Delivery of them now. The granting and renewing of ſuch Privileges, from time to time, for a longer Term in *France* and *Holland*, hath been found, by Experience, to be of great Service for the Encouragement of Learning, and Improvement of the Manufacture of Printing; and there is no Reaſon but to expect, that the ſame Method will produce the ſame Effects here, and that the laying of all old Copies open, will only put People upon ruining one another; and when ſeveral engage in the ſame Work, with a View of publiſhing ſooner, and ſelling cheaper, than each other, produce none but vile and incorrect Editions of Books, and thereby raiſe the Price of old ones.

IT is a melancholy Conſideration, that Printing labours under greater Difficulties and Diſcouragements here, than it does in any neighbouring Country. In *France* and *Holland* Paper is an Home Manufacture, and pays no Duty; the Printers there pay no Copy-Money for the Books they print of ours, and ſo can underſell us, when they import them hither. Allow them for theſe Differences, and ſecure them their Property in Books, as free from Invaſion as the *Dutch* enjoy theirs in *Holland*, and the *Engliſh* Bookſellers will be encouraged to print larger Impreſſions of a Work than they dare at preſent, and be thereby enabled to ſell as cheap as they.

AT preſent the Difference in Point of the Duty on Paper between Books printed here, and imported from *Holland*, ſtands thus, *viz.*

	l.	*s.*	*d.*
SIX Reams of *Dutch* Demy, (the Paper moſt commonly uſed in Printing) which weighs about 112 *lb.* Weight, pays about 3 *s.* 3 *d.* a Ream Cuſtom	1	1	0
ONE Hundred Weight (containing 112 *lb.*) of Print[illegible], pays Cuſtom no more than - - - - - - - - -	0	6	8
	0	14	4

So that beſides the Diſcouragement to our own Manufacture both of Paper and Printing, there is loſt in the Cuſtoms in this ſingle Article, on every Hundred Weight, Fourteen Shillings and four Pence, and in ſome other Papers the Difference is ſtill greater.

THE CASE OF AUTHORS and PROPRIETORS of BOOKS.

Andrew Millar, Daniel Midwinter, William Innys, John Knapton, Samuel Birt, Daniel Brown, Thomas Longman, Richard Hett, Charles Hitch, John Shuckburgh, Mary Senex, John Rivington, Francis Gosling, *and the Executors of* Isaac Clarke, John Pemberton, *and* Aaron Ward, *of* London, *Booksellers*, - - - - - - - - - - } Appellants.

Alexander Kincaid, Gavin Hamilton, John Balfour, John Paton, William Drummond, John Traile, William Sands, Gideon Crawfurd, Lauchlan Hunter, Janet Brown, *Relict of* William Brown, *the Executors of* Alexander Symers, Alexander Brymer, William Hamilton, William Millar, Alexander Dunning, John Yare, Andrew Beveridge, *the Executors of* Gavin Drummond, *and* John Aitkin, *Booksellers in* Edinburgh; John Barrie, Andrew Stalker, Alexander C[illegible] and Robert Fowlis, *Book-*[illegible] } Respondents.

5 1

The CASE of the Respondents.

6th April 1745.

THE Appellants, who are Seventeen Booksellers in *London*, *jointly* instituted a Suit before the Lords of Council and Session at *Edinburgh*, against the Respondents *jointly*, who are Twenty Booksellers of *Edinburgh*, and Four Booksellers of *Glasgow*, and who are all *separate* Traders; and by their Libel charged,

The Plaintiffs Libel.

'That, notwithstanding of the good Laws made, and in Force, for the Encouragement of Learning, 'by vesting of Copies of printed Books in the Authors or Purchasers of such Copies, *during the Times therein mentioned*, 'in an Act made in that behalf in the 8th Year of Queen *Anne*, and another Act made in the 12th Year of his present 'Majesty's Reign, *For the prohibiting the Importation of Books reprinted abroad, and first composed or written, and* 'printed, *in* Great-Britain; by the former of which *Statutes*, the *Property* of the Copy of every Book was vested in the 'Author, or his Assignees, *for the Term of Fourteen Years*; during which, if any other Person should print, reprint, 'or import, any such Books, without the Consent of the Proprietors thereof; or, knowing the same to be so printed 'or reprinted, should sell, publish, or expose to Sale, any such Books; that such Offenders should incur the *Forfeit-* 'ures and Penalties in the Statute specified; one Moiety thereof to *his Majesty*, and the other Moiety thereof to any 'Person who shall sue for the same.'——'And by the other of the said Statutes it was Enacted, That, from and after 'the 29th Day of *September* 1739 Years, it shall not be lawful for any Person or Persons to import or bring into this 'Kingdom any Book or Books first composed or written, and printed and published, in this Kingdom, and reprinted 'in any other Place or Country whatsoever; or, knowing the same to be so reprinted or imported, to sell, publish, 'or expose to Sale, any such Book or Books; and that under the Penalties and Forfeitures in the said last-mentioned 'Statute specified.'—'And moreover, That, abstracting from the Penalties of the said Statutes, all Persons contravene- 'ing the Prohibitions thereof, and thereby encroaching on the Property of their Fellow-Subjects, to the great Discou- 'ragement of Learning, and Prejudice of the Interest of the Publick, become liable to an ordinary Action in Law or 'Equity, that they may be compelled to render *Damage* to the Party aggrieved, in respect of such Books as they 'should have sold, *contrary to the Prohibitions of the Law*, and to render up such Books or Copies as they might still 'have upon hand, and are not legally intitled to expose the same to Sale, as having been printed, reprinted, or imported, 'contrary to the Law, and to the private Interest of the lawful Proprietors of the Copies of such Books; and are further 'liable to pay full Costs of Suit to such Proprietors.'

'And that the Plaintiff the said *Andrew Millar* is lawfully vested in, and intitled to, the Property of the Copies of 'the following Books, *inter alios*, The History of the Reformation of the Church of *England*. The Second Edition 'corrected. In Three Volumes.'

'An Exposition of the Thirty-nine Articles of the Church of *England*. The Fourth Edition. The above Two 'written by *Gilbert Burnett*, D. D. late Lord Bishop of *Sarum*.'

'*The Œconomy of Love. The Third Edition.*'

'All the Works of *John Lock*, Esq; with alphabetical Tables. The Fourth Edition. In Three Volumes, 'Folio.'

'*The History of the Adventures of* Joseph Andrews, *and his Friend Mr.* Abraham Adams. Written in Imitation of 'the Manner of *Cervantes*, Author of *Don Quixote*. The Second Edition, revised and corrected by the Author. In 'Two Voulmes in Duodecimo.'

'Sermons on several important Subjects. By *James Foster*. In Two Volumes.'

'And that he the said *Andrew Millar*, and the other Plaintiffs before-named, are the Proprietors of the Copy of a 'Book, intituled, *Cyclopædia, or, An universal Dictionary of Arts and Sciences*. Written by *E. Chalmers*, F. R. S. 'which they had purchased at a very great Price, the Plaintiff *Andrew Millar* having paid no less than 100 *l.* Sterling 'for a 64th Share thereof.'

'And that yet true it was, that the Persons therein after-mentioned; *viz. Alexander Kincaid, Gavin Hamilton, John* 'Balfour, *John Paton, William Drummond, John Trail, William Sands, Gideon Crawfurd, Lauchlan Hunter,* 'Relict of *William Brown*, Bookseller, *Alexander Symers, Alexander Brymer, William Hamilton, William Millar, Alex-* 'ander Dunning, *John Yare, Andrew Beveridge, Gavin Drummond*, and *John Aitkin*, all Booksellers in *Edinburgh*; 'John Barrie, *Andrew Stalker, Alexander Carlisle*, and *Robert Foulis*, all Booksellers in *Glasgow*; had *all* and *each of* 'them presumed to transgress the Laws before-mentioned, and to injure the Plaintiffs in their Property; *in so far as they*, the Persons complained upon, had, contrary to the Form, and true Intent and Meaning, of the said Statutes, *within* 'their respective Houses and Shops in *Edinburgh* and *Glasgow*, within *the Space of Three Months then last past*, or at some 'other Time or Times since the *First Publication* of the Books before-mentioned, taken upon them *to print, reprint,* 'or *import*, or cause to be printed, reprinted, or imported, the several Books before-mentioned, *or one or other of* 'them, or some Part of them, without the Consent of the Proprietors obtained in Writing: Or that the Defendants, 'knowing the said Books to be so printed, or reprinted, without Consent of the Proprietors, had taken upon them to 'sell, publish, or expose to Sale, or had caused to be sold, published, or exposed to Sale, the Books before-mentioned, 'or some or other of them, without such Consent first had and obtained, as aforesaid.'

'And also, That the said Twenty-four Defendants had taken upon them, at the respective Places aforesaid, and at 'different Times since the 29th of *September* 1739. to *import*, or bring into this Kingdom *for Sale*, the Books before- 'mentioned, or some of them: And that all the said Books were first composed or written, and printed and published, 'in this Kingdom, and were thereafter printed in *Ireland*, *Holland*, or elsewhere *without* this Kingdom; or at least, 'that the Defendants, knowing the same to be so reprinted or imported, contrary to the Statute, had taken upon them 'to sell, publish, or expose to Sale, such Books.'

'And that therefore the Premises *being sufficiently tried and verified* before the Lords of Council and Session, the De- 'fendants ought and should be adjudged to incur, suffer, and pay, the several *Penalties* and *Forfeitures*, which are 'enacted against Offenders in such Case by the above Statutes, which they the above Defendants had counteracted, *at*

'least

'*leaſt*, and *in the Option* of the Plaintiffs, That the *Defendants* ought to be ordained, by the Decree of the Lords, to 'pay *Damages* to the Plaintiffs for every ſurreptitious Copy, whether printed at home or abroad, of the Books, whereof 'the Copies are the Property of the Plaintiffs, that had been then already ſold by the Defendants, or *any of them*; and 'to deliver up all ſuch unlawful or ſurreptitious Copies as then remained in the Poſſeſſion, Power, or Cuſtody, of the 'Defendants, to the Plaintiffs, or their Order, to the end the ſame might be damaſked, deſtroyed, or diſpoſed 'of *at the Plaintiffs Pleaſure*.'

'And, laſtly, That the ſaid Defendants might be decerned and ordained, *jointly* and ſeverally, to pay to the Plaintiffs 'their full Coſts of Suit.'

9 June 1743. The Defendants appeared to this Libel.

To this extraordinary Suit, which the Appellants admit to be *the Firſt of the Kind in* Scotland, the Defendants, on the 9th Day of *June* 1743. appeared, and denied the Relevancy and Suggeſtions of the Libel.

23d June 1743.

The Cauſe being called before the Lord Ordinary, the Plaintiffs Advocate repeated their Libel, and the Acts of Parliament therein ſtated; and declared, That, AT PRESENT, *he did not inſiſt for the Penalties in the Acts of Parliament*, but only upon the common Law; and that, AT PRESENT, *he reſtricted their ſaid Libel* to the Property of the *Two Books*, the *Oeconomy of Love*, and the *Cyclopædia*; and for the *Profits* which the Defendants had made by *Sale* of thoſe Books, and the *Damages* ſuſtained by the Plaintiffs.

In Anſwer to which, the Defendants Counſel inſiſted, That the Defendants could not be ſubjected to the Penalties of the ſaid Statutes, and that the Plaintiffs had produced *no Title to the ſaid Two Books*; and that the Defendants were not liable by Law, in this ſort of Action, for any Damages whatſoever.

The Plaintiffs Counſel, by his Reply, inſiſted on Two Certificates under the Hand of the Clerk of *Stationers-Hall*, *London*, as a Proof, that the above Two Books are there entered as the Property of the Plaintiffs; and further inſiſted, That *ſuch Actions as this* were ſuſtained at Common Law by the Courts in *England*.

The Lord Ordinary took time to conſider of this Debate, and appointed both Parties to give in Memorials in Writing.

The Plaintiffs Memorial given in to the Lord Ordinary.

The Plaintiffs, by their Memorial, inſiſted, That they had brought their Action againſt the Defendants, founded *upon the ſaid Statutes*, for recovering *the Penalties thereby Enacted*, and upon the Common Law for recovering Damages—That, the Proceſs coming of courſe before the Lord Ordinary, the Plaintiffs did, *pro loco et tempore*, reſtrict their Libel to theſe *Two* Articles;—the *Cyclopædia*, or *Chalmers's Univerſal Dictionary*, and the *Oeconomy of Love*; and, *waiving all Penalties Enacted by the foreſaid Statutes*, did inſiſt on the other Concluſion of their Libel for Damages; and the Plaintiffs inſiſted the Lord Ordinary would find their Action competent, and oblige the Defendants to diſcover upon Oath what Number of the aforeſaid Books they had upon Hand, and what Number of the ſame they had printed, or reprinted, or imported, or ſold, and at what Prices, and what Profits they made thereby: And, in Anſwer to the Objection made by the Defendants, That the Plaintiffs had produced no *Title* to the Two Books, to which the Libel was reſtricted, the Plaintiffs inſiſted, That they were *not obliged to bring any other Proof thereof*, than the Copies of the Two Entries in the Books of *Stationers-Hall*. The Copies of thoſe Entries are annexed to the Proceſs, and are in the Words following:

'*March* 2d, 17

'Then entered for his Copy the *Oeconomy of Love*, a Poetical Eſſay.'

'*March* 24th, 1740. Then entered for their Copy *Cyclopædia*, or, *An Univerſal Dictionary of Arts and Sciences*, 'containing an Explication of the Terms, and an Account of the Things ſignified thereby, in the ſeveral Arts both 'Liberal and Mechanical; and the ſeveral Sciences Human and Divine: The Figures, Kinds, Properties, Productions, 'Preparations, and Uſes, of Things Natural and Artificial: The Riſe, Progreſs, and State, of Things Eccleſiaſtical, Civil, Military, and Commercial; with the ſeveral Syſtems, Sects, Opinions, *&c.* among Philoſophers, Divines, 'Mathematicians, Phyſicians, Antiquaries, Critics, *&c.* The Whole intended as a Courſe of Antient and Modern 'Learning, extracted from the beſt Authors, Dictionaries, Journals, Memoirs, Tranſactions, Ephemerides, [illegible] 'ſeveral Languages. By *E. Chalmers*, F. R. S. The Fourth Edition, corrected, and amended. With ſo[illegible] 'tions. In Two Volumes.'

[illegible] Millar the

	Shares.
[illegible]R[illegible]ington	1
[illegible] Hett	1
[illegible] Hett	1
[illegible]nchburgh	2
[illegible] Browne	2
[illegible] Clarke	2
[illegible]les Hitch	2
[illegible]ew Millar	3
[illegible] Pemberton	4
[illegible] Senex	4
[illegible]s and Paul	4
[illegible]nston	5
[illegible] Ward and [illegible]. Midwinter	5
[illegible] Golling	6
[illegible]ma Symon	8
[illegible]liam Innys	8
[illegible]omas Longman	11
	Shares 64

25th June 1745. The Defendants Anſwer to the Plaintiffs laſt Memorial.

The Defendants delivered in an Anſwer to the ſaid Memorial delivered by the Plaintiffs; and thereby, after relying on their foregoing Defences, inſiſted, That it is not *ſo much as libelled*, *that either of the Two Books in Queſtion were ever entered at* Stationers-Hall; and that the ſaid Certificates of the Entries in *Stationers-Hall* did not mention *the Plaintiffs Title to the Two Books* in Queſtion, or *the Conſent of the Proprietors*, *as required by the Statutes*; and, with reſpect to the Book called the *Oeconomy of Love*, the Defendants inſiſted the ſame was *firſt publiſhed anonymous*, and the Author thereof was never known; ſo that no Perſon whatſoever could be intitled to the Property of the ſaid Book; and that the only Action warranted by the Statute, was an Action for the Penalties.

28th Feb. 1744. The Plaintiffs Second Memorial.

The Plaintiffs delivered in a further Memorial to the Lord Ordinary; and, notwithſtanding they had before reſtricted their Libel to the *Two Books* before-mentioned, they, by this laſt Memorial, inſiſted to *reſtrict* the ſame, *pro loco et tempore*, to the *Three Books*, the *Cyclopædia*, the *Oeconomy of Love*, and the *Adventures of Joſeph Andrews*; and annexed thereto certain Inſtruments, which, the Plaintiffs pretended, made out their *Titles* to thoſe Books.

And the Plaintiffs further inſiſted, That, ſo far as their Libel was founded upon the Statute of the 12th Year of his preſent Majeſty, it required *no Title of Property* in the Perſons of the Plaintiffs, it being *Actio popularis*, which every Subject is intitled to purſue; and that therefore, as the Plaintiffs have *firſt* brought their Action againſt the Defendants *for recovering theſe Penalties*, they inſiſted there could be no Difficulty as to the *Relevancy* of the Action; and, *for Proof*, they *referred to the Defendants Oaths*, in relation to the ſeveral Facts, which, in Terms of the Statute, are neceſſary to be proved; *viz.*—Firſt, That they did *reprint*, *and import for Sale* from Foreign Parts, *all* and *each* of the *Three* Books above-mentioned—Secondly, Or that, knowing the ſame to be reprinted and imported, they did *ſell*, *and expoſe to Sale*, or cauſed the ſaid Books to be ſold, and expoſed to Sale—And, in the laſt place, what Numbers of thoſe Books, or Sheets thereof, were then in the Defendants Cuſtody or Poſſeſſion—And that, theſe *Facts being proved*, *the Application of the Law was obvious and eaſy*.

2. The Plaintiffs *waving all Penalties*, on the Statutes of the 8th of the Queen, thereby inſiſted againſt the Defendants for Damages at Common Law, or in Equity; the Proof whereof the Plaintiffs thereby inſiſted to refer to the Defendants reſpective Oaths: And further inſiſted, That, as to this Point, they were not obliged to enter into any Queſtion concerning the Entry of thoſe Books in *Stationers-Hall*; it being totally immaterial, whether they were ever entered there or not. The Plaintiffs concluded this laſt Memorial with praying the Lord Ordinary to find the Action *competent* upon both Branches of the Libel; and therefore to ordain,

1. The Defendants to ſet forth upon Oath what Books they had imported, or ſold, *&c.* contrary to the Statute of the 12th of his preſent Majeſty; and that it being proved, That the Defendants have tranſgreſſed in the Terms of the aforeſaid Statute, to ordain ſuch of the aforeſaid Books, and Sheets thereof, as are upon Hand, to be damaſked, and made Waſte-paper of, and to *forfeit the Sum of* 5 l. *and double the Value of every Book ſo imported*, *ſold*, *publiſhed*, *or expoſed to Sale*, *the one Moiety thereof to his Majeſty*, *the other to the Plaintiffs*.
2. To ordain the Defendants to ſet forth upon Oath, upon the other Branches of the Libel, touching their having printed, reprinted, or imported, *&c.* any of the aforeſaid Books; as alſo to ſet forth upon Oath, what Numbers of thoſe Copies are upon Hand, what Numbers were by them reſpectively ſold, and at what Prices; and, upon Proof of the Fact, to ordain ſuch of the Books, or Sheets, as are upon Hand, to be delivered up; and to account to the Plaintiffs for the Copies, as they have reſpectively ſold; and, further, to pay Coſts of Suit.

[illegible]th Feb. 1744. The [illegible]fendants Anſwer to the Plaintiffs Second Memorial.

The Defendants delivered to the Lord Ordinary their Anſwer to this laſt Memorial.

6th July 1746. Firſt Interlocutory.

The Lord Ordinary having reported the Cauſe to the Lords of Seſſions, they found, 'That there lies no Action 'of Damages in this Caſe, and remitted the Cauſe to the Lord Ordinary to proceed accordingly.'

The

11th July 1746. The Plaintiffs Petition for a Rehearing

The Plaintiffs preferred their Petition to the Lords againſt this Interlocutor; to which the Defendants having, on the 29th of *July* 1746. put in their Anſwer,

24th December 1746. Second Interlocutor.

The Cauſe came to be reheard before the Lords, who found, ‘That an Action of Damages lies at the Plaintiffs ‘ Inſtance, to the Extent of the Profits made by the Defendants, on ſuch of the Books libelled as have been entered in *Stationers-Hall*, and *reprinted* in *Britain*, and found that the Defendants ought *to diſcover*, *upon Oath*, *the* ‘ *Extent of the Profits*; and *with reſpect to the Books reprinted abroad and imported*, the Lords declared they would ‘ hear Parties Procurators on the Second *Sederunt* Day of *January* then next, upon this Queſtion, Within *what* ‘ *Length of Time the Penalties enacted by the* 12*th of King* George *can be ſued for*.’

15th January 1747. Third Interlocutor.

The Lords found ‘ That the Claim for the Penalties enacted by the Act of the 12th of the King is limited to Two ‘ Years, by the Statutes of the 31ſt of Queen *Elizabeth*; and found, the Defendants muſt *diſcover*, *upon Oath*, *the* ‘ *Extent of the Profits on the Books reprinted abroad*, *and imported*, and ſold by them; and remitted to the Lord Or- ‘ dinary to proceed accordingly.’

16th January 1747. The Defendants Reclaim againſt the Interlocutor of the 24th Dec. 1746.

The Defendants petitioned the Lords to vary their Interlocutor of the 24th of *December* 1746; and thereby *inter alia* inſiſted, That the *Cyclopædia* was originally publiſhed by the Author in the Year 1727. and that therefore the Firſt 14 Years expired in 1741. and that Mr. *Chambers* died before that Period; ſo that the Plaintiffs ſole Right of printing that Book expired above Two Years *before* they commenced the preſent Action; and the Petitioners thereby prayed their Lordſhips to review the Interlocutor of the 24th of *December* 1746. and to find according to their former Interlocutor of the 4th of *July* 1746; that no Action for Damages lies in the preſent Caſe, at leaſt to confine their Interlocutor to ſuch of the Books as had been entered in *Stationers-Hall before Publication*, agreeable to the ſaid Statute of Queen *Anne*.

23th Feb. 1747. The Plaintiffs Anſwer.

The Plaintiffs put in their Anſwer to the foregoing Petition, and thereby admitted the *Cyclopædia* was firſt printed and publiſhed in 1727. and that the Author died before the Year 1740; but inſiſted, that the Work was greatly altered and improved, with large *Additions*, in the *after* Editions of that Work, and rendered quite a different Work from that firſt publiſhed in the Year 1727. although it ſtill bore the ſame Name and Title, and was afterwards publiſhed under the Name of the Second, Third, and Fourth Editions.

3d Nov. 1747.

The Cauſe being called before the Lords, was further adjourned to the 10th of *November*; and the Lords allowed Parties Procurators to be heard on the Cauſe, and ‘ particularly, Whether, *by the Law of* Scotland, *an Action lay at* ‘ *the Inſtance of an Author or Proprietor of a Book before the Statute of the* 8*th of Queen* Anne.’

2d Dec. 1747. Cauſe further heard. Fourth Interlocutor.

The Cauſe was further heard and debated before the Lords of Seſſion: Who found,

1. ‘ That no Action lies on the Statute for Offences againſt the ſame, except when it is brought within Three ‘ Months of the committing ſuch Offence.

2. ‘ That no Action lies upon this Statute, except for ſuch Books as have been entered in *Stationers-Hall* in ‘ Terms of the Statute.

3. ‘ That no Action of Damages lies upon the Statute, and remitted the Lord Ordinary to proceed accord- ‘ ingly.

11th Dec. 1747. The Plaintiffs Reclaim againſt this laſt Interlocutor.

The Plaintiffs petitioned the Lords to vary their laſt Interlocutor.

The Defendants having put in their Anſwer to this Petition, the Cauſe came on again before the Lords of Seſſion, on the

7th June 1748. Fifth Interlocutor.

When their Lordſhips found, That *no Action of Damages does lie upon, or in Conſequence of, the Statute, but only for the Penalties*; and therefore adhered to their former Interlocutor.

[illegible] Interlocutor; [illegible]

[illegible] Proceedings before the Lord Ordinary.

The Cauſe being [illegible] the Lord Ordinary, the Plaintiffs Counſel reſumed the Interlocutors of the 2d *Dec.* 1747. and 7th *June* 1748. finding, ‘ That no Action lies on the Statute, except for ſuch Books as had been ‘ entered in *Stationers-Hall* in Terms of the Statute, and remitting to the Lord Ordinary to proceed further in the ‘ Cauſe;’ and repreſented, That it was always objected by the Defendants, from the Beginning of this Cauſe, to the Entries of all the Three Books; *viz. Chalmers*'s *Dictionary*, *The Oeconomy of Love*, and the *Hiſtory of Joſeph Andrews*; and albeit ſatisfying Anſwers were made to theſe Objections, both in the former Pleadings, and in the Petitions and Anſwers, That yet that Point about the Entry of theſe Books in *Stationers-Hall* had hitherto received no Deciſion in the Court; and therefore inſiſted for the Plaintiffs, That the Lord Ordinary would find, That theſe Three Books were duly entered in *Stationers-Hall*, in reſpect of the Three Certificates of ſuch Entries produced in the Proceſs, that ſo the Plaintiffs might proceed in what remained undetermined in the Cauſe.

19th Jan. 1749. Further Proceedings.

The Cauſe being again called before the Lord Ordinary, the Plaintiffs Counſel again reſumed the former Interlocutors; and prayed it might be *found*, That the Books before-mentioned *were duly entered in* Stationers-Hall *in Terms of the Statute*; and *inſiſted* againſt the Defendants, *For the Penalties in the Statute*: Whereunto the Defendants Counſel anſwered, That *for the preſent* he would not inſiſt on any Objection to the Evidence, *with reſpect to the Entry* of the Books in *Stationers-Hall*, but agreed to diſpute the Point with reſpect to the *Penalties*, upon the Suppoſition that they were regularly entered.—Whereupon the Lord Ordinary, in reſpect the Defendants Counſel did not *at preſent* object to the Evidence of the Books being regularly entered in *Stationers-Hall*, found no Neceſſity for determining that Point, *but allowed the Proceſs* FOR THE PENALTIES *to proceed, as if the Books were regularly entered.*

After thus proceeding under the ſaid Interlocutors, the Plaintiffs, on the Firſt Day of *December* 1749. interpoſed their Appeal to your Lordſhips from the ſaid Interlocutors of the 4th of *July* 1746. and the Interlocutor of the 24th of *December* 1746. in ſo far as this laſt finds, That the Action of Damages did only lie at the Plaintiffs Inſtance, to the Extent of the Profits made by the Defendants on ſuch of the Books as had been entered in *Stationers-Hall*, and reprinted in *Britain*; and alſo from the Interlocutors of the 2d *December* 1747. and the 7th of *June* 1748: But the Reſpondants humbly hope the Appellants ſaid Appeal ſhall be diſmiſſed, with Coſts, among others, for the following

REASONS.

NS.

I. For that this Action, which is *of the Firſt Impreſſion in* Scotland, appears, from the Libel, to be *complicated*.—One Branch is, for the Recovery of *different* Penalties given by *different* Statutes; one Half to the *Crown*, the other to the *Informer*; and yet the King's Advocate is not a Party, nor do the Plaintiffs ſue *as well for the Crown as themſelves*.—The Second Branch is, an Action upon the Statutes *for Damages*; which is not authorized by the Statutes: And, if it is taken as an Action upon the Caſe, it cannot be joined with an Action for the Penalties.

II. For that it is brought by Perſons, who ſtate in their Libel *ſeparate* Rights to *ſeveral* Books, on which their Libel is founded againſt the Defendants, who are *Twenty-four ſeparate* Traders, without charging them to be *joint* Offenders.

III. For that if, in either Light, this Sort of Action could be maintained, the Plaintiffs have not purſued the Requiſites of this Statute, the Plaintiffs Title from the Author not being in any Inſtance *proved* or *entered* as the Act requires; and particularly as to the *Cyclopædia*, the Fourteen Years allowed by the Statute were expired, and the Author was dead long before the Action was brought.

That

Objection. That this is an Action in Nature of a Bill in Equity, for an Account of Profits, waving the Penalties.

Anſwer. This is a Miſtake in Fact; for the Libel is expreſly for *Penalties* and *Damages*, and the Attempt to vary the Nature of the Cauſe was *illegal*, and appears not to have been *really intended:* For, as the Plaintiffs firſt *reſtricted* their Libel to *Two* Books, and *waved* Penalties; and, in the next place, *reſtricted* it to *Three* Books, and *inſiſted* on the Penalties under the Act of the 12th of his preſent Majeſty; ſo in the very laſt Step of the Cauſe they *reſumed*, and inſiſted to proceed *for the Penalties* given by the Statute of Queen *Anne*.

IV. That by the Law of *Scotland*, and the Method of proceeding in the Court of Seſſion, whether as at Law, or *ex nobili officio*, Defendants are not *put to their Oaths* but *after Iſſue joined*, and as the *concluſive Evidence* between the Parties; and even that is not allowed for *Penalties*, or to *aſcertain Damages*.

For which, among other Reaſons to be offered at the Hearing, the Reſpondents humbly hope the Appellants ſaid Appeal ſhall be Diſmiſſed with Coſts; and that this Honourable Houſe will make ſuch other Order in the Premiſes, as ſhall be juſt.

A. HUME-CAMPBELL.
C. YORKE.

Millar, *and Others*, Appellants.
Kincaid, *and Others*, Reſpondents.

The CASE of the Reſpondents.

To be Heard at the Bar of the HOUSE OF PEERS, *on the Day of* 175

52

THE

Citizens and Tradeſmens Caſe:

Humbly to be Preſented to the Enſuing Parliament, relating to the Price of Corn, by ſeveral Citizens and Tradeſmen of *London.*

WE have choſen a King who hath taken from us our Fears and Jealouſies of Popery and Slavery at home, and ventur'd his Royal Perſon to defend us from our Enemies abroad; and in his abſence left Lords Juſtices, who have taken notice of the Diſtreſs the Poor labour under, by the Exceſſive Price of Corn, and have Iſſued forth a Proclamation, and order to ſuppreſs the Cauſes thereof; And we ſtill enjoy our Ancient liberty to Chooſe our Repreſentatives who are ſhortly to ſit, to hear the Peoples Grievances and Redreſs them, and if we have choſen ſuch as do not, it's our own fault: No doubt, but they will at this time hear the Cry of the Poor for Bread, and not let them Periſh amidſt Gods abounding mercies.

Food and Raiment is the ſupport of mankind, (the greateſt of Men Enjoy no more.) And God hath ſeated us in a Land of *Goſhen* which abounds in both, and by the Manufactory thereof provided a Maintenance for the Poor, and to augment our Happineſs, we have been hitherto a Trading People, Inabled by our Ships and Seamen to out-do our Neighbours, and by which our Merchants by Trading abroad, and our Mechanicks and Tradeſmen at home have gotten Riches, whereby our Honourable City of *London*, hath hitherto been able to aſſiſt our Prince, to defend us from our Envious Enemies both at home and abroad.

Trade and Induſtry beget Riches, and Riches (with Gods Bleſſing) is the Glory of this World, and is that, which made the Poor diſtreſſed States of *Holland*, High and Mighty, *Hogan, Mogan.*

In the whip for the Mealman, Foreſtallers, *&c.* Publiſhed by *A. Baldwin* in *Warwick-Lane*, I ſet forth ſome Reaſons of the preſent Dearneſs of Corn, which by wiſe men hath been taken notice of; and ſome diſcreet Citizens and Tradeſmen of *London*, being ſenſible of the decay of their ſubſtance, by bad Trade and Dearneſs of Corn, have deſired me to give my further thoughts herein (that they, together with their Brethren in City and Country, may pray for a redreſs) which I ſhall endeavour to do by further Demonſtrating other Cauſes thereof, then what I have ſet forth, which of it ſelf will Anſwer Objections, that ſome Perſon may make; and ſhew the remedies thereof.

Foreſtallers, Regrators, and *Ingroſſers* of Corn, do not only buy Corn on the Ground, at the Farmers Houſes, and at Inns, but themſelves, or Factors have a ſtrict watch upon the markets; And when the Labouring Farmer brings forth his Corn to ſell plentifully to pay his Rent, or to ſupply his neceſſary occaſions, then the *Ingroſſers, &c.* Buy up the Corn, and when the Poor Farmers Corn is out, then theſe unmerciful Men raiſe the price at their pleaſure, and tho there may be ſome plentiful markets, Yet there is never ſo many together, that will fall the price of Bread in *London.*

I am not againſt ſuch as (*Joſeph* like) do preſerve Corn in a plenty, againſt the time of ſcarcity; It's as good for the Poor as for the Farmer, and pleaſant to ſee ſuch plenty of Corn in the Farmers Yards, when it's kept only for the Markets.

Another Reaſon of the Dearneſs of Corn is the Tranſporting of it, and that moſtly in Forreign bottoms, which other Nations alſo have, for fear of War and Scarcity, forbid the Tranſporting thereof. And it's generally reported, that there is ſome Hundred Thouſand Pounds tranſmitted in Bills to *England* from *Holland*, to buy up our Corn: Eſpecially in the *Weſt*, where there hath been a plentiful Harveſt. I remember a Story of a *French* Admiral, who ſent Commiſſions to Factors in *Poland*, to buy Corn to Victual his Fleet, by which they bought up ſo much (the Poor Farmers being glad to receive ready Money) that it made Corn ſo ſcarce and dear, that the People of the Country were forced to buy again of the Factors, at double the rate they had paid for it.

Another

Another Reason of the Dearneſs of Corn is occaſioned by the Diſtillers, which ſome are confident as to aver, that they conſume as much Malt in ſome places as the Brewers, but out of my knowledge, ſo I dare not meddle with it, neither do I know how it ſtands in the Kings Books. But this I know, that Barly in a ſcarce Year, (ſellers being forced by the Magiſtrates care to ſerve the poor therewith for Bread before the Maulſters bought in the Market) greatly preſerved the Poor, and what with the Exciſe on Beer, and Tax on Mault, Barly, in ſome places is near as dear as Wheat, which hath brought Mault to an Exceſſive rate; Inſomuch, that it hath cauſed the Brewer to raiſe the price of Beer, that it's like to ruin the poor Retailers. And beer being ſuch a ſuccour to poor Labouring Men, that I pray God it may not cauſe a Clamour amongſt the People: and the drinking of ſtrong Waters, cauſes the Poor to ſpend the more eaſily what their Families want, and impairs their Health. And it's worthy of conſideration, the abominable practice of *Diſtillers* in uſing Mault made of Wheat

The greateſt Objection that the Farmers make, and which the Poor fear will be to their prejudice) is, the Farmers ſay, that if the Laws are put in Execution againſt Foreſtallers, &c. it will thereby lower the price of Corn, and make the Landlords Rents to fall.

This is that which in King *Charles* the Second's time (Corn being then cheap) cauſed the Act to paſs againſt bringing in *Iriſh* Cattle; which in time of War and Scarcity, the poor Handycrafts Men have much wanted: And now if the Price of Corn and other Proviſions do not fall, and the Tradeſmen able to work as cheap as in other Nations, (that have more plenty of Proviſions) we ſhall loſe our Trade, and the poor Handycraftſmen muſt leave the Country or ſtarve. And ſo this Objection is only to amuſe the World, and to affright the Landlords; for the Ingroſſing of Farms, will in time be as great a prejudice to the Landlords, as the Dearneſs of Corn is to the Poor, for in many places, Rich Farmers have now Ingroſſed ſo many Farms into their hands, that they have much Depopulated the Pariſhes where they live, having drove away the working Tenants (who would pay their Rents well and be at the Landlords command) let fall the Farm Houſes, loſe the Kings Window Tax, and have the Landlord at command, by being tied to one Tenant; For to my own knowledge, a Perſon of Honour in the *Weſt* Depopulated a Pariſh to his great loſs. Whereas the worthy Sir *John Strangeways*, made his Servants good Husbands to ſave their Wages, and lent them Money to enable them to Farm, and thereby increaſed his Tenants and made them ſerviceable to himſelf and Country, and are at this Day Men of repute.

How to cure ſo long growing and profitable a corruption, is too hard a task for my poor underſtanding, the more conſidering how many Perſons have already been ſtigmatized in their reputations, with the odious Name of Informers, ruined in their ſubſtance and in danger of their lives for diſcovering Frauds and Cheats; And tho thoſe that wrong'd the King and got great Eſtates thereby, yet have they gone unpuniſhed, which does ſo diſcourage Men that they dare not meddle with ſuch rich offenders.

As to the great out-cry there is againſt Corn Meeters, and the Actions of *Bear Key* (judged to be through the neglect of the City Officers, who buy their places, and mind only their own profit) which relates to the City, the wiſe Heads in their Councils can beſt order, and no Queſtion the next Lord Mayor will be as Zealous in aſſiſting the Poor, in puting theſe wholeſom Laws in Execution to keep them from ſtarving, as this preſent Lord Mayor hath been in puniſhing offenders.

Our Anceſtors have left us good Laws and Remedies, againſt this foul diſtemper of Foreſtalling, Ingroſſing and Tranſporting of Corn; Our Lords Juſtices have Iſſued out a Proclamation, and order thereupon to prevent both. The Magiſtrates have full Power and Incouragement to Act in it, and the Laws already made hath given ſo great a Power to the Juſtice of the Peace, that it will look as if it were their fault if the Laws be not put in Execution, but if they want power to make a full cure of this Diſtemper, we have a Parliament ſuddenly to ſit, and perſons ready to pray for their aſſiſtance, which no doubt will give it them, if wanting, and they deſire it; and the people, by the Act, may proſecute ſuch that in 2 Years paſt have been guilty of Foreſtalling, Tranſporting, &c. And there has been an inſtance ſeen lately, of the good effect of the Proſecuting of offenders, by the Luteſtring Company, that put the Law in Execution againſt ſuch as Imported *French* Goods, tending to the deſtruction of the *Allamode* Patent; and carried on by a Rich Man, who did not value the By-Name of an Informer, whereby the offenders were puniſhed, and that diſtemper to appearance cured. I wiſh all that have cheated the King and Country, and Tranſgreſs the Law may be ſo ſerved, then the King would have more Money, the People fewer Taxes, and the Poor more bread, and all Men cauſe to praiſe God for having ſuch good Laws and Good Magiſtrates.

Tho. Samſon.

LONDON, Printed for the Author. 1698.

Weſtminſter, *and the Suburbs thereof, as alſo of the Inhabitants of the Adjacent* Counties; *relating to the Oppreſſion they lye under by means of the* Foreſtallers, Engroſſers, *and* Jobbers of Cattle, *and Fleſh-Proviſions brought to the ſeveral Markets*;

Humbly Offer'd to the Honourable *HOUSE* of *COMMONS*.

NOtwithſtanding the many Laws now in force made againſt *Foreſtallers*, *Engroſſers* and *Jobbers* of *Fat Cattle*, deſign'd for the Markets in and about *London*, yet the Evil Practices of that ſort of Men are now grown ſo Common and Notorious, that very often in the ſpace of *Ten* Days the ſeveral Kinds of Cattle provided for the Market, do paſs through ſeven or eight Hands, before they come to the *Butcher*; whereby the Price of a *Bullock* is raiſed to 20 or 30 *s.* and of a *Sheep* to 3 or 4 *s.* more than otherwiſe they would have been worth, and ſo of other Kinds of Fleſh in Proportion; to the Great Prejudice of all *His Majeſty*'s Subjects, the Ruin of the Fair Trader, and the Intolerable and Scandalous Oppreſſion of the Poor.

The Perſons, who make a Livelihood of this Great Abuſe, are neither *Breeders* nor *Feeders* of Cattle, but prey upon the Labours of Honeſt Men, and have ſet up an *Interloping Trade* between the *Landed Gentleman*, the *Graſier*, *Farmer*, and *Butcher*, to the manifeſt Damage of all ſuch Fair Dealers, as well as to the Impoveriſhing of many Thouſands of Families, which ſubſiſt upon the Price of *Fleſh Proviſions*; whereas by theſe Means ſuch *Proviſions* are frequently very Dear, even at a Time of the Greateſt Plenty.

Not only *Live*, but *Dead Proviſions* are *Engroſſed* and *Jobbed* after the ſame manner: For from the Hours of Two or Three in the Morning, to the Time when the Inhabitants come to Market to buy Proviſions for their Families, the ſaid *Proviſions* are ſhifted from one *Jobber* to another, and paſs through many Hands, before they come to the Conſumer; whereby the ſame *Carcaſe* of a *Calf*, ſhall be advanced one third Part in the Price, on the very ſame Day, and in the ſame Market; which is a moſt ſhameful Abuſe upon the Poor, who muſt come up to the *Jobber*'s Price, or Starve; and there is not a Family in and about *London* but ſuffers more or leſs by ſuch wicked Practices.

The Perſons concern'd in promoting this Abuſe are an Idle, Vagabond ſort of People, who never ſerved to any Honeſt Trade, but have taken up this way of *Jobbing*, to enrich themſelves out of the Neceſſities of the Poor; all the Markets in and about *London* being now ſubject to the Arbitrary Controll of theſe *Interlopers*, who fix the Prices, and Thin or Glut the Markets as may beſt anſwer their private Ends, and ſo have the Welfare of many Thouſands of *Britiſh* Families at their Mercy and Diſpoſal.

Beſides theſe, there are other Idle Perſons, who *Hawk* and Carry about the Out-parts of the *City* and *Suburbs*, where the Poor are moſt populous, the Dead Carcaſes cut out, of *Cows* that dye in Calving, or by ſome Diſtemper, as alſo Meaſled *Pork*, Drowned *Sheep* and *Lambs*, with other unwholſome *Proviſions*; whereby the Health and Lives of *His Majeſty*'s Subjects are frequently in great Danger, and divers Infections and Contagious Diſeaſes are promoted throughout the Kingdom. In the Time of the Late Mortality among the *Cows*, it was Cuſtomary to Sell the Dead Fleſh of ſuch as dyed of that Diſtemper; and tho' the *Lord-Mayor* of *London*, and the *Juſtices* for *Middleſex*, met in *Seſſions*, were made Eye-witneſſes of this Grievance, and great Care was uſed by the *Butchers-Company* to Inſpect and Remedy ſuch Diſorders, yet the ſaid Evil Practice was and is ſtill continued, for want of a Due Enforcement and Proper Amendments of the Laws in being, to Prevent it.

This *Private Selling* of *Proviſions* is an Encouragement to *Theft*, and the Killing of *Cattle* in the Fields; to prevent which the *Graſiers* are at a great Expence to watch their *Cattle* by Night, in the Paſtures near *London*; where ſometimes Fourteen or Fifteen *Sheep* are Killed in a Night; others have the *Fat* taken out of them; ſome *Ewes* are Killed when Big with *Lamb*, and many *Carcaſes* are carried off before they are fit for Conſumption; whereby abundance of Stolen and Unwholſome *Proviſions* come to be Vended, to the Damage of all Perſons concerned in *Graſing*, and of all the Families in and about this Great City, which depends ſo very much upon the *Goodneſs* and *Fair-Marketing* of *Fleſh-Proviſions* in General.

It is therefore Humbly Preſumed, that all Perſons whatever will do their beſt to Encourage an Undertaking *now on foot, to ſuppreſs and prevent the* Evil Practices *above-mention'd; which ſaid* Undertaking *is now Ready to be ſubmitted to the Wiſdom of* Parliament.

THE CASE OF THE INHABITANTS OF *London, Westminster and Middlesex,*

Relating to

Jobbers of Cattle, &c.

816. m. 2
5



54

¶ By the King.

¶ A Proclamation for the due Aſſizing of Bread.

WHereas a new Book intituled *Artachthos*, for the juſt aſsizing and weighing of Bread, aſwell with Avoirdupois weights, as with Troy weights, hath been lately compoſed by the Art, induſtry and pains of Our welbeloved ſubject John Penkethman, gent. and Accomptant; By means whereof the Aſſize and weight of the ſeverall ſorts of Bread, appointed by the Laws and Ordinances of this Our Realm of England, according to the different and variable prices of wheat, may be certainly knowen and aſſized, which Book (as it hath appeared unto Our Priby-Councell, by Certificate from the Lord Mayor and Aldermen of Our City of London) is exact and true, and doth juſtly and truly ſet forth the ſame, being rightly grounded upon the Statute made in the one and fiftieth yeer of the reign of King Henry the third, and will be of good uſe for Our ſubjects, and for the benefit of the Common-wealth, where the old Book formerly ſet forth, Intituled, The Aſſize of Bread, (being made for Troy weights onely) is certified to be very falſe and unfit for uſe: Neither could the Magiſtrates & Officers that have authority to aſſize and weigh the Bakers Bread in moſt parts of Our Kingdom, make uſe of the ſaid old Book (in caſe the ſame were true) for want of Troy weights, (which are very ſcarce, as Wee are informed) So that the Bakers, taking advantage of ſuch defects, do continue their uſuall courſe of offending, yet paſſe unpuniſhed.

Wee therfore in favour of Arts, and good endeavours, have granted eſpeciall priviledge to the ſaid John Penkethman, for the ſole printing and publiſhing of the ſaid new Book, Intituled, Artachthos, during the terme of one and twenty yeers, in recompence of his ſaid pains and his expence therein. And in reſpect Our ſaid Subjects, eſpecially in the remote parts of Our Realm of England, and in Our dominion of Wales, cannot otherwiſe take knowledge of the approbation given to the ſaid new Book, and that they ſhould be at all times hereafter thereby regulated in the Aſſize of Bread, Wee do hereby publiſh the Premiſſes unto all Our loving Subjects, and chiefly to all Juſtices of Peace, Mayors, Sheriffs, Bailiffes, Conſtables, Headboroughs, and other Our Officers & Miniſters, whoſe duty it is to look unto the juſt Weight & Aſſize of Bread according to the Law: Straightly charging and commanding them to take care that the ſame be duly obſerved according to the ſaid new Book, whereby the deceits now commonly practiſed in the under-weight of Bread may be diſcerned and prevented, and the offenders therein condigniely puniſhed.

Given at Our Palace of Weſtminſter, the nineteenth day of November, in the fourteenth yeer of Our Reign.

¶ God ſave the King.

¶ Imprinted at London by Robert Barker, Printer to the Kings moſt excellent Majeſtie: And by the Aſsignes of John Bill. 1638.

A Proclamation for the discharging of Prisoners.

Whereas a new Book intituled Extracted, for the just advising and
[illegible] of Egypt, about the [illegible] Troy
[illegible] Author Iohn Lydgate [illegible]
[illegible] Iohn Lydgate, by
[illegible] Egypt,
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
truly set forth the same, being highly prejudicial
[illegible] of the reign of King Henry the third and that part
[illegible] of the Common Weale, tolleration
Bread, (being made for Troy Weight only)
contrary to Magistrates & Officers that have authority
[illegible] of Our Subjects
[illegible] Officers
[illegible]
[illegible] Officers,
[illegible] Our Subjects
[illegible] Officers
[illegible] Our Subjects
[illegible] Officers
[illegible] Our Subjects
[illegible] Officers

... penny weights make an ounce, and twelve ... make a pound.

A perfect ... e

DECLARING

The Aſsiſe or weight of Bread, by Troy and Avoirdupois weights.

Extracted and taken out of the new Booke entituled Artachthos, ***by the Compoſer thereof,***

... only for the ſervice of the Citie of London, but for the whole Realme; To the end that everie one, as well poore as rich, may trie the weight of the Baker ... other ſort of weights, and finding it too light, complaine to the Magiſtrate, or preſent them at the Seſſions of the Peace, Court-Le... elſewhere.

HVMBLY DEDICATED

... the Right Honourable the Lord Maior of the Citie of London, and his right worthy Succeſſors for their owne particular, annuall, ſucceſſive Manſion in that eminent Office. As alſo reſpectively commended to all other Magiſtrates and Officers, whoſe dutie it is to looke unto the juſt Aſſiſe and weight and generally all others whom it may concerne.

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VVHat Armes more honourable? for herein
The Croſſe of CHRIST *who died for humane ſin,*
Is repreſented, and a Sword withall,
Not of Sr. William Walworth, *but* St. Paul;
In memorie of his glorious way of dying,
Nero *his Heathen God, and power defying;*
Yet Englands Chronicle hath well declar'd,
Where that ſtout Pretor Honours bountie ſhar'd,
And Londons true Surveyour hath not err'd,
Shewing from whence the Sword was thus preferr'd.

That Motto ſupplicant in Latine phraſe,
The hearts of Paul *and* Peter *well diſplayes,*
(Both fellow-Martyrs) and doth ſerve no leſſe
Our Cities pious Rulers to expreſſe;
How they deſire not only Gods protection,
But, in all Truth and Juſtice, his direction.
O Lord, protect them, ſave them from all harmes,
With wiſdome infinite, Almightie armes;
O Lord, direct them, that they never ſwerve,
But ever may theſe Armes maintaine, deſerve.

So ſayeth
So prayeth } *I.P.C.L.*

THE LAWES OF GOD

against falſe weights and meaſures, and all kinds *of Deceit.*

Levit. chap. 19. verſ. 35, 36.
Yee ſhall not doe unjuſtly in judgement, in line, in weight, or in meaſure, &c.

Prov. chap. 11. verſ. 2. chap. 20. verſ. 11, 23.
Falſe Balances are an abhomination unto the Lord, but a perfect weight pleaſeth him.

Chap. 20. verſ. 26.
He that withdraweth the corne, the people will curſe him, but Bleſſings ſhall be upon the head of him that ſelleth corne.

Chap. 11. verſ. 18.
The wicked worketh a deceitfull work; but he that ſoweth righteouſneſſe ſhall receive a ſure reward.

Mich. chap. 6. verſ. 11.
Shall I juſtifie the wicked balances, and the bag of deceitfull weights.

Pſal. 101. verſ. 7.
There ſhall no deceitfull perſon dwell in my houſe.

Amos chap. 8. verſ. 4, 5, 6, 7.
Heare this, O yee that ſwallow up the poore, yee that make the needie of the land to faile.
Saying, when will the new Moone be gone, that we may ſell corne, and the Sabbath, that we may ſet forth wheat, and falſifie the weights by deceit:
That wee may buy the poore for ſilver, and the needie for ſhooes; yea, and ſell the refuſe of the wheat?
The Lord hath ſworne by the excellencie of *Iacob*; Surely I will never forget any of their works.

Deut. chap. 25. verſ. 13.
Thou ſhalt not have in thy bag two manner of weights, a great and a ſmall: neither ſhalt thou have in thy houſe divers meaſures, a great and a ſmall; but thou ſhalt have a right and a juſt weight, a perfect and juſt meaſure ſhalt thou have.

The Compoſers Concluſion.

South Lawes and threats divine doe thus adviſe,
Bakers, beware, keep juſtly your Aſſiſe;
For though on earth your puniſhment be ſmall,
Your errors faults be great, in Hell you'll pay for all.

The Penny VVheaten Loafe.

Wheat the Quarter. *Price.*	*By Troy Weight.* *O. P. Nu.*	*By Avoirdupois Weight.* *O. D. 73. Nu.*	*De.*
xx s. vi d.	24 15 9	27 1 6 1	41
xxi s.	24 3 3	26 3 66 5	7
xxi s. vi d.	23 12 8	25 6 71 41	43
xxii s.	23 1 5	25 2 20 6	11
xxii s. vi d.	22 11 1	24 5 57 2	5
xxiii s.	22 1 9	24 1 35 12	23
xxiii s. vi d.	21 12 0	23 5 27 0	
xxiiii s.	21 3 0	23 1 31 0	
xxiiii s. vi d.	20 14 18	22 5 46 37	49
xxv s.	20 6 2	22 2 0 14	25
xxv s. vi d.	19 18 6	21 6 37 39	51
xxvi s.	19 10 6	21 3 11 10	13
xxvi s. vi d.	19 3 5	20 7 68 1	53
xxvii s.	18 16 0	20 4 60 0	
xxvii s. vi d.	18 9 9	20 1 60 13	55
xxviii s.	18 2 4	19 6 68 2	7
xxviii s. vi d.	17 16 4	19 4 10 14	9
xxix s.	17 10 2	19 1 33 6	29
xxix s. vi d.	17 4 8	18 6 62 20	59
xxx s.	16 18 2	18 4 24 4	5
xxx s. vi d.	16 12 52	18 1 66 17	61
xxxi s.	16 7 15	17 7 40 15	31
xxxi s. vi d.	16 2 2	17 5 20 1	7
xxxii s.	15 17 1	17 3 5 0	4
xxxii s. vi d.	15 12 24	17 0 67 53	65
xxxiii s.	15 7 7	16 6 62 4	11
xxxiii s. vi d.	15 3 3	16 4 61 29	67
xxxiiii s.	14 18 10	16 2 64 14	17
xxxiiii s. vi d.	14 14 6	16 2 72 8	23
xxxv s.	14 10 2	15 7 10 29	35
xxxv s. vi d.	14 5 69	15 5 26 7	71
xxxvi s.	14 2 60	15 3 45 0	
xxxvi s. vi d.	13 18 10	15 1 67 28	73
xxxvii s.	13 14 14	15 0 20 4	37
xxxvii s. vi d.	13 10 18	14 6 49 1	25
xxxviii s.	13 7 3	14 5 8 1	19
xxxviii s. vi d.	13 3 53	14 3 43 2	77
xxxix s.	13 0 4	14 2 7 11	13
xxxix s. vi d.	12 17 1	14 0 48 32	79
xl s.	12 13 4	13 7 18 3	5
xl s. vi d.	12 10 2	13 5 64 1	3
xli s.	12 7 25	13 4 39 21	41
xli s. vi d.	12 4 52	13 3 17 4	83
xlii s.	12 1 5	13 1 69 6	7
xlii s. vi d.	11 18 74	13 0 51 73	85
xliii s.	11 16 4	12 7 35 42	43
xliii s. vi d.	11 13 11	12 6 22 4	29
xliiii s.	11 10 8	12 5 10 3	11
xliiii s. vi d.	11 8 12	12 4 0 28	89
xlv s.	11 5 ...	12 2 65 1	5
xlv s. vi d.	11 3 11	12 1 58 79	91
xlvi s.	11 0 16	12 0 54 6	23
xlvi s. vi d.	10 18 10	11 7 51 10	31
xlvii s.	10 16 0	11 6 50 0	
xlvii s. vi d.	10 13 69	11 5 50 23	95
xlviii s.	10 11 1	11 4 52 0	2
xlviii s. vi d.	10 9 31	11 3 55 22	97
xlix s.	10 7 9	11 2 59 43	49
xlix s. vi d.	10 5 1	11 1 65 10	11
l s.	10 3 1	11 1 0 7	25

Wheat the Quarter. *Price.*	*By Troy Weight.* *O. P. Nu.*	*By Avoirdupois Weight.* *O. D. 73. Nu.*	*De.*
l s. vi d.	10 1 3	11 0 8 96	101
li s.	9 19 1	10 7 18 15	17
li s. vi d.	9 17 13	10 6 30 4	103
lii s.	9 15 3	10 5 42 5	13
lii s. vi d.	9 13 13	10 4 55 31	35
liii s.	9 11 29	10 3 70 27	53
liii s. vi d.	9 9 81	10 3 13 24	107
liiii s.	9 8 0	10 2 30 0	
liiii s. vi d.	9 6 30	10 1 47 88	109
lv s.	9 4 32	10 0 66 34	55
lv s. vi d.	9 2 34	10 0 15 15	37
lvi s.	9 1 2	9 7 34 1	7
lvi s. vi d.	8 19 77	9 6 55 91	113
lvii s.	8 18 2	9 6 5 7	19
lvii s. vi d.	8 16 64	9 5 28 ...	115
lviii s.	8 15 1	9 4 53	29
lviii s. vi d.	8 13 7	9 4 ...	13
lix s.	8 12 4	9 3 31	59
lix s. vi d.	8 10 74	9 2 57 107	119
lx s.	8 9 1	9 2 12 2	5
lx s. vi d.	8 7 97	9 1 40 79	121
lxi s.	8 6 26	9 0 69 39	61
lxi s. vi d.	8 5 3	9 0 26 14	41
lxii s.	8 3 23	8 7 ... 23	31
lxii s. vi d.	8 2 54	8 7 14 103	125
lxiii s.	8 1 1	8 6 46 4	7
lxiii s. vi d.	7 19 111	8 6 5 123	127
lxiiii s.	7 18 5	8 5 39 0	8
lxiiii s. vi d.	7 17 17	8 4 72 28	43
lxv s.	7 16 12	8 4 33 59	65
lxv s. vi d.	7 14 130	8 3 68 99	131
lxvi s.	7 13 9	8 3 31 2	11
lxvi s. vi d.	7 12 88	8 2 67 23	133
lxvii s.	7 11 35	8 2 30 48	67
lxvii s. vi d.	7 10 2	8 1 67 4	5
lxviii s.	7 9 5	8 1 32 7	17
lxviii s. vi d.	7 8 28	8 0 70 74	137
lxix s.	7 7 3	8 0 36 4	23
lxix s. vi d.	7 6 10	8 0 2 42	139
lxx s.	7 5 1	7 7 41 32	35
lxx s. vi d.	7 4 0	7 7 9 0	
lxxi s.	7 2 70	7 6 49 39	71
lxxi s. vi d.	7 1 141	7 6 17 79	143
lxxii s.	7 1 0	7 5 59 0	
lxxii s. vi d.	7 0 4	7 5 27 128	145
lxxiii s.	6 19 5	7 4 70 14	73
lxxiii s. vi d.	6 18 6	7 4 39 45	49
lxxiiii s.	6 17 7	7 4 10 2	37
lxxiiii s. vi d.	6 16 40	7 3 53 88	149
lxxv s.	6 15 9	7 3 24 13	25
lxxv s. vi d.	6 14 70	7 2 68 126	151
lxxvi s.	6 13 11	7 2 40 10	39
lxxvi s. vi d.	6 12 12	7 2 12 10	17
lxxvii s.	6 11 65	7 1 ... 1	77
lxxvii s. vi d.	6 10 154	7 ... 123	255
lxxviii s.	6 10 2	7	
lxxviii s. vi d.	6 ... 51		
lxix s.	6 8 4		
lxix s. vi d.	6 7		
lxxx s.	6		

The Demonſtration and uſe of this Table.

BY the ſeverall Intitulations, or words on the head of each Columne, the ſame is ſufficiently deſcribed where note, under the words, *By Troy Weight*, *O* ſignifies *Ounces*; *P*, *Penny-weights*, and the figures thereunder reſpectively placed, ſignifie ſo many Ounces and Penny-weights.

Vnder the words, *By Avoirdupois weight*, *O* ſignifies *Ounces*; *D*, *Drams*, and the figures thereunder reſpectively placed, ſignifie ſo many Ounces and Drams.

As for 73. *Nu.* and *De.* in reſpect the ſame ſtand for Fractions, being ſet downe, not to be ſtrictly required, or ſtood upon; but to prove the more exact computation of this Table, I refer you for the better underſtanding and uſe thereof, to the ſaid new Booke of Aſſiſe.

Now for the uſe of this Table.

Suppoſe, when the Second Wheat (which is the Rea, being ungrounde) is ſold for xxxiiis. the Quarter in the Market, you would know what the Aſſiſe or weight of the Penny wheaten loafe ſhould be in London, or any other Citie, Borough, or Corporate Towne, where white, wheaten, and houſhold are uſually baked and ſold. In this caſe, conſidering the Baker is allowed by the Orders in the ſaid new Booke, vis. for the baking of a quarter of wheat, over and above the price of the Second wheat in the Market, look under the word (*Price*) for xxxix s. and directly againſt it you ſhall find the weight of the Penny wheaten loafe *Troy* is 13 ounces; *Avoirdupois*, 14 ounces 2 drams, beſides the Fractions, which you may omit, as not worthy regard. Secondly, to know what the Aſſiſe or weight of the ſame Loafe ſhould be, out of Cities, Boroughs, or Corporate Townes; or in Cities, Boroughs, or Corporate Townes, where white & houſhold only are uſed to be baked, and ſold; conſidering that the Baker there is allowed by the ſaid orders but iiis. for the baking of a quarter of wheat over and above the price of the Second wheat in the Market: Looke for xxxvii s. under the ſaid word (*Price*) & directly againſt it, you ſhall find the weight thereof, as is before directed. To conclud-

For the other two ſorts of Bread.

Note, that according to the Statute, and the ancien der and cuſtome of this Countrey, three halfe-p white muſt weigh a penny wheaten, and two penny muſt weigh a penny houſhold, as is more at large red in the ſaid new Book; which being co...iende Majeſties Proclamation, (where the old Booke i red to be verie falſe, and unfit for uſe) contai... Table of the Aſſiſe of the three ſorts of ... read, ex to v l. the quarter of wheat, beſides m... neceſſ- ders, Rules, Tables, Caveats and Inſtructions ... gulating of the Bakers, and the puniſhme... offend: and ſhewing what Brea... and of whom you may buy the... with a true relation of the mo... tamines happened within th... in of *William* the Con... ling of the prices of... time, wit...

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of Troy weight, twentie penny weights make an ounce, and twelve ounce a pound.

A perfect Table

DECLARING

The Assise or weight of Bread, by Troy and Avoirdupois

Extracted and taken out of the new Booke entituled Artachthos, *by the Composer the*

only for the service of the Citie of London, but for the whole Realme; To the end that everie one, as well poore as rich, may trie thewei
ver sort of weights, and finding it too light, complaine to the Magistrate, or present them at the Sessions of the Peace, Court-Leet, or elsewhere.

HVMBLY DEDICATED

the Right Honourable the Lord Maior of the Citie of London, and his right worthy Successors for their owne particular, annuall, successive Mat
t that eminent Office. As also respectively commended to all other Magistrates and Officers, whose dutie it is to looke unto the just Assise and weig
nd generally all others whom it may concerne.

55

VVHat Armes more honourable? for herein
The Crosse of CHRIST *who died for humane sin,*
Is represented, and a Sword withall,
Not of Sr. William Walworth, *but* St. Paul;
In memorie of his glorious victory of dying,
Nero his Heathen God, and power defying;
Yet Englands Chronicle hath well declar'd,
Where that stout Pretor Honours bountie shar'd,
And Londons true Surveyour hath not err'd,
Shewing from whence the Sword was thus preferr'd.

That Motto supplicant in Latine phrase,
The hearts of Paul *and* Peter *well displayes,*
(Both fellow-Martyrs) and doth serve no lesse
Our Cities pious Rulers to expresse;
How they desire not only Gods protection,
But, in all Truth and Justice, his direction.
O Lord, protect them, save them from all harmes,
With wisdome infinite, Almightie armes;
O Lord, direct them, that they never swerve,
But ever may these Armes maintaine, deserve.

So sayeth
So prayeth } *I. P. C. L.*

THE
LAWES OF GOD
against false weights and measures, and all kinds *of Deceit.*

Levit. chap.19. vers.35,36.
Ye shall not doe unjustly in judgement, in weight, or in measure, &c.

Prov. chap.11. vers.1. chap.20. vers.11,23.
False Balances are an abhomination unto the Lord, but a perfect weight pleaseth him.

Chap.20. vers.26.
He that withdraweth the corne, the people will curse him, but Blessings shall be upon the head of him that selleth corne.

Chap.11. vers.18
The wicked worketh a deceitfull worke; but he that soweth righteousnesse shall receive a sure reward.

Mich. chap.6. vers.11.
Shall I justifie the wicked balances, and the bag of deceitfull weights.

Psal.101. vers.7.
There shall no deceitfull person dwell in my house.

Amos chap.8. vers.4,5 6,7.
Heare this, O yee that swallow up the poore, yee that make the needie of the land to faile.

Saying, when will the new Moone be gone, that we may sell corne, and the Sabbath, that we may set forth wheat, and falsifie the weights by deceit:

That wee may buy the poore for silver, and the needie for shooes; yea, and sell the refuse of the wheat?

The Lord hath sworne by the excellencie of *Iacob*; Surely I will never forget any of their works.

Deut. chap.25. vers.13.
Thou shalt not have in thy bag two manner of weights, a great and a small: neither shalt thou have in thy house divers measures, a great and a small; but thou shalt have a right and a just weight, a perfect and just measure shalt thou have.

The Composers Conclusion.

The Lawes and threats divine doe thus advise,
Bakers, beware, keep justly your Assise;
For though on earth your punishment be small,
Your faults be great, in Hell you'll pay for all.

The Penny VVheaten Loafe.

Wheat the Quarter. Price.	*By Troy Weight.* O.	P.	Nu.	*By Avoirdupois Weight.* O.	D.	73.	Nu.	De.
xx s. vi d.	24	15	9	27	1	6	1	41
xxi s.	24	3	3	26	3	66	5	7
xxi s. vi d.	23	12	8	25	6	71	41	43
xxii s.	23	1	5	25	2	20	6	11
xxii s. vi d.	22	11	1	24	5	57	2	5
xxiii s.	22	1	9	24	1	35	12	23
xxiii s. vi d.	21	12	0	23	5	27	0	
xxiiii s.	21	3	0	23	1	31	0	
xxiiii s. vi d.	20	14	18	22	5	46	37	49
xxv s.	20	6	2	22	2	0	14	25
xxv s. vi d.	19	18	6	21	6	37	39	51
xxvi s.	19	10	6	21	3	11	10	13
xxvi s. vi d.	19	3	5	20	7	68	1	53
xxvii s.	18	16	0	20	4	60	0	
xxvii s. vi d.	18	9	9	20	1	60	13	55
xxviii s.	18	2	4	19	6	68	2	7
xxviii s. vi d.	17	16	4	19	4	10	14	9
xxix s.	17	10	2	19	1	33	6	29
xxix s. vi d.	17	4	8	18	6	62	20	59
xxx s.	16	18	2	18	4	24	4	5
xxx s. vi d.	16	12	52	18	1	66	17	61
xxxi s.	16	7	15	17	7	40	15	31
xxxi s. vi d.	16	2	2	17	5	20	1	7
xxxii s.	15	17	1	17	3	5	0	4
xxxii s. vi d.	15	12	24	17	0	67	53	65
xxxiii s.	15	7	7	16	6	62	4	11
xxxiii s. vi d.	15	3	3	16	4	61	29	67
xxxiiii s.	14	18	10	16	2	64	14	17
xxxiiii s. vi d.	14	14	6	16	2	72	8	23
xxxv s.	14	10	2	15	7	10	29	35
xxxv s. vi d.	14	5	69	15	5	26	7	71
xxxvi s.	14	2	60	15	3	45	0	
xxxvi s. vi d.	13	18	10	15	1	67	28	73
xxxvii s.	13	14	14	15	0	26	4	37
xxxvii s. vi d.	13	10	18	14	6	49	1	25
xxxviii s.	13	7	3	14	5	8	1	19
xxxviii s. vi d.	13	3	53	14	3	43	2	77
xxxix s.	13	0	4	14	2	7	11	13
xxxix s. vi d.	12	17	1	14	0	48	32	79
xl s.	12	13	4	13	7	18	3	5
xl s. vi d.	12	10	2	13	5	64	1	3
xli s.	12	7	25	13	4	39	21	41
xli s. vi d.	12	4	52	13	3	17	4	83
xlii s.	12	1	5	13	1	69	6	7
xlii s. vi d.	11	18	74	13	0	51	73	85
xliii s.	11	16	4	12	7	35	42	43
xliii s. vi d.	11	13	11	12	6	22	4	29
xliiii s.	11	10	8	12	5	10	3	11
xliiii s. vi d.	11	8	12	12	4	0	28	89
xlv s.	11	5	3	12	2	65	1	5
xlv s. vi d.	11	3	11	12	1	58	79	91
xlvi s.	11	0	16	12	0	54	6	23
xlvi s. vi d.	10	18	10	11	7	51	10	31
xlvii s.	10	16	0	11	6	50	0	
xlvii s. vi d.	10	13	69	11	5	50	23	95
xlviii s.	10	11	1	11	4	52	0	2
xlviii s. vi d.	10	9	31	11	3	55	22	97
xlix s.	10	7	9	11	2	59	43	49
xlix s. vi d.	10	5	1	11	1	65	10	11
l s.	10	2	1	11	1	0	7	25

Wheat the Quarter. Price.	*By Troy Weight.* O.	P.	Nu.	*By Avoirdupois Weight.* O.	D.	73.	Nu.	De.
l s. vi d.	10	1	3	11	0	8	96	101
li s.	9	19	1	10	7	18	15	17
li s. vi d.	9	17	13	10	6	30	4	103
lii s.	9	15	3	10	5	42	5	13
lii s. vi d.	9	13	13	10	4	55	31	35
liii s.	9	11	29	10	3	70	27	53
liii s. vi d.	9	9	81	10	3	13	24	107
liiii s.	9	8	0	10	2	30	0	
liiii s. vi d.	9	6	30	10	1	47	88	109
lv s.	9	4	32	10	0	66	34	55
lv s. vi d.	9	2	34	10	0	15	15	37
lvi s.	9	1	2	9	7	34	1	7
lvi s. vi d.	8	19	77	9	6	55	91	113
lvii s.	8	18	2	9	6	5	7	19
lvii s. vi d.	8	16	64	9	5	28	93	115
lviii s.	8	15	1	9	4	53	3	29
lviii s. vi d.	8	13	7	9	4	5	3	13
lix s.	8	12	4	9	3	31	10	59
lix s. vi d.	8	10	74	9	2	57	107	119
lx s.	8	9	1	9	2	12	2	5
lx s. vi d.	8	7	97	9	1	40	79	121
lxi s.	8	6	26	9	0	69	39	61
lxi s. vi d.	8	5	3	9	0	26	14	41
lxii s.	8	3	23	8	7	56	23	31
lxii s. vi d.	8	2	54	8	7	14	103	125
lxiii s.	8	1	1	8	6	46	4	7
lxiii s. vi d.	7	19	111	8	6	5	123	127
lxiiii s.	7	18	5	8	5	39	0	8
lxiiii s. vi d.	7	17	17	8	4	72	28	43
lxv s.	7	16	12	8	4	33	59	65
lxv s. vi d.	7	14	130	8	3	68	99	131
lxvi s.	7	13	9	8	3	31	2	11
lxvi s. vi d.	7	12	88	8	2	67	23	133
lxvii s.	7	11	35	8	2	30	48	67
lxvii s. vi d.	7	10	2	8	1	67	4	5
lxviii s.	7	9	5	8	1	32	7	17
lxviii s. vi d.	7	8	28	8	0	70	74	137
lxix s.	7	7	3	8	0	36	4	23
lxix s. vi d.	7	6	10	8	0	2	42	139
lxx s.	7	5	1	7	7	41	32	35
lxx s. vi d.	7	4	0	7	7	9	0	
lxxi s.	7	2	70	7	6	49	39	71
lxxi s. vi d.	7	1	141	7	6	17	79	143
lxxii s.	7	1	0	7	5	59	0	
lxxii s. vi d.	7	0	4	7	5	27	128	145
lxxiii s.	6	19	5	7	4	70	14	73
lxxiii s. vi d.	6	18	6	7	4	39	45	49
lxxiiii s.	6	17	7	7	4	10	2	37
lxxiiii s. vi d.	6	16	40	7	3	53	88	149
lxxv s.	6	15	9	7	3	24	13	25
lxxv s. vi d.	6	14	70	7	2	68	126	151
lxxvi s.	6	13	11	7	2	40	10	121
lxxvi s. vi d.	6	12	12	7	2	12	10	17
lxxvii s.	6	11	65	7	1	58	1	77
lxxvii s. vi d.	6	10	154	7	1	30	123	155
lxxviii s.	6	10	2	7	1	3	12	17
lxxviii s. vi d.	6	9	51	7	0	50	67	
lxix s.	6	8	40	7				
lxix s. vi d.	6	7	37					
lxxx s.	6	6						

The Demonstration and use of this Table.

BY the severall Intitulations, or words on the head of each Columne, the same is sufficiently described; where note, under the words, *By Troy Weight*, *O* signifies *Ounces*; *P*, *Penny-weights*, and the figures thereunder respectively placed, signifie so many Ounces and Penny-weights.

Vnder the words, *By Avoirdupois weight*, *O* signifie *Ounces*; *D*, *Drams*, and the figures thereunder respectively placed, signifie so many Ounces and Drams.

As for 73. *Nu.* and *De.* in respect the same stand of Fractions, being set downe, not to be strictly required, or stood upon; but to prove the more exact computation of this Table, I refer you for the better understanding and use thereof, to the said new Booke of Assise.

Now for the use of this Table.

Suppose, when the Second Wheat (which is the Red, being unground) is sold for xxxiii s. the Quarter in the Market, you would know what the Assise or weight of the Penny wheaten loafe should be in London, or any other Citie, Borough, or Corporate Towne, where white, wheaten, and houshold are usually baked and sold. In this case, considering the Baker is allowed by the Orders in the said new Booke, vi s. for the baking of a quarter of wheat, over and above the price of the Second wheat in the Market, look under the word (*Price*) for xxxiii s. and directly against it you shall find the weight of the Penny wheaten loafe *Troy* is 13 ounces; *Avoirdupois*, 14 ounces 2 drams, besides the Fractions, which you may omit, as not worthy regard. Secondly, to know what the Assise or weight of the same Loafe should be, out of Cities, Boroughs, or Corporate Townes; or in Cities, Boroughs, or Corporate Townes, where white & houshold only are used to be baked, and sold; considering that the Baker there is allowed by the said orders but iiii s. for the baking of a quarter of wheat over and above the price of the Second wheat in the Market: Looke for xxxvii s. under the said word (*Price*) & directly against it, you shall find the weight thereof, as is before directed. To conclude:

For the other two sorts of Bread.

Note, that according to the Statute, and the ancient order and custome of this Countrey, three halfe-penny white must weigh a penny wheaten, and two penny white must weigh a penny houshold, as is more at large declared in the said new Book; which being commended to vi *l.* the quarter of wheat, besides many necessary Orders, Rules, Tables, Caveats and Instructions, for regulating of the Bakers, and the punishing of offend: and shewing what Bread is wfull and of whom you may buy the fairest
In a true relation of the most
ranities happened within this K
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Imprinted at London by *Richard Bishop*, and to be sold at the signe

MIDDLESEX.

Saturday, May 27.

Mid. ff. WE whose Names are hereunto ſet, Seven of Her Majeſty's Juſtices of the Peace for the County of *Middleſex*, by Virtue of an ACT, paſs'd in the laſt Seſſion of Parliament, entituled, *An Act to regulate the Price and Aſſize of* BREAD; having reſpect to the Price of Wheat, whereof Bread ſhall be made at Eight Shillings Six pence *per* Buſhel, which it now bears in the ſeveral publick Markets in this County, and to make Allowance of One Shilling and Six Pence *per* Buſhel to the Bakers for their Charges, Pains, and Livelyhoods, do ſet, ascertain, and appoint, within all the Pariſhes and Places within the ſaid County of *Middleſex*, the Aſſize of all ſorts of Wheaten Bread, to be ſold or expos'd to Sale, by any Baker, or other Perſon whatſoever within the ſaid County, from and after the firſt Day of *May* Inſtant, and until further Order, Penny, Two-penny, Six-penny, Twelve-penny, and Eighteen-penny Loaves, and the Weight thereof to be in *Averdupois*, and not *Troy-Weight*, as followeth:

Small BREAD.

The Penny Loaf.						Two Penny Loaf.								
White.		Wheaten		Houſhold.		White.		Wheaten.			Houſhold			
Ounces.	Drams.	Ounces.	Drams.	Ounces.	Drams.	Pounds.	Ounces.	Drams.	Pounds.	Ounces.	Drams.	Pounds.	Ounces.	Drams.
4	10	6	15	9	4	0	9	4	0	15	14	1	2	09

Larger BREAD.

Six Penny Loaf.						Twelve Penny Lo.				Eighteen Penny Lo.				
Wheaten.			Houſhold.			Wheaten		Houſhold.			Wheaten.			Houſhold.
Pounds.	Ounces.	Drams.	Pounds.	Ounces.	Drams.	Pounds.	Ounces.	Drams.	Pounds.	Ounces.	Drams.	Pounds.	Ounces.	Drams.	Pounds.	Ounces.	Drams.
2	9	11	3	7	10	5	13	07	6	15	4	7	13	2	10	6	13

And we the ſaid Juſtices of the Peace, do Direct and Appoint, That every common Baker, and every Perſon who ſhall make or bake for Sale, or any ways expoſe to Sale any ſort of Bread whatſoever, ſhall from and after the ſaid Firſt Day of *May* Inſtant, fairly imprint, or mark, or cauſe to be fairly imprinted or marked on every Loaf, ſo by him made or expoſed to Sale, the firſt Letters of his Chriſtian and Sirname; and alſo for knowing the Price and Sort thereof.

		Fineſt or White.	Wheaten.	Houſhold.
On every	Penny Loaf	I. F.	I. W.	I. H.
	Two-penny Loaf	II. F.	II. W.	II. H.
	Six-penny Loaf		VI. W.	VI. H.
	Twelve-penny Loaf		XII. W.	XII. H.
	Eighteen-penny Loaf		XVIII. W.	XVIII. H.

And we do hereby Licenſe and Allow the ſaid Bakers, to make and expoſe to Sale Half-penny Loaves, according to the Aſſize above-mention'd for Penny-Loaves, and to make and expoſe to Sale *French* Bread for thoſe that deſire it.

And alſo to make and expoſe to Sale, a ſort of Wheaten Bread, made up in Peck, Half-Peck, Quartern, and half-quartern Loaves, ſo as each Peck Loaf do weigh full Eighteen Pounds while the ſame is new, and be ſold for Three Shillings and Two Pence, and each half Peck Loaf do weigh Nine Pounds, and be ſold for One Shilling and Seven Pence, and ſo proportionably for Quarterns and half Quartern Loaves.

And that a Peck Loaf of the Second Sort of the ſaid Bread, do Weigh full Eighteen Pound, and be ſold for Three Shillings; and ſo proportionably for Half Peck, Quartern, and half Quartern Loaves of the ſaid Second Sort.

And alſo to make and expoſe to Sale a Sort of Houſhold Bread, ſo that a Peck Loaf of the ſaid Houſhold Bread do weigh full Eighteen Pound, and be ſold for Two Shillings Six Pence, and ſo proportionably for Half Peck, Quartern, and half Quartern Loaves of the ſaid Houſhold Bread.

And that a Mark be ſet upon all and every of the ſaid ſeveral Sorts of Bread, noting the Sort, Price, and Name of the Perſon ſelling the ſame.

And that all Bakers, and others, Making and Selling of Bread, do Obſerve and Conform to this Aſſize, under the Penalties mentioned in the Statute for Regulating the Price and Aſſize of Bread.

Given under our Hands this 26th Day of *May*, in the Year of our Lord 1710, and in the Ninth Year of the Reign of our Sovereign Lady *ANNE*, Queen of *Great Britain*, &c.

John Metcalfe,
Joſeph Short,
Richard Braine,
John Crosby,
Jermyn Wyche,
Nathaniel Manlove,
Benjamin Hilton.

WE *do Appoint* John Wilde *to print this* ORDER *for the* Aſſize of BREAD *for the County of* Middleſex, *and that no other Perſon do preſume to print the ſame.*

Printed by J. WILDE, *in* Golden-Lyon Court, *in* Alderſgate-ſtreet. 1710. Price One Penny.

AN

ADDRESS

Againſt the

City Bakers.

Licenſed according to Order.

AS the Price of Bread is the moſt National Concern, and the feeding of Hungry Mouths ought to be the greateſt Chriſtian Care, there cannot be a more tender Conſideration for the Magiſtracy of the Kingdom, than in preſent Dearth, and Scarcity of Corn, which we preſume, occaſions the high Rates now ſet upon it, to eaſe and aſſiſt the Poor as much as poſſible, under their Hardſhips on that Account. As the Prices of Corn are ſo obvious to every Capacity, the Price of Bread ſhould in all reaſon only riſe ſuitably; nor ſhould the high Markets of Corn encourage the *Baker* under that Umbrage, to Extravagant Rates of his Retail, to the enriching of himſelf, by an Univerſal Oppreſſion upon the People. Now, that this Charge and Accuſation upon them, ſeems grounded upon a great deal of Truth, we think fit to remonſtrate that general Grievance, by a plain State of the Caſe. 'Tis notoriouſly known, that the beſt Wheat now brought to *London*, is to be purchaſed at about Seven Shillings Nine Pence *per* Buſhel. This Corn, though the Meaſure of Corn is not ſo large as at ſome other parts of the Kingdom; nevertheleſs, ſtill holds out that Meaſure, that all the Charges of the Grinding it, and bringing it home to any Wharf in *London* or *Weſtminſter*, are ſatisfied by the Overplus Weight; inſomuch, that the Corn ground, ſtands the *Baker* ſtill in no more than Seven Shillings Nine Pence *per* Buſhel, *viz.* at 56 Pound Weight.

After this, ſuppoſing this Corn deſigned for common Houſhold Bread, the ſmall Extract of Bran, and the whole Charge of the Baking does not raiſe it the utmoſt above Fifteen Pence more *per* Buſhel; ſo that a Buſhel of Corn, when Bak'd, ſtands the *Baker* in no more than Nine Shillings, which is Two Shillings Three Pence *per* Peck: Now, by the preſent Allowance of Eight Groats *per* Peck, the *Bakers* Profit is Twenty Pence a Buſhel: Now, as the *Baker* bakes thrice a Day, at Three in the Morning Houſhold Bread, at Six in the Morning ſmall Bread, and in the Afternoon Houſhold Bread again, 'tis notoriouſly known, that a large Oven will bake a whole Quarter of Wheat at one Batch; yet modeſtly computing that the *Baker* at his Three Batches bakes but Two Quarters, and in each Buſhel he gains Twenty Pence, his one Days Profit in Two Quarters of Corn bak'd, comes to 1 *l.* 6 *s.* 8 *d.* which in a Week amounts to 8 *l.* and in a Year 416 *l.* All this Trade can the *Baker* drive, and all this Profit he can raiſe from a running Stock of not above 50 *l.* which improving to 416 *l. per Annum*, that is to ſay, about 800 *l. per Cent* Advance of his Money, we have reaſon to think he has a very Advantageous Occupation; and with all humble Submiſſion to Authority, we hope that that further Inſpection and Regulation will be made, as to retrench this Exorbitance, and make a yet farther Eaſe to ſo many poor neceſſitous People, who have hitherto been ſo long aggrieved, and who will undoubtedly have juſt Cauſe to bleſs God for a Redreſs for ſuch an Oppreſſion.

London, Printed for *E. Bradford*, in the *Poultrey*, [illegible]4.

THE CASE

OF THE

Maſter, Wardens and Commonalty of the Company of BAKERS *in and about the City of* London, *in Relation to the Penalties and ſeveral Clauſes in the late Act of Parliament*, for Regulating the Price and Aſſize of Bread:

Moſt Humbly Offered to the Conſideration of the Honourable HOUSE of COMMONS.

THAT by the ſaid Act, *for Regulating the Price and Aſſize of Bread*, a Penalty of Forty Shilling is wholly given to Informers; and ſeveral of the *Bakers* have been Proſecuted, Fined, and Paid Conſiderable Sums of Money for Matters which they can no ways prevent.

Firſt, Becauſe the Mark on their Bread hath accidently been Imperfect, altho' the ſame was full Weight, and the Impreſſion was very plain before it was Baked; but in Baking it became Imperfect by the fomenting of the Yeſt; yet notwithſtanding *Bartholomew Marſh*, a *Baker*, was Fined by Juſtice *Fuller*, and Paid an Informer Twenty Shillings, becauſe the Mark was Imperfect on a Penny Brick.

John Butler, another *Baker*, was Fined Four Pounds for want of a Mark on Two-Penny Bricks.

Joſeph Booth was Fined Forty Shillings, and Paid it, for want of a Mark on a half Peck Loaf.

Robert Hubbard Paid Twenty Shillings for want of a Mark on a Penny Brick.

	s.	
John Butler Paid	30	For want of Marks on Penny Bricks.
Thomas Gardner Paid	20	
Robert Hubbard Paid	20	

The *Bakers* do alſo Complain, that they have been Fined for a Loaf of Bread wanting a ſmall matter in its Weight, which could not be avoided, by reaſon of its being Over-baked or Stale, or one Loaf Sticking to another, or ſome other Accidents incident to the Trade; as in the Caſe of *Robert Giſburn*, a *Baker*, who was Fined Forty Shillings, by the late Lord Mayor for a Six-Penny Loaf wanting only half an Ounce, altho' the Informer had kept the Loaf by him Four Days before he Informed.

Thomas Cave, another *Baker*, Paid Forty Shillings on Account of a Six-penny Loaf Four Days old which a Common Soldier's Wife Bought of him, and had taken a Piece out of the Loaf, and then the Husband went and Informed againſt the *Baker* for want of Weight; the ſaid *Cave* afterwards brought his Appeal at the Quarter-Seſſions, and was there acquitted, and the Court Ordered him back his Forty Shillings and Coſts for this unjuſt Proſecution; but the Informer being a Common Soldier the ſaid *Cave* never had any Satisfaction; and this Proſecution Coſt him at leaſt Ten Pounds.

Richard

Richard Dewdney was Convicted before the late Lord Mayor for Selling Half Peck and Quartern Loaves which were full Weight, and more in Proportion than Sized Bread; and the ſame Sort of Bread were allowed to be Sold by ſome of his Neighbour-*Bakers*, who live juſt without *Aldgate*, but he Living within *Aldgate* was Fined, and Paid ſeveral Sums by Order of the late Lord Mayor.

That there being no Proviſion in the ſaid Act of Parliament to Set the Aſſize of Bread according to the real Price of Wheat, Meal or Flower whereof ſuch Bread is made, the Magiſtrates have ſeveral Times ſet ſuch an Aſſize that the *Bakers* have had no Allowance for their Coſt, Labour and Pains, which is directly contrary to the Act, which allows the *Baker* One Shilling and Six Pence *per* Buſhel for his Labour; An Inſtance of which is in the preſent Aſſize as it now ſtands which was ſet at Four Shillings and Six Pence *per* Buſhel, when Wheat in the Adjacent Markets about *London* was Sold at the ſame Time at Five Shillings and Six Pence *per* Buſhel, or more.

Wherefore the BAKERS *humbly hope the* HONOURABLE HOUSE *will be pleaſed to Conſider the great Difficulties and Hardſhips they lye under by reaſon of the Penalties and Forfeitures by the ſaid Act of Parliament, for that which does not lie in their Power to prevent; and to give them ſuch Relief as may Enable them to Carry on their Trades.*

The CASE *of the Maſter, Wardens and Commonalty of the Company of* BAKERS *in and about the City of* London, *in Relation to the Penalties and ſeveral Clauſes in the late Act of Parliament,* for Regulating the Price and Aſſize of Bread.

PROPOSALS

To the HONOURABLE

HOUSE of COMMONS,

By John Goodwin, *Gent.*

How to Raiſe Four Millions in Five Years; or Eight Hundred Thouſand Pounds per Annum, *without Demanding, Diſtraining, or Receiving one Penny in Money from the Subject*: Demonſtrated thus,

THAT the People of *England*, by Computation, are 9000000. And that each of them doth Expend half a Peck of Bread-Corn *per* Week, at leaſt; And that if One Half-Penny Duty be laid upon each reſpective Half-Peck, it will amount to 975000 *l. per Annum*, Deduct 175000 *l.* for Poor, and Collecting the ſaid Duty, and then 'twill amount to 4000000 *l.* in Five Years, or 800000 *l. per Annum.*

To be Collected at the ſeveral Mills where the ſaid Corn ſhall be Ground, and the Overſeers of each reſpective Pariſh, to Appoint ſuch Times for the Inhabitants to bring their Corn to the ſaid Mills, as ſhall be moſt convenient for them, and Surveyors to be Appointed to Attend at the ſaid Mills, at thoſe Times, to take an Account of the Corn; The Duty to be received in Meal. Thus, for every Peck of Wheat, Maſtling or Rye, One Penny worth; and ſo proportionably for a greater or leſſer Quantity; The Miller only to be Accountable to the Surveyor, and to be Chapmen for the ſame at the loweſt Market-Price; which ſhall be ſet by the Juſtices of the Peace at their Quarter-Seſſions, or other Meetings, which will be the ſame Trouble to the ſaid Juſtices, as giving the Aſſize of Bread to the Bakers, and the Miller to have Credit for the ſame to ſuch Times as ſhall be Appointed by the Collectors.

Object. 1. *That the People will be Liable to be Defrauded by the Miller.*

Anſwer. That the Juſtices of the Peace do Award how many Ounces the Miller ſhall Receive for the Penny-worth *per* Peck Duty; So that the People cannot be wronged one Grain comparatively.

The Overſeers to give a Liſt of the Poor at the Meeting of the ſaid Juſtices, and the Juſtices Certificate of ſuch Poor to the Collectors, ſhall be ſufficient, and the Poor to be Allowed Half a Peck a-piece, Ground or Unground, *per* Week; and this to be unaccounted between the Miller and the Surveyors.

If any Perſon or Perſons ſhall bring their Corn at other Time or Times than Appointed, it ſhall be Forfeited to the King; or if the Miller ſhall Receive any Corn without the Surveyor's Knowledge, That he ſhall be Liable to ſuch Penalty as this Honourable Houſe ſhall think fit.

Object. 2. *Why ſhall thoſe that have Conveniency to Grind at Home, be obliged to bring their Corn to the Mill?*

Anſw. It may be thus Ordered, Such Perſons ſhall give an Account of the Number of their Families to the Collectors, and be Chargeable for the ſame Half-Peck Duty, in the Nature as the Miller.

Object. 3. *That it will be a great Charge to Collect this Duty.*

That One Perſon, being placed in the Center, may Collect Twelve Mills: which will not amount to above 12 *d.* in the Pound.

If this Paſs into an Act, no Bank or Fund whatſoever, but will Advance a Million, either by way of Loan or Farming the ſame upon ſo certain a Revenue, that while the People eat Bread, cannot fail nor alter.

And that no good Subject will Grudge a ſmall ſlice of Bread, once a Week, for ſo great a Support to the King and Government againſt their Enemies: And this Duty amounts to no more.

And I hope my Well-wiſhing, when Corrected and Amended by my Superiours, may be Serviceable, as deſigned by your moſt Humble and Obedient Servant.

An Account of the true Market-price of Wheat, and Malt, at Windsor, for 100 Years.

Began & publish'd by W.m Fleetwood B.p of Ely from 1646. to 1706.

And since continued in the same Manner.

60

Years.	Wheat per Quarter.			Malt per Quarter.		
	£.	S.	d.	£.	S.	d.
1646	2.	8.	0.	1.	0.	0.
1647	3.	13.	6.	1.	17.	0.
1648	4.	5.	0.	2.	0.	0.
1649	4.	0.	0.	2.	2.	0.
1650	3.	16.	8.	1.	13.	6.
1651	3.	13.	4.	1.	0.	0.
1652	2.	0.	6.	1.	8.	0.
1653	1.	15.	6.	1.	8.	0.
1654	1.	6.	0.	1.	0.	8.
1655	1.	13.	4.	1.	0.	0.
1656	2.	3.	0.	1.	4.	0.
1657	2.	6.	8.	1.	8.	4.
1658	3.	5.	0.	1.	0.	4.
1659	3.	6.	0.	2.	8.	8.
1660	2.	16.	6.	1.	12.	8.
1661	3.	10.	0.	1.	13.	4.
1662	3.	14.	0.	2.	2.	0.
1663	2.	17.	0.	1.	12.	8.
1664	2.	0.	8.	1.	10.	0.
1665	2.	0.	4.	1.	6.	4.
1666	1.	16.	0.	1.	6.	0.
1667	1.	16.	0.	1.	2.	8.
1668	2.	0.	0.	1.	4.	0.
1669	2.	4.	4.	1.	7.	4.
1670	2.	1.	8.	1.	6.	6.
1671	2.	2.	0.	1.	5.	4.
1672	2.	1.	0.	1.	2.	0.
1673	2.	6.	8.	1.	4.	0.
1674	3.	6.	8.	1.	14.	0.
1675	3.	4.	8.	1.	14.	0.
1676	1.	18.	0.	1.	6.	0.
1677	2.	2.	0.	1.	8.	0.
1678	2.	10.	0.	1.	8.	8.
1679	3.	0.	0.	1.	6.	8.
1680	2.	5.	0.	1.	2.	8.
1681	2.	6.	8.	1.	4.	6.
1682	2.	4.	0.	1.	8.	0.
1683	2.	0.	0.	1.	8.	8.
1684	2.	4.	0.	1.	5.	4.
1685	2.	6.	8.	1.	8.	0.
1686	1.	14.	0.	1.	5.	4.
1687	1.	5.	2.	1.	4.	0.
1688	2.	6.	0.	1.	2.	0.
1689	1.	10.	0.	1.	0.	0.
1690	1.	14.	8.	0.	19.	4.
1691	1.	14.	0.	0.	17.	4.
1692	2.	6.	8.	1.	4.	4.
1693	3.	7.	8.	1.	10.	0.
1694	3.	4.	0.	1.	12.	0.
1695	2.	13.	0.	1.	12.	0.
1696	3.	11.	0.	1.	8.	0.
1697	3.	0.	0.	1.	8.	0.
1698	3.	8.	4.	1.	12.	0.
1699	3.	4.	0.	1.	10.	4.
1700	2.	0.	0.	1.	11.	4.
1701	1.	17.	8.	1.	4.	0.
1702	1.	0.	6.	1.	8.	0.
1703	1.	10.	0.	1.	3.	4.
1704	2.	6.	6.	1.	8.	0.
1705	1.	10.	0.	1.	6.	0.
1706	1.	6.	0.	1.	2.	0.
1707	1.	8.	6.	1.	3.	4.
1708	2.	1.	6.	1.	8.	0.
1709	3.	18.	6.	1.	13.	4.
1710	3.	18.	0.	1.	16.	0.
1711	2.	14.	0.	1.	15.	4.
1712	2.	6.	4.	1.	10.	8.
1713	2.	11.	0.	1.	7.	0.
1714	2.	10.	4.	1.	0.	4.
1715	2.	3.	0.	1.	10.	8.
1716	2.	8.	0.	1.	8.	0.
1717	2.	5.	6.	1.	5.	4.
1718	1.	18.	10.	1.	4.	0.
1719	1.	15.	0.	1.	0.	8.
1720	1.	17.	0.	1.	1.	4.
1721	1.	17.	6.	1.	8.	4.
1722	1.	16.	0.	1.	2.	8.
1723	1.	14.	8.	1.	3.	8.
1724	1.	17.	0.	1.	10.	0.
1725	2.	8.	6.	1.	8.	0.
1726	2.	6.	0.	1.	8.	0.
1727	2.	2.	0.	1.	8.	0.
1728	2.	14.	6.	1.	12.	0.
1729	2.	6.	10.	1.	15.	4.
1730	1.	16.	6.	1.	7.	0.
1731	1.	12.	10.	1.	0.	0.
1732	1.	6.	8.	1.	5.	8.
1733	1.	8.	4.	1.	2.	8.
1734	1.	18.	10.	1.	2.	8.
1735	2.	3.	0.	1.	2.	8.
1736	2.	0.	4.	1.	4.	0.
1737	1.	18.	0.	1.	6.	8.
1738	1.	15.	6.	1.	8.	0.
1739	1.	18.	6.	1.	6.	0.
1740	2.	10.	8.	1.	12.	0.
1741	2.	6.	8.	1.	12.	8.
1742	1.	14.	0.	1.	10.	8.
1743	1.	4.	10.	1.	8.	8.
1744	1.	4.	10.	1.	4.	8.
1745	1.	7.	6.	1.	3.	4.

N.B. in this computation you are to know that in every Year there are two prices of Corn the one at Lady-day the other at Michaelmas both which are cast together & the half is taken for the common price of that Year.

N.B. the Price of Malt, the Tax of six Pence p. Bushell is not charged, which is an Addition [illegible] every [illegible] Malt from the Com[illegible] the Malt Tax.

TO THE HONOURABLE THE KNIGHTS, CITIZENS, AND BVRGESSES OF THE HOVSE OF *Commons* now assembled in PARLIAMENT.

The humble *Petition* of the Company of *Brewers* of the *Citie* of *London*.

Sheweth,

THat your PETITIONERS are a *Corporation* of great use *Citie* of LONDON for Service both for *Sea* and *Land*, and doe imploy their Calling many thousands of poore Families in and about the said *Citie*, who yet have beene for about 30. yeares past mightily oppressed with many grievous Payments, purveyances and impositions to his *Majestie* contrary to Law; and the like whereof no *Corporation* nor calling whatsoever hath suffered. All which have beene inforced from the abused sense or ill pursuance of a Statute 23. *Hen.* 8. which as it directs the Justices of Peace at their quarterly Sessions to order at their discretions the prizes of *Beere* and *Ale*; so it limits the *Brewer* not to exceed the said rate under the penaltie of sixe shilling for every Barrell.

That your Petitioners humbly conceive the intent of the said Statute was, that the prizes of *Beere* and *Ale* should be regulated by the said Justices and varied according to the prizes of *Mault Hopps*, and *Fuell* sutable to that ancient and unrepealed Statute of 51. *Hen.* 3. and which wee find was accordingly practized by the said Justices till about 30. yeares past at which time an imposition of foure pence for every quarter of *Mault* to the Kings *Majestie* was projected by some evill Members, and accordingly exacted with all rigour and severitie to the undoing of divers *Brewers*, their Wives and Children.

That the Justices of peace in *London* and the neere adjacent parts have not for about 30. years past taken any consideration at all of the prizes of *Mault*, *Hopps*, and *Coles* being of late yeares much dearer then in former times, nor of the great increase of charges by servants wages house-rent, and caske necessarily used by the said *Brewers*, but (as your Petitioners humbly conceive) to countenance and continue the said imposition, have refused to set such a rate as at which the *Beere* and *Ale* might be serviceable and your *Petitioners* have any subsistence in their Callings.

That upon complaint in the *Parliament*, *Anno tertio Reg. Carol.* the said imposition was voted illegall and so suppressed, but the said *Parliament* was no sooner dissolved but your Petitioners were sued by information on the same Statute of 23. *Hen*, 8. for very great summes of money, and had also their *Beere* taken by purveyance in great quantities and no money paid for the same, but after tedious and chargeable attendance, and for refusall were some of them a long time imprisoned; by which then unresistable violence your Petitioners were drawne into a new composition for almost 3000. *l. per annum* towards the charge of furnishing his *Majesties* Houses with *Beere* and *Ale*, which continued till the beginning of this present *Parliament*, at which time your Petitioners not doubting but to have relief against so insupportable a grievance did refuse to pay it any longer, and did for remedy bring in a *Bill* long since into this Honourable *House*.

That in *Trinitie* Terme last past severall new informations were brought by one *Lionel Farington* in the Courts of *Exchequer* and *Common Pleas* against your Petitioners upon the said Statute of 23. *Hen.* 8. it being to many of your Petitioners for more then their whole Estates are worth, and for which hee will have a Tryall against some of them within 20. dayes.

Your Petitioners therefore humbly pray, that the *Bill* brought long since by them into this Honourable *House* may be speedily read and committed, and that such course may be taken by the great wisedome and vour of this Honourable *House*, that as your Petitioners may for the future be preserved from the like miserable grievances and troubles; so for the present they with their Families and thousands more that depend upon them may be delivered from utter destruction.

And they (as in all dutie and conscience bound) shall ever pray for the prosperous successe of your unwearied indeavors, &c.

A PROPOSAL TO RAISE *Four Hundred Thouſand Pounds* per Ann.

Without any Impoſition or New Tax, by Amending the Deficiency of an Old One, Namely, *The Exciſe on Beer and Ale.*

FOR which purpoſe, I humbly beg leave to inform this Honourable Houſe, what in all probability the preſent Frauds of the Brewers do amount to, being ſuch, as it's to be feared, if ſome Care be not ſpeedily taken to prevent them, will mightily encreaſe, even beyond one Third Part of that Revenue; notwithſtanding the great Charge (not to mention the great Trouble) His Majeſty is at, at preſent, and the greater perhaps (under the preſent Laws of Exciſe) he muſt be at hereafter, to keep it at the Ebb it's now at, viz. *That only one Third Part be defrauded.*

To Prove which, 'tis but looking back to what former Years has produced, and comparing them with the latter, when they had not ſuch Temptations to Defraud as now they have; by reaſon the Duty even at this time is almoſt double to what then it was, and has been almoſt treble ſince His Preſent Majeſty's Reign, which will not be denied, I preſume, (*viz.*) That they have a much greater Temptation to put them upon the Contrivance of Frauds more now than formerly; For the PENALTIES are the ſame now as then, which is all the Check the Brewers have. The Trouble and Charge they are at in committing their Frauds are the ſame, and not other than heretofore.

The Exciſe when at 2 *s.* 6 *d. per* Barrel Strong, and 6 *d. per* Barrel Small, did amount to about 680334 *l. per Annum*, now at 4 *s.* 9 *d. per* Barrel Strong, and 1 *s.* 3 *d. per* Barrel Small, does amount to about 900000 *l. per Annum*, according to the Additional Duty, that is, from 2 *s.* 6 *d.* Strong and 6 *d.* Small, to 4 *s.* 9 *d.* Strong, and to 1 *s.* 3 *d.* Small, which is almoſt double; the Exciſe ought to come to at leaſt 1330000 *l. per Annum*; according to this Computation it comes ſhort 430000 *l. per Annum*: Suppoſe an allowance of 30000 *l. per Annum* be made, for the Humour of this Town as well as the Country, running

more of late upon the very Strong or Double Ales than formerly. Suppoſe likewiſe an allowance of 20000 *l. per Annum* be made, for the Declenſion of the Brewing Trade of late years; though I ſhould think it no very great Task to prove, were it neceſſary, That that Trade of late is not in the leaſt declined. But I ſhall have room to make large allowances; therefore, leſt that Objection ſhould ariſe, that alſo is made here out. Suppoſe likewiſe an allowance of 10000 *l. per Annum* be made in the ſtead of Exciſe on the Retailers of Coffee, which is more than ever was received by that Duty, when the Exciſe did amount to 680334 *l. per Annum*, that Duty helped to make up the aforeſaid Sum, which at this time is on the Berry, and the Duty received at the Cuſtom-Houſe. Suppoſe likewiſe the Diſtillery be the ſame now as then, according to the Additional Duty on it, though in fact it is conſiderably advanced even according to the Additional Duty. All theſe Deductions amount to but 60000 *l. per Annum*, which deducted from 430000 *l.* there will ſtill remain 370000 *l.* 'Tis to be ſuppoſed that even then (when the Exciſe was at but 2 *s.* 6 *d. per* Barrel Strong, and 6 *d. per* Barrel Small) the Brewers were not all Puritans; but ſuppoſe an Allowance be made for the then ſuppos'd Frauds of 50000 *l.* (though upon a Nicer Examination, there would be good reaſon to ſuſpect twice that Sum did not ſerve their Turns) then the Brewers Frauds will amount to Four Hundred and Twenty Thouſand Pound *per Annum*, which is conſiderably above One Third Part. There might be much more ſaid to ſwell the aforeſaid 420000 *l. per Annum*, to a much greater Sum; but it is to be fear'd that even that's much too great to be well ſpared at this time. I humbly beg leave to ſhew this Honourable Houſe, wherein in my humble Opinion, the Frauds of Brewers are Prejudicial to the King, to the Subjects in General, and to the Trade it ſelf.

Firſt, Theſe Frauds are a Diſappointment to the King, by Reaſon that thereby the Exciſe does not anſwer the Sum it was given for; Conſequently, the Fund to the Lender of Monies is not ſo Good or Large, as if it did fully Anſwer.

Secondly, They are prejudicial to the Publick in General, by reaſon that if the Brewers paid for all they Brew'd (as in Conſcience and Truth they ought) the leſs Taxes would ſerve turn, Conſequently, are prejudicial to the Subjects.

Thirdly, Theſe Frauds are prejudicial to the Brewing Trade; Every Perſon that knows the Brewing Trade, knows the greater the Trade, the greater Opportunity they have to Defraud; Inſomuch, that the very ſmall Brewers can ſcarce Defraud any, the great Brewers having ſuch advantage, do ſell Stronger or better Drink, more Meaſure, and Cheaper than the Leſſer ones can, who by reaſon of the want of ſuch great Trades, have not ſuch great Advantages by Frauds; The leſſer Brewers by this means cannot be ſuppoſed to have any Cuſtomers that can make good Payment for what they Buy of them; for if they could, moſt certainly they would apply themſelves to the great Brewers, where they may receive ſuch viſible Advantages, different from what the leſſer Brewers can afford them, ſo that what few Cuſtomers the leſſer Brewers can be ſuppoſed

poſed to have, they get nothing by, perhaps loſe; ſince then, the only Cuſtomers the leſſer Brewers have that they can hope to get by are bad, it is very apparent that the Trade thereby is greatly prejudiced; there will alſo this Conſequence neceſſarily follow (if the Trade it ſelf be thus prejudiced) the Publick will be yet further prejudiced, who will be obliged to bear ſome Tax levied on them to make good ſuch Deficiency, as may accrue therefrom.

The Prevention of which, in my Humble Opinion, lies moſt properly and intirely in the Breaſt of this Honourable Houſe; that it may be prevented without any other Laws than what already are made, there is no doubt; But what's the Conſequence? Perhaps it will coſt as much to have it done, as will be ſaved, which is the ſame thing, almoſt, as if it were permitted; it cannot be imagined ſuch an Abuſe wou'd have been permitted ſo long, did it lie in the Power of Art, with a Reaſonable Charge to have prevented it; but when we come to reflect under whoſe Management this Affair has been for this many Years paſt, and at preſent is, namely that Honourable Perſon who is at the Head of the Treaſury, there will not be the leaſt hope left us to believe any Judgment or Art hath been wanting, or can be improved, but what muſt neceſſarily owe its Birth to this Honourable Houſe, and where thoſe Grievances can beſt be Redreſs'd.

Now ſuppoſe there were a Penalty inflicted, that every Brewer that ſhould erect and make uſe of a Private Back, a Private Tun, or a Private Store-Houſe, ſhould pay 500 *l.* That every Brewer that ſhould Conceal the Quantity of a Barrel of Strong Beer, Ale, or Small *Beer* from the Sight of the Gager, ſhould pay 15 *l.* for each Barrel; That every Brewer that ſhould mix Small Beer to Strong Beer or Ale, after the Gager has taken his Morning Gage, unleſs it be in the Preſence of a Gager, to pay for every Barrel ſo mix'd 15 *l.* For denial of Entry 50 *l.* and the other Penalties in Proportion, and a Plentiful Reward out thereof to the Informer. I ſay, did this Honourable Houſe think it adviſeable, that ſome ſuch Penalties were Inflicted, not any Brewer of them all would dare attempt committing the leaſt kind of Fraud; by which, 'tis plain, the great Grievance before ſpoken of, would be Redreſs'd by ſuch Penalties, for the Brewer has even under the preſent Penalties theſe Conſiderations, (*viz.*) What Advantage he is like to reap; the hazard he runs; which are three ſorts, (*viz.*) The Penalty, the Charge he is to be at, and the Confidence he is neceſſiated to Repoſe in his Servants, which, to ſay the Truth, are not Perſons of the greateſt Faith; Suppoſe the Maſter would commit a Fraud, and run the hazard of the ſuppoſed Penalties, he would not dare to intruſt his Servants therewith, and without their Privity the Maſter cannot commit the Fraud; Beſides, by ſuch Penalties (as is before ſpoken of) His Majeſty would ſave at leaſt 50000 *l. per Annum* in the Management, and then the 420000 *l. per Annum* will be 470000 *l. per Annum* difference to the King; for where there is a Neceſſity now to imploy Four Officers, Two would ſerve turn, and ſo in proportion in moſt of the other Imployments. I humbly hope it will appear by theſe following Reaſons, that ſuch Penalties are not only of uſe to the King, to the Publick in General, by Redreſſing the Great Grievances that fall out in the matter of the Exciſe, and the Equality and Preſervation of the Trade

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it ſelf which I humbly preſume has been before ſufficiently prov'd, but alſo, that every Brewer will be left deſtitute of the leaſt ground to Complain thereof, Conſequently, will be preſumed to be Juſt and Reaſonable.

As thus, Every Brewer that ſhews the Gagers all he hath Brewed, and does not Conceal or Defraud any, is not Subject to the Penalties; Conſequently, he will have no cauſe to Complain, if he Defrauds not, he will not have any thing to pay, I mean of the Penalties; He that will by Day-Light burn his Fingers, cannot hope for pity, or expect leſs than to feel the ſmart thereof.

All the Objection that can be rais'd againſt it, in my humble Opinion, is this, (*viz.*) If the Brewer's Servants ſhould Defraud any without the Maſter's privity, (ſuppoſed to do it on purpoſe to get the Reward propoſed to the Informer) it would be a Hardſhip upon the Maſters. True, I ſay ſo too; but there is this Remedy provided by the preſent Laws of Exciſe, (for that very purpoſe) that it doth lie in the Breaſt of the Commiſſioners, to mitigate any Penalty to any degree they pleaſe, taking nothing leſs than double the Duty and the Charge the Officer is at in finding out the Fraud: It will not be ſuppos'd, I preſume, any thing that has but a Countenance like that, would be Inflicted by the Commiſſioners, that make no profit thereby, but ſet to deal Equally between the King and the Brewer. I humbly preſume, what is ſaid before, is ſufficient to Convince any Perſon, at leaſt this Unbyaſs'd Honourable Houſe, that the Objection is fully Anſwer'd; and I defy the Brewers themſelves, I mean the Great ones that have made large Eſtates ſolely out of Frauds, to make any other Objection; and for the leſſer Brewers, (the greater Number of the two) I will take the Liberty to Anſwer for them, that they ſhall (if requir'd) Petition this Honourable Houſe that ſuch an Act ſhould paſs for the Preſervation of their Trade.

Note, *That upon a Modeſt Computation, every Brewer that makes uſe of a Private Back, a Private Tun, or Private Store-Houſe, of but a Moderate Size or Bigneſs, makes at leaſt* 20 l. per *Week, which uſed but ſix Months will make* 480 l. *which will almoſt Anſwer the Penalties propoſed. This, in my humble Opinion, ſhews, the Penalties propoſed are not Extravagant.*

Note alſo, *That the preſent Penalties are for a Private Back, a Private Tun, or a Private Store-Houſe,* 50 l. *For every Barrel of Drink concealed or mixed,* (*as before*) 1 l. *For denial of Entry,* 15 l. *And the reſt of the Penalties proportionable, which have hitherto* (*to the great prejudice of the King, of the Subject in general, and to the Trade it ſelf*) *proved Inſufficient.*

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CONSIDERATIONS

In Relation to

The Impoſition on Cards,

Humbly ſubmitted to the

Honourable HOUSE of COMMONS.

NINE Parts in Ten of the Cards now Made are Sold from 6 *s.* to 24 *s. per* Groſs, and even theſe Six Shillings in Cards, by this Duty, are ſubjected to pay 3 *l.* 12 *s.* Tax. This, with humble Submiſſion, will deſtroy Nine Parts in Ten of this Manufacture; for thoſe Cards which are now bought for 3 *d.* can't then be afforded under 10 *d.* or a Shilling; for every hand through which they paſs, will add a Gain in Conſideration of the Tax impoſed, and therefore the Generality of the People will buy none at all.

If any of your Honours hope by this Tax to ſuppreſs expenſive Card-playing,

It is anſwer'd, That the common Sort who play for innocent Diverſion, will by this Tax be only hinder'd; for thoſe ſharp Gameſters who play for Money, but do not uſe the Twentieth part of the Cards Sold, will not by this Tax be diſcourag'd; for thoſe who play for many Pounds at a Game will not be hinder'd by paying 12 *d. per* Pack: And the Deſtruction of this Manufacture will be attended with theſe ill Conſequences.

Firſt, Nothing (in compariſon) will be (clear of all Charges) raiſed by this Duty impoſed.

Secondly, All that depend upon this Manufacture will be render'd incapable to maintain their numerous Families, or pay their Debts.

Thirdly, The *Engliſh* Paper Manufacture (which is the Middle of the Cards) will be extreamly prejudiced.

Fourthly, The Importation of the *Genoa* White Paper (with which the Cards are cover'd) will be very much diminiſhed, and in the Conſequence thereof

Fifthly and *Laſtly*, Her Majeſty will loſe as much Paper-Duty, as the clear Duty on the Cards to be ſold will amount unto.

And if it be intended to charge the Stock in hand, then the preſent Poſſeſſors will be thereby obliged to pay a Duty for Ten times more Cards than ever they will ſell.

Wherefore it is humbly hoped, That your Honours will not lay a Duty, which it's humbly conceiv'd will bring no Profit to the QUEEN, *but inevitably ruin many Hundreds of Her Subjects.*

CONSIDERATIONS

In Relation to

The Impoſition on Cards,

The CASE *of the* Merchants *Importing* Genoa *Paper, the* Stationers, Haberdaſhers of Small Ware, *the* Engliſh Paper-Makers, *and* Card-Makers,

In Relation to the

Intended DUTY on CARDS.

Humbly ſubmitted to the

Honourable HOUSE of *COMMONS.*

CARDS are now made of ſeveral ſorts, and of very different Prices, even from 6*s.* to 50*s. per* Groſs, and by this intended Impoſition the cheapeſt Cards muſt pay a *Duty* of Twelve times as much as their prime Coſt.

This, with humble Submiſſion, will deſtroy Nine Parts in Ten of this Manufacture: For thoſe Cards which are now bought for 3*d.* can't then be afforded under 10*d.* or a Shilling; for every Hand through which they paſs, will add a Gain in Conſideration of the Tax impos'd, and therefore the Generality of the People will buy none at all.

If any of your Honours hope by this Tax to ſuppreſs Expenſive Card-playing,

It is anſwer'd, that the common Sort who play for innocent *Diverſion*, will by this Tax be only hinder'd; for thoſe ſharp Gameſters who play for Money, but do not uſe the Twentieth part of the Cards Sold, will not by this Tax be diſcourag'd: For thoſe who play for many Pounds at a Game, will not be hinder'd by paying 12*d. per* Pack: And the *Deſtruction* of this Manufacture will be attended with theſe ill Conſequences:

Firſt, Very little, clear of all Charges, will be raiſed by this intended Duty

Secondly, The *Engliſh* Paper-Manufacture extremely prejudiced, becauſe by a modeſt Computation there are 150 Paper Mills in *England*, and each of theſe, one with another, Annually make 400 Rheams; one Fourth of which is now us'd in the ordinary Cards, and none of theſe will (when this *great Duty* is impoſed) be ever made.

Thirdly, Her Majeſty's Cuſtoms ariſing from the Importation of *Genoa* Paper, will be Extremely leſſen'd: For it's reaſonably ſuppos'd That there are 40000 Rheams of *Genoa Paper* Annually uſed in this *Manufacture*, which already pays Cuſtom 10*d. per* Rheam, amounting to 1666*l.* 13*s.* which by this intended *Duty* will be quite loſt, the ſaid *Genoa Paper* being of little uſe but in Card-making.

Fourthly, Three parts in Four of the Card-makers, and the many Families which depend upon them, will by this intended Tax be inevitably ruin'd: for thoſe Card-makers depend upon their Credit; and work 8 Months in 12, for the Winter Seaſon; and during thoſe 8 Months ſcarce receive enough to find their Families with Bread; and therefore can never pay this *great Duty*, and conſequently not follow their Trade.

Seeing by this intended *Duty* her Majeſty's Loſs in her Cuſtoms, the Loſs of the *Merchants* importing Paper, of the Stationers who credit the Card-makers, of the Wholeſale Haberdaſhers, who ſell the Cards, and of the Card-makers, will amount to five times more than this deſign'd Impoſition can, clear of all Charges, be ſuppos'd to raiſe; and five parts in ſix of the Card-makers and their numerous *Dependents* inevitably ruin'd———

It is therefore humbly hop'd, This Honourable Houſe *will give Relief in the* Premiſſes.

The many Losses from several Trades, and Manufactures, attending the great Imposition on CARDS.

REASONS

Humbly Offer'd by the *Card-Makers*, againſt the Tax upon *Playing-Cards*.

THE Card-makers in and about the City of *London*, are about One Hundred Maſter-Workmen. For ſome Time paſt (Paper having been double the Price as formerly) the Trade is much Decayed.

The Moſt they Sell their Cards for to the Retailers, (one Sort with another) is Three Half-pence the Pack, and their Profit not above One Half-penny. So that the Tax intended, will be double the Value of the Cards, and Six times their Gain.

The Generality of theſe Card-makers are Poor Men, and out of the ſmall Gains above can hardly maintain their Families: And therefore to impoſe a Tax to be immediately paid upon Making by the Card-makers, (whoſe Stocks and Abilities are ſo very Mean, that they now make hard ſhift to forbear the Retailers the ordinary Time of Credit) will be a direct Way to Ruine theſe Poor Men.

Beſides, there is at preſent a Stock of Cards in the Retailers Hands ſufficient for the conſumption of Four or Five Years; and they will aſſuredly Sell all the Old Stock off, before they take any at the New-advanc'd Rate: The Conſequence whereof will be,

Firſt, That the Card-makers till that Stock be Sold off, can make no New Ones.

Secondly, That during that Time, They and Their Families muſt needs Starve.

And *Laſtly*, That until the Card-makers can make New Ones, no Money can ariſe by ſuch Tax.

REASONS

Humbly Offer'd to the Honourable

Houſe of Commons,

BY THE

Company of Card-Makers,

Againſt the Tax upon Playing-Cards.

THE Card-makers in and about the City of *London*, are about One Hundred Maſter Workmen; and, for ſome Time paſt, (Paper having been double the Price as formerly) the Trade is much decay'd.

The moſt they ſell their Cards for to the Retailers, (one Sort with another) is Three-Half-Pence the Pack, out of which their Profit is exceeding ſmall.

The Generality of the Card-makers are Poor Men, and, out of their ſmall Gains, can hardly maintain their Families; and therefore to impoſe this Tax, will be a direct and infallible Way to ruin them, their Stocks and Abilities being ſo very mean, that they now make hard ſhift to forbear the Retailers the ordinary Time of Credit.

Beſides, There is at preſent a Stock of Cards, in the Retailers Hands, ſufficient for the Conſumption of Two or Three Years, and they will aſſuredly ſell all the old Stock off, before they take any at the new advanc'd Rate; the Conſequence whereof will be,

Firſt, That the Card-makers, till that Stock be ſold off, can make no new Ones.

Secondly, That, during that Time, they and their Families muſt needs ſtarve.

Laſtly, That, untill the Card-makers can make new Ones, no Money can accrue to the Publick by ſuch Tax.

REASONS

Humbly Offer'd to the Honourable Houſe of *Commons*, by the Company of *Card-Makers*, againſt the Tax upon Playing Cards.



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¶ By the King.

A Proclamation concerning playing-Cards and Dice.

WHereas the Kings Majeſtie, having lately ſetled a courſe for the conſtant weekly buying and taking from the Card-makers, and Dice-makers, ſuch of them as are His naturall borne ſubjects, their Manufactures of Cards and Dice, by His Proclamation publiſhed the fifteenth day of May, in the thirteenth yeer of His Reign, (whereby they might be enabled to live of their Trades) did therefore require and command, that all Cards and Dice made here, or otherwiſe imported from forreign parts, ſhould be brought to His Majeſties Officer in London, appointed for the Searching and Sealing of ſuch as ſhould be found good and merchantable, before the ſame Cards or Dice ſhould be ſold or diſpoſed off: But His Majeſtie now finding that ſundry wayes of deceipt have been and are daily practiſed as well by the Makers of Cards and Dice, as by thoſe that import the ſame, is pleaſed to ratifie and confirme His ſaid Proclamation, and again to declare His further Royall pleaſure therein, and doth therefore ſtraitly charge and command, that no perſon or perſons whatſoever (other then His Majeſties ſaid Officer) ſhall hereafter preſume to Seal or Mark any playing-Cards or Dice, or to fix thereon any Seals, or printed Papers now uſed, or which hereafter ſhall be uſed by the ſaid Officer; And that none but ſuch as he ſhall appoint, do engrave, cut, or print any of the ſaid Seals for the Sealing of Cards or Dice, or do imitate or counterfeit the ſame; And that no forreign Cards or Dice imported, or to be imported, ſhall be from henceforth landed in any other of His Majeſties Ports in England or Walls, then in the Port of London only; And that upon the landing thereof in the ſame Port, or within two dayes after, notice be thereof given by the Importers or Owners to His Majeſties ſaid Officer, of the juſt quantities thereof, and that none of the Officers in any other of His Majeſties Ports, (under pain of loſſe of their Office) ſhall ſuffer any Cards or Dice to be imported, or landed, contrary to this His Majeſties command, but ſhall ſeize the ſame, and give notice of ſuch ſeizure within convenient time after.

And further, His Majeſtie doth ſtraightly charge and command, That no Merchant, Maſter, or Owner of Ships, Mariners, or others, ſhall hereafter import, or ſuffer to be imported, any forreign Cards or Dice to any other Port then the Port of London only, and thereof duly to give knowledge as aforeſaid. And for the better diſcovery of deceipts herein, His Majeſtie doth hereby ſtraightly charge and command, That all forreign Cards, after Michaelmas next, ſhall be brought to the Office in London for Sealing of Cards, where they ſhall be put into Engliſh Binders, or new bound by His Majeſties ſaid Officer, or His Deputie, before the ſame ſhall be ſold: And that no perſon or perſons, of what condition or qualitie ſoever, after Michaelmas next, ſhall buy, ſell, uſe, utter, keep, or diſpoſe of any Cards whatſoever, that be or ſhall be put in forreign Binders, before the ſame ſhall be new bound, or put in Engliſh Binders, and be Sealed by His Majeſties Officer or His Deputie, upon pain of the forfeiture thereof.

And to theſe His Majeſties Royall commands, he requireth all due conformitie and obedience, of all whom it ſhall concern, upon pain of the loſſe and forfeiture of all ſuch Cards or Dice, as ſhall be Sealed, Marked, Counterfeited, Imported, or otherwiſe bought, ſold, or diſpoſed of, contrary to His Majeſties pleaſure herein declared; and upon ſuch further penalties and puniſhments as by the Lawes or Statutes of the Realm, or otherwiſe may be inflicted for their contempt or neglect herein.

Given at Our Court at Greenwich, the eighteenth day of June, in the fourteenth yeer of Our Reign.

God ſave the King.

¶ Imprinted at London by Robert Barker, Printer to the Kings moſt Excellent Majeſtie: And by the Aſsignes of John Bill. 1638.

THE CASE OF THE BREWERS In Relation to the BILL Entitled an Act, &c.

IT is obſervable, that no Trade in *England* is ſubject to ſuch Penalties and to ſuch ſevere Methods of Proſecutions for them, in a ſummary way without Tryal by Jury, as Brewing: and it is further obſervable by Experience, that great or multiplied Penalties ſeldom or never anſwer the end for which they were deſigned: That no Tax or Duty payable to the Crown, hath more ample and prudent Proviſions already for its full Receipt, than the Exciſe upon *Beer* and *Ale*; that the increaſe of Laws of this kind can only give further trouble and vexation to the *Brewer*, but never augment the Revenue: that it may weary the *Brewer* out of his Trade and make Houſe-keepers to Brew for themſelves, and conſequently leſſen rather than increaſe the Duty.

This Bill as to this matter cites three things, in which it is miſtaken in the Fact, and upon thoſe Miſtakes it makes theſe new Proviſions.

I. That in all Party-Guiles, the *Brewer* ſhall declare what Quantities are deſigned to be Strong and what Small, *&c.*

Anſwer. If this be paſt, they muſt almoſt unavoidably incur the Penalty, becauſe the Gaugers differ themſelves, and a Barrel found more by the Gauger than was declared incurs a Pain; and before hand it is impoſſible to be known how the ſame will riſe; 'tis hard for two Gaugers to agree, much leſs for the Brewer to declare before hand what the Gaugers Account will be afterwards; and 'tis their practiſe to compare together and charge the *Brewer* with the higheſt.

II. That the Gauger ſhall continue while the Guile is Brewing, cleanſed and carried out, under pain, *&c.* This is to make the *Brewer* not a free *Engliſhman*, but always under Guard in his own Houſe; 'tis to ſubject his Goods and Property to Fire, Theft and other Accidents, the meaneſt of People being employed as Setters: 'tis uſeleſs, becauſe when cleanſed and carried out no true Gauge can be, for the Waſte which happens and other Accidents, make the Quantity leſs than while in Wort: 'tis uſeleſs, becauſe they have now a liberty of coming by day or night, and they now Gauge eighteen or twenty times in a Brewing; and the Brewer cannot already carry out but in the day time, ſo that continual lodging in their Houſes, is only to vex the Trader not to ſerve the Crown; and a Brewing is three days 'till carried out, and then two Guiles a Week ſubjects them to the conſtant Company of theſe temptable Wretches, who ſerve for 18*d. per Diem.*

III. It forbids uſing any Drink returned; which in vaſt quantities they are forced to receive back from inſolvent Cuſtomers, and this makes the ſame Beer pay a double Duty and a Penalty too.

IV. It impowers them to ſummon Servants to give Evidence againſt their Maſters, which muſt be a great temptation to idle Servants which are turn'd off, to accuſe their Maſters; and it ſeems unnatural in Caſes where there is no Trial by a Jury, as other *Engliſhmen* upon Penal Laws have.

V. It Repeals Two Laws, which were made to prevent Overcharges upon *Brewers*, and are founded upon Juſtice and Equality, that Right may be done between the King and Subject, in requiring them to leave Notes at the time of Gauging with the *Brewer* under a pain, now the Penalty is taken off, and they are only to give Notes days after: the reaſon is not good, *viz.* becauſe there are ſeveral Gauges neceſſary, for the higheſt is almoſt the Charge, and no inconvenience to an honeſt Gauger ariſes by the former Laws; and the *Brewer* cannot convince the Gauger of a miſtake, but while the Liquor is there by a review or new Gauge; and to diſprove it afterwards before the Commiſſioners is almoſt impoſſible, becauſe the *Brewer* is required to ſwear that he was by all the while, and that none was Stoln. Theſe and many more Inconveniencies will be the conſequence of this Bill: Wherefore it is hoped that the ſaid Bill ſhall not paſs.

Theſe following Penalties (amongſt others) are already upon the Brewers.

. Car. II. *ch.* 23. 5l. For not Entring Weekly, and for every falſe Entry he forfeits 15*l.* beſides the loſs of the Allowance for Six Months.

ch. 24. 10l. For Non-payment every Week, he forfeits double the value of the Duty.

. Car. II. For a Denial of Entrance to the Gauger, or not letting him enter and Gauge and view and ſearch in all places, forfeits 15*l.*

2 Car. II. *ch.* 23. 5l. if any Drink be carried out, and alſo double the Duty.

ch. 24. 10l. For making uſe of any private Store-houſe, Cellar, or place for laying Drink in Casks, or uſing any private Back, Copper,

15 Car. II. 50l. Cooler or other Veſſel, he forfeits 50*l.*

And any perſon that ſhall ſuffer them, or in whoſe Houſe they ſhall be found, forfeits 50*l.* and all the Veſſels and Drink are alſo forfeited.

5 Car. II. 20s. For carrying out any Drink but at ſet hours, he forfeits 20*s.* a Barrel.

5 Car. II. 20s. For mixing Strong Beer with Small, he forfeits 20*s.* a Barrel.

5 Car. II. 20s. For concealing or hiding any Drink before it be Gauged, or from the ſight of the Gauger, he forfeits 20*s.* a Barrel.

So that it appears, an abundant care is taken to prevent the Crown being defrauded, great Penalties are upon the Brewer *that ſhall do it: and tho it may be pretended that all theſe Penalties are not ſufficient to prevent Frauds and Ill Practices; It is preſumed that theſe are enough or none will be ſo, and the miſcarriages of ſome are not to be imputed to all.*

The Brewers *Caſe.*

By the King.

A PROCLAMATION

Prohibiting the Importation of Foreign Playing-Cards, and for Seizing ſuch as are or ſhall be IMPORTED.

CHARLES R.

WHereas by the Laws and Statutes of this Our Realm, all Foreign Playing-Cards (amongſt divers other Foreign Manufactures) are Prohibited to be Imported, under Penalty of Forfeiture; Yet notwithſtanding, as We are given to underſtand by the Humble Petition of the Maſter, Wardens, and Aſſiſtants of the Company of Card-makers of London, divers of Our Subjects and others, are ſo hardy, to bring into this Kingdom great quantities of Foreign Playing-Cards, and publickly to expoſe the ſame to Sale, in contempt of Us and Our Laws, and to the great Impoveriſhment of the Poor Artificers of the ſaid Company, and other Our Subjects imployed in making theſaid Manufacture; We taking the ſame into Our ſerious Conſideration, and being deſirous in this particular, as We always hitherto have been, in the Whole courſe of Our Government, to encourage Manufactures Within this Our Kingdom, Whereby Our Subjects are maintained in good Eſtate, and Trade increaſed, are Graciouſly pleaſed, With the Advice of Our Privy Council, by this Our Royal Proclamation, to Command and Direct, That all Laws now in force, Prohibiting the Importation of any Foreign Playing-Cards, be duely put in Execution by all Our Officers and other perſons concerned: And that all Foreign Playing-Cards already Imported, be forthwith Searched for, Seized and Condemned, and all ſuch as make Reſiſtance therein, proceeded againſt according to the utmoſt rigour of Law: Hereby ſtrictly Commanding and Requiring all Juſtices of the Peace, Mayors, Sheriffs, Bayliffs, Conſtables, and other Officers Whatſoever, to be from time to time Aiding and Aſſiſting in all things requiſite for and touching the due obſervation and execution of the ſaid Laws, and of this Our Royal Proclamation, at their Perils.

Given at Our Court at *Whitehall* the Seventh day of *November* 1684. In the ſix and thirtieth Year of Our Reign.

God ſave the King.

LONDON,
Printed by the Aſſigns of *John Bill* deceas'd: And by *Henry Hills*, and *Thomas Newcomb*,
Printers to the Kings moſt Excellent Majeſty. 1684.

THE CASE OF THE *Cow-keepers, within the Weekly Bills of Mortality, in Relation to the* BILL *now Depending before this Honourable Houſe,* For the better Regulating Select Veſtries.

THAT it is too well known, how the Poors Rates have increaſed of late Years, and what very great Loſſes the *Cow-keepers* have lately ſuſtained; Indeed they have ſuffered ſo much, that they wou'd inevitably been Ruined, had not His MAJESTY been Graciouſly Pleaſed to have been Bountiful to them.

THAT by the *Bill* now Depending, it is Humbly Conceiv'd, That *all Houſes, Lands, and Perſonal Eſtates, will be Charged with an equal Pound Rate,* which will be a very heavy Burthen, not upon the Land-Owners, but upon the *Land-Holders* (eſpecially the *Cow-keepers*) within the Weekly Bills of Mortality; and if the *Cow-keepers* are made liable to this Charge, they will not be able to follow their Imployments, ſo abſolutely neceſſary for the Supplying the Cities of *London, Weſtminſter,* Borough of *Southwark,* and Suburbs thereof; For the Rent of ſuch Land, as lies within the Weekly Bills of Mortality, is very high, and the moſt Conſiderable Return, a *Tenant* or *Land-Holder* can make from ſuch Land, is by the Stock kept thereupon; ſo 'tis Humbly Hop'd, That Stock upon Land ſhall be Exempted out of the preſent *Bill* Depending, the Legiſlator having thought fit *to Exempt all Stock upon Land, from the Tax laid upon Perſonal Eſtates, by Virtue of the ſeveral Acts paſt, for Raiſing Money by a Land-Tax,* &c.

THAT ſince all the Land, or the greateſt Part of it, within the Weekly Bills of Mortality, is generally held by long Leaſes, from the Land-Owners, the *Tenants* will be obliged to Pay the *Pound Rate,* ſo intended to be laid upon Land, whereby they will Pay almoſt a double Tax; which the ſeveral Pariſhes muſt unavoidably lay upon the *Cow-keepers,* unleſs Proviſion be made in the *Bill,* That the Land may bear only a Proportion, of Two Third Parts to the Charge upon Houſes; which has been Practiſed for ſeveral Years, in ſuch Pariſhes, where a Pound Rate has been laid, for Raiſing the Poors Rates.

IT is Humbly Pray'd, That this Honourable Houſe will be pleaſed to take into Conſideration the great Loſſes the COW-KEEPERS *have ſuſtained, and the many Debts they have incurred by Reaſon thereof, and what Hardſhips they will be under, if the* Bill *aforeſaid ſhou'd Paſs, as it is now drawn, and to give them ſuch Relief, as to Your* Honours *ſhall ſeem Reaſonable.*

AND they will ever Pray, &c.

THE
CASE
OF THE

Cow-keepers, within the Weekly Bills of Mortality, in Relation to the BILL, *now Depending before this Honourable Houſe,* For the better Regulating Select Veſtries.

PROPOSALS *most humbly presented to the Honourable House of Commons, offering these, in hopes to serve his Majesty, by raising a Supply on* CATTLE, *supposed only to be killed for Sale, whereby the Subject may be no ways oppress.*

I. FOR Oxen, Steers, Bulls, Cows, Heifers and Sturks, or by what other names they are distinguished, there is not, by modest computation, less killed, for the supply of the Cities of *London*, *Westminster*, and the liberties thereof, than 83200 *Oxen* &c. *per* Year

And I humbly suppose, if this number be kill'd in *London*, &c. then for all *England* and Dominion of *Wales*, and the Victualing of Shipping, not less than 12 times that number; which will amount in the Year to 998400 *Oxen*, &c.

And it may reasonably be supposed, the half of that number to be large-siz'd *Cattle*, whereof none doth weigh less than 8 C. weight; which if each of these were to pay 1 *s.* 7. *d. per* Head, it will come to no more than $\frac{3}{5}$ of a Farthing *per* Stone, or the $\frac{1}{2}$ of a Farthing *per* Pound weight.

Likewise, the small siz'd *Cattle* being the other half of the above number, and they weighing 5 C. weight at least; and if each of them were to pay 1 *s.* 2 *d. per* Head, will be no more upon the Stone and Pound than before.

The above number of Oxen, &c. *per* Year, one with another, at the aforesaid Rate given, will amount to 68540 *l. per Annum*

II. For Calves, by the least computation that can be given, there cannot be less killed in *London*, &c. than 20800 *per* Year, and at this proportion in all *England*, &c. I may modestly account 6 times that Number, which will come to 124800 *Calves per* Year

And supposing them to weigh one with another 2 C. weight at 4 *d.* $\frac{1}{2}$ *per* Head, amounts to 2340 *l. per Annum*
And exceeds not the former in the Stone or Pounds *per* price.

III. For Sheep, I think there may be computed to be killed in *England*, &c. 1400000 *per* Year
And if each of these weigh 21 Stone, Large and Small, one with another, at 3 *d.* $\frac{1}{2}$ *per* Head, will bring in 20416 *l. per Annum*
Which will be in proportion on the Stone and Pound as the former.

IV. For Hoggs and Shouts, I presume may reasonably be adjudged for the supply of all *England*, &c. and Shipping, 3 times the number of *Oxen*, &c. which will amount in the Year to 2995200 *Hoggs* &c. *per* Year

And supposing them to weigh 36 Stone one with another at 6 *d. per* Head, comes to 74880 *l. per An.* not exceeding on the Stone and Pound as aforesaid.

V. For Lambs, by computation of those expended in the King's Houshold, I believe, by a modest account for supplying of *London*, &c. 68000 *per* Year, and for all *England*, not less than 204000 *per* Year supposing them to weigh Young and Old 5 Stone, and at 2 *d. per* Head, amounts to 1700 *l. per Annum*
Which will not be the $\frac{1}{6}$ part of a Farthing *per* Pound Weight.

In this Estimate I presume not to give the true number of any sort of *Cattle* killed, but have taken such care that I verily believe if an accurate Inspection be made, I am below the number and have not exceeded the weight. I humbly suppose that at the aforesaid Rates, the Imposition will be so small *per* Head, that it will not amount to any more *per* Stone and Pound than what hath been before expressed; so at the said Rates, the Butcher, Retailer or Seller, cannot well exact on the Poor; and so inconsiderable a Price, that, I hope, to the Rich it is not worth taking notice of.

I presume that if each of the aforesaid *Cattle* were to pay no more than $\frac{3}{5}$ parts of a Farthing *per* Stone proportionable to their bigness, it will come to a far greater Sum *per* Year.

Whereby may be raised a Fund of Mony, without (I hope) any Grievance to the Subject, amounting to, per Annum, 167976 *l.*

REASONS

Humbly offered to the Honourable Houſe of Commons, by the Maſter, Wardens, and Company of *Wax-Chandlers, London*, for the ſuppreſſing of all Mould-Candles.

THAT by an Act made in the Eighth Year of Her Preſent Majeſty's Reign, Intituled, *An Act for laying certain Duties upon Candles*, &c. *towards Raiſing a Supply to Her Majeſty for the Year* 1710, a Duty of 4*d. per* Pound is laid on all Wax-Candles.

That for many Years paſt, and before the making the ſaid Act, many Private Perſons have made great Quantities of Mould-Candles, (which very much reſemble Wax-Candles, and are frequently taken as ſuch) but ſince the making the ſaid Act, and to evade the Payment of the ſaid Duty, many Hundred Dozens of Moulds have been made for making of Mould-Candles, which are never brought into or ſold in Trade, whereby the Revenue intended by the ſaid Act muſt inevitably ſink in Proportion to the great Quantities of ſuch Mould-Candles, ſo privately made, which prevents and deſtroys the Making and Sale of Wax-Candles, upon which the ſaid Duty is laid.

That it is intended, that an Additional Duty be laid on all Wax-Candles.

But if the making of Mould-Candles be continued and increaſed, as there is no Reaſon to doubt but it will, for which no Duty is paid, the making of Wax-Candles will be deſtroyed, and the Revenue already laid, and intended to be laid, will ſink very much below the Sum it was deſigned to Raiſe, and cauſe a great Deficiency.

It is therefore Humbly prayed, That ſuch Private Practice of Making all Mould-Candles may effectually be ſuppreſſed by ſome Good and Effectual Law to the contrary.

THE
Wax-Chandlers
REASONS
Againſt
Mould-Candles.

Some Conſiderations

Humbly Offer'd

To the Honourable the HOUSE of COMMONS,

BY THE

Tallow-Chandlers

In and about the Cities of *London* and *Weſtminſter*.

IF burning *Britiſh Oyl* be Allow'd, 'twill be tacitly an *Allowance* for burning *Any Sort that is Cheap:* And ſeveral ſorts being Imported from *Holland* that cannot be diſtinguiſh'd, we therefore humbly conceive, all ſorts will be indifferently us'd, and more freely, eſpecially while *Tallow* is dear, as now it is, and the Duty intended greatly leſſen'd, unleſs a Duty equivalent to that on *Candles* be laid on all *Oyl* except *Olive*, or other Proviſion made, as to this Honourable Houſe ſhall ſeem meet.

If making *Mould-Candles* be permitted, an Officer muſt conſtantly attend the Maker, or the Duty may thereby in a great meaſure fall ſhort, by the Encreaſe of that Practice, of late greatly uſed.

If *Compoſition* be (eſpecially as now) allow'd at 12 *d. per* Head to every Family for Private Uſe, but more when the Duty on *Candles* is doubled, the Conſumers of the greateſt Quantity of *Candles*, ſuch as *Sugar-bakers*, *Brewers*, *Taverns*, and other *Publick-Houſes*, &c. of all which ſeveral, and other Vocations, ſome ſpend more than Four hundred Dozen *per Annum*, who may not have more than Eight or Ten (and ſome fewer) in Family, are exempted for a very ſmall Allowance; and the Duty will conſequently be very conſiderably defeated, eſpecially ſince thoſe that Compound may be eaſily accommodated with *One Man* to make *Candles* for *Many Families* in One Town; as we are credibly inform'd Some have already began that Practice, and many are like to follow the ſame, if not prevented.

Wherefore we humbly Pray, That ſome Clauſe or Clauſes may be added to the Act relating to the Duty on Candles, *to prevent the aboveſaid Inconveniencies, as well as the Great Damage which will otherwiſe certainly attend the* Trade; *whereby* Many Hundreds of Families *will not be able to get their Bread*

L 98

GOOD NEWS
FOR THE
POOR,
OR AN
EXPEDIENT
Humbly Offered for
Supplying the Want
and bringing Down the Price of
COLES.

Diſcovering a New Invention for Maintaining good Fires at an eaſie Charge, notwithſtanding the preſent War, or any the like Exigency.

With the Exact Way and Charge of doing the ſame, as it hath been already Experimented in the City of *London*, with Excellent Succeſs.

Of ſpecial Advantage to all Profeſſions, whoſe Imploys require the Conſtant Uſe of Large Fires.





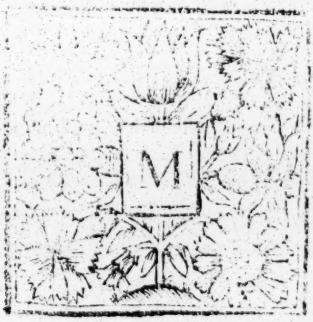
LONDON, Printed in the Year, MDCLXXIV.

AN

Expedient for Supplying

The want of

COLES, &c.



MAny and loud have been, and ſtill are the Complaints of People eſpecially the meaner ſort, Concerning the greivous Rates of *COLE*, and Fuel for their neceſſary Firing in this Great and populous City; more particularly in the times of War (as at this Inſtant) when the conſtant Intercourſe by Sea with *Newcaſtle*, (our Northern *Indies*, which uſes Liberally to Supply us) cannot but be ſomewhat Interrupted and rendred much more chargable, and Conſequently *Coals* juſtly more dear than in Peace. Not but that beſides this real Cauſe, I mean Dealers in that Black Commodity are more than ſuſpected, To have ſmutted their Conſciences not a little, in Creating occaſions on every petty *Miſhap* or *Inclemency*, to oppreſs the Poor by a Cauſeleſs *Inhancing* the Price, and ſtarting it up Twenty Shillings more ſometimes *per. Chaldron*, in two or three dayes time: Which whether it be done by a general Combination, and ſo come under the penalties appointed by the prudence of our Anceſtors; In the Statutes againſt ſuch Monopoliſing Confederacies for private Lucre, deſtructive to publick good; is not ſo much our buſineſs in this Paper to enquire after; As to diſcover a new Experiment lately found out, which may well conceive, ſave poor Families a very conſiderable Expence in Coals.

'Tis certain *Neceſſity* is moſt times the parent of *Ingenuity*, to pay forty or fifty Shillings for a Chaldron of Coals, went deep in a poor Trades-mans pocket; eſpecially thoſe that were forced to uſe great quantities. Whereupon ſome plodding Induſtrious Heads, that had ſeen Fires of Turfe or Peat in the Country, or been in *Holland*, where (as one ſaith pleasantly) they fetch Fire out of Water, burning a kind of Mud taken out of their Ditches and Dryed, begun to think of mixing Clay with their Coals, which they found ſucceed ſo well, That ſeveral Eminent Victualkers and Coffee-Houſes (particularly near the Royal Exchange) make it now their Common Fuel, to their great Advantage; The manner of doing it, Is thus:

'Take two Load, That is to ſay, a Chaldron of *Coals*, and cauſe them to be ſifted in a wide-hole Seive. That ſo all the Duſt and ſmall Coal may go through, and the great Round Coals remain behind. Then take a Load of Clay (for the Siftings of a Chaldron of *Coals* are generally enough for ſo much) and

cauſe it to be Mixed well together with the ſaid Duſt or Small Coals for which purpoſe if your Clay be not Moiſt enough to work well, you may wet it a little; Then make them up either in Round Balls, or like Bricks, but let them not be above half ſo Big every way; or in what other Faſhion ſoever you think moſt convenient for your Grates or Fire-Irons, and then letting them Lie for ſome Time to Dry well, they will be fit for Uſe: For having laid a ſmall thin Bottom of Coals, you muſt then lay on theſe pieces, Intermixing now and then one of your great Round Coals amongſt them: This ſhall produce you a moſt rare Fire, Burning more Clear and caſting a greater Heat then all Coals: It ſhall continue Freſh and in good Order, with very little Trouble a whole Day, and is not Offenſive in Smoak, Smell, or otherwiſe.

Nor let any think this to be Buſineſs of two much Trouble or Charge: For firſt, you may have a Load of Clay brought Home to any place in *London*, for Four Shillings and Six Pence. And any common Labouring man will Sift your Coales, and make it all up in Balls as aforeſaid, in Three Days at furtheſt, which at One Shilling Six Pence *per Day*, is but Four Shillings Six Pence; ſo that the whole Charge will Amount to Nine Shillings. And this being done, it ſhall do you more Service, Burn better, and Laſt longer then any Three Chaldron of Coals you can Buy. You may eaſily Work them in a Cellar or Shed, and when they are made Up, they will Lie conveniently in ſmall Room, provided it be but Dry.

Some have thought it Convenient to put in a matter of Two Sacks of Saw Duſt (which may eaſily be procured) to the aforeſaid Quantity of Clay and Coals, and upon Experience find it does very well, drying the Clay and making it ſooner fit for preſent Uſe: By the ſaid proportion of a Load of Clay to Two Loads of Coals, you may eaſily Gueſs how to Mix them in any greater or leſſer Quantity.

We doubt not but good Uſe and Advantage might be made by this Experiment, for *Victuallers*, *Coffee Houſes*, *Pipe Makers*, &c. As alſo to *Cooks* (it having no offenſive ſmell) and Generally to moſt Indigent private Families.

In fine, The Publiſhing or Propoſing of this Experiment, which we only offer with due Submiſſion to Conſideration, is far enough from being Intended as any Prejudice to the *Newcaſtle Trade*, that moſt Neceſſary and Important Nurſery of Able Seamen (the Guard of this Nation) but only to Supply poor People's Neceſſities; Who during the *Dearth* of Coals, are oftentimes in Severe cold Weather, much Diſtreſſed and like to Starve for want of the Comfort of a Fire. Our well wiſhes to whoſe Relief, may we hope, procure pardon from the Readers good Nature, for the Preſumption or Impertinence of this Publication.

FINIS

AN

ACT

OF

Common-Council

For the Government of

Cars, Carts, Carrooms, Carters and Carmen;

AND FOR

The Prevention of Frauds in the Buying and Selling

OF

COALS.



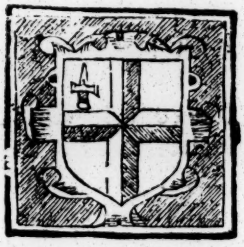
Printed by *Andrew Clark*, Printer to the Honorable City of LONDON. 1677.

Davies Mayor.

Commune Concilium tentum in Camera *Guild-hall, London,* Viceſimo Secundo die *Junii,* Anno Regni Regis CAROLI Secundi, *&c.* Viceſimo Nono.

IT *is Ordered by this Court, That the Act of Common-Council, Entituled,* An Act for the Government of Cars, Carts, Carrooms, Carters and Carmen; and for the Prevention of Frauds in the Buying and Selling of Coals, *be forthwith Printed and Publiſhed.*

Wagſtaffe.



Communne Concilium tentum in Camera *Guild-hall* Civitatis *London*, die *Lunæ*, ſecundo die *Aprilis*, Anno Domini, 1677. Annoque Regni Domini noſtri CAROLI Secundi, nunc Regis *Angliæ*, &c. viceſimo nono, coram *Thoma Davies* Milite, Majore Civitatis prædict, *Thoma Aleyn*, Milit' & Baronet', *Johanne Frederick*, Milit' Aldermannis, *Johanne Robinſon*, Milit' & Baronet', Aldermanno, Locum-tenente Turris *London*, *Johanne Lawrence*, Milit', *Willielmo Turner*, Milit', *Richardo Ford*, Milit', *Joſepho Sheldon*, Milit', *Franciſco Chaplyn*, Milit', *Jacobo Edwards*, Milit', *Patientia Ward*, Milit', *Johanne Moore*, Milit', *Jacobo Smith*, Milit', *Nathanael Herne*, Milit', *Roberto Geoffery*, Milit', & *Thoma Gold*, Milit' & Aldermannis, necnon majore parte Communiariorum de Communi Concilio ejuſdem Civitatis tunc & ibidem Aſſemblat'.

An Act for the Government of Cars, Carts, Carrooms, Carters and Carmen, and for the prevention of fraud in the Buying and Selling of Coals.

FOR the better and more regular ordering and diſpoſing of all Cars, Carts, Carrooms, Carters and Carmen, and of all other perſons whatſoever, that ſhall hereafter work any Cars or Carts within this City or the Liberties thereof for hire, Be it Enacted and Ordained by the Right Honorable the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons in Common Council aſſembled, and by the Authority of the ſame, That one Act of Common-Council made in the Mayoralty of Sir

Sir John Lawrence Knight, for the Government of Cars, Carts, Carrooms, Carters and Carmen, and every Clause Article and thing therein contained, be from henceforth Repealed, and the same is hereby repealed and made void to all intents and purposes.

And be it further Enacted and Declared by the Authority aforesaid, That the President and Governours of Christs Hospital shall have the Rule, Overlight and Government of all such Cars, Carts, Carters and Carmen, and of all other persons whatsoever, that do or shall hereafter work or use any Cars or Carts within the City of London, or the Liberties thereof for hire, according to the Rules Directions and Provisions in this present Act mentioned and compriſed. And the present Trade of this City being seriously considered, and to the end that all the Streets and Lanes of this City may not be pestered with Car or Carts, and his Majesties liege people have free passage by Coach or otherwise through the said Streets and Lanes.

Be it Enacted, That no more than four hundred and twenty Carts shall be allowed or permitted to work for hire from one place to another within this City or Liberties thereof, and that each of them shall be made known by having the City Arms upon the Shaft of every such Cart, and a piece of Brass with the Number upon it, and that seventeen shillings and four pence per annum, and no more shall be received and paid for a Carroom, and twenty shillings and no more or greater Fine, upon any admittance or alienation of a Carroom; which seventeen shillings and four pence per annum, and twenty shillings aforesaid, is to be wholly applyed towards the relief and maintenance of the poor Orphans harboured, and to be harboured in the said Christs Hospital. And that if any person or persons, shall presume to work any Car or Carts, within the said City and Liberties for hire, by himself or servant, not being duely allowed as aforesaid, such person or persons, for every time so offending, shall forfeit and pay the sum of thirteen shillings and four pence to be recovered, received, and obtained as is hereafter mentioned.

And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That there shall not hereafter be any Car, Cart, or Cars permitted or allowed to any Wharf, Wharfingers, Woodmongers, or other retailer or retailers in Fuel, or kept, or worked by any Wharfinger, Woodmonger, or other retailer or retailers in Fuel, after the four and twentieth day of June next, but such Car, Cart, or Cars, as are part of the said number of four hundred and twenty Cars, Licensed by the said President

and

and Governours; which are allowed the Carriage of all Wood, Coals, and other Fuel within the ſame City and Liberties thereof, at ſuch rates, and in all other reſpects as other Goods and Commodities are uſed to be carried, and not otherwiſe. And if any Wharfinger, Woodmonger, or any other retayler in Fuel, ſhall preſume to keep and work any Car, Cart, or Cars, contrary to the true meaning hereof, ſuch perſon and perſons, for every time ſo offending, ſhall forfeit and pay for the firſt offence, the ſum of thirteen ſhillings and four pence, to be recovered and obtained, as is hereafter mentioned, and for the ſecond, and every other offence afterward, double the ſaid Sum of thirteen ſhillings and four pence, to be alſo Levied as is hereafter expreſſed.

Provided nevertheleſs, That it ſhall and may be Lawful for every perſon and perſons with his and their own, or with any other Car, Cart, or Carts to bring out of the Country to the ſaid City, or to fetch from the ſaid City into the Country, any Coals, Fuel or other Goods, Wares and Merchandizes. And that it ſhall be Lawful for every retailer of Fuel, to bring home to his or their own houſes or Wharfs, all manner of Fuel, by and with his, their own, or with any other Car, Cart, and Carts.

And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That ſuch as have any Carroom or Carrooms duly Licenſed and allowed as aforeſaid, ſhall not directly or indirectly let them out for hire to be worked by any others at any time hereafter, without the approbation and allowance of the ſaid Preſident and Governours of Chriſts Hoſpital for the time being, firſt had, obtained, and atteſted in writing under the ſaid Preſidents hand, to the end that none may be admitted to work any Car but ſuch as ſhall be found of civil Carriage, and able and meet for that imployment, upon pain that every perſon offending therein, ſhall forfeit the ſum of ten ſhillings a day, for every day he ſhall let to hire the ſaid Car, to be recovered as is hereafter mentioned.

And that the prizes of Carriage may be moderate, as well for the People as for the Carmen, It is Enacted, That forthwith this preſent year, and hereafter always from time to time as often as occaſion ſhall require reaſonable rates and prizes of Carriages within this City and Liberties, ſhall be ſet and appointed by the Court of Aldermen, they calling to their aſſiſtance ſuch of the Commons as they ſhall think fit for their information therein. And the ſaid prizes to be Printed, and ſet upon Poſts in Publick places, and a Copy thereof to be always carried about by every reſpective Carman, for the ſatisfaction of all perſons that ſhall deſire to

ſee the ſame; and if any Carman ſhall demand and take more than according to ſuch rates and prizes ſo to be ſet down, ſuch perſon or perſons ſo offending, ſhall forfeit and pay for every ſuch offence the ſum of ten ſhillings, to be had and recovered as is hereafter mentioned.

It is hereby further Enacted, That if any perſon or perſons Authorized to work any Car, or Carts, by himſelf or ſervant, ſhall neglect or refuſe duly to pay the ſaid yearly Rent of ſeventeen ſhillings and four pence a year, to the ſaid Preſident and Governours, for the uſes aforeſaid, for every the ſaid Car, and Carts, as is beforementioned, the Carroom, that is, the Licence of ſuch perſon or perſons to work ſuch Car or Carts be ſuſpended, and ſuch perſon and perſons be diſabled to work any longer by virtue of the ſame Licence, until he or they ſhall conform to the payment of the ſaid Duty of ſeventeen ſhillings and four pence reſpectively: And if any perſon or perſons for the cauſe beforementioned, being ſo diſabled, ſhall preſume before conformity, after ſuch diſallowance to uſe and work any Car, or Cars, either by him or themſelves, or by his or their ſervant or ſervants, Agent or Agents, then every ſuch perſon or perſons, ſhall reſpectively forfeit and loſe the ſum of thirteen ſhillings and four pence for every time they ſhall ſo work, to be recovered and applied as is hereafter mentioned.

And for the prevention of ſuch deceipt hereafter, as divers perſons have heretofore practiſed in the Sale and Meaſure of their Coals, It is Enacted, That all Seacoals hereafter to be ſold and uttered by retail by any perſon or perſons whatſoever, ſhall be filled and brought home to the Buyers in the Seacoal-meters Sacks, or ſuch other Sacks as contain the full Meaſure of the Seacoal-meters Sacks, and are and ſhall be marked by the Keeper of the Guild-Hall for the time being, according to an Order of a Court of Aldermen, made the twenty fifth day of October, in the time of the Mayoralty of Sir Thomas Cambell Knight, deceaſed; and carried by ſome Street-Car or Cars, of perſons duly Licenſed and allowed as aforeſaid, and bearing upon the ſame Cars the mark of the Red Croſs for a note of their allowance, as hath anciently been accuſtomed.

And that all perſon and perſons vending or uttering Seacoals by retail, and every Carman his Servant or Agent, ſhall hereafter from time to time and at all times, when they carry or ſend abroad any Coals, within this City of London or Liberties thereof, carry along in their Car or Carts, together

with

with their Seacoals a good and lawful Bushel Sealed, according to the Bushel in the Guild-Hall, allowed for Measuring of Seacoals which agreeth with the Fat antiently used for Measuring of Seacoals.

But if any person or persons shall bring home, in his or their Cart or Car, to any Buyer, any Coals in any other Sack or Sacks, and without such Bushel as are beforementioned and appointed, such person so offending shall forfeit and pay ten shillings for the first, and every other offence respectively.

And be it Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That the said President and Governours of Christs Hospital, shall for time to come observe, perform, and execute such Legal Acts, Orders and Rules, as are, or shall be made by the Common-Council, or Court of Lord Mayor and Aldermen of this City for the time being, for, touching and concerning the Government, Licensing, and Regulation of Cars, Carts, Carters and Carmen, working for hire within the City and Liberties, or touching or concerning the Measures or Assize of Coal Sacks, Coals, or other Fuel, or any Matter or Thing, to the same or any of them in any wise belonging or appertaining.

And whereas divers Woodmongers, and others, using to sell and utter Coals by Retail within this City and Liberties, in design to raise and enhance the prizes thereof, for their own private gain and commodity, have commonly heretofore gone or sent down the River of Thames, or otherwise travelled and imployed their Agents to meet the Ships, and Vessels, coming from New-Castle, and other parts, towards this City laden with Coals, and at distant places from the said City, or by precontract within the same City and Liberties, have bought up, forestalled, and ingrossed great quantities of Coals which should have been brought to the said City, by the Owners and Sellers thereof, to be there sold and uttered at reasonable prizes, and the same have conveyed and brought to the said City, to sell again at high and excessive prizes against the Custom and Priviledg of this City, and to the Publick detriment, oppression of the poor, and great charge of all others inhabiting and dwelling within the said City and Liberties thereof.

For reformation hereof, Be it Enacted, Ordained, and Established by the Authority aforesaid, That no Free-man of the said City, shall from and after the First day of May now next ensuing either by himself, or any for him, or to his use provide, buy, bargain and contract for any Sea-coals, Scotch coals, Pit-coals, or other Coals coming towards this City, to be sold, other than such as shall be provided and bought

bought to be ſpent within their own private houſes, and that no perſon whatſoever, who hath bought Coals coming to the ſaid City to be ſold, ſhall ſell and utter the ſame within the ſaid City and Liberties thereof, but that the Owners and Sellers thereof at their own coſt and charges ſhall and may bring the ſame Coals to the City themſelves, here by them to be ſold, upon pain that all and every perſon and perſons whatſoever, that ſhall offend contrary to the true intent and meaning hereof, ſhall forfeit and loſe five ſhillings for every Chaldron of Seacoals, and the like ſum for every Tun of Scotch-coals or Pit-coals that ſhall be bought, bargained, or contracted for, contrary to the intent and true meaning of this Act, to be recovered as is hereafter mentioned.

And it is Enacted, That the Yeomen of the Wood-wharfs of this City for the time being, ſhall from time to time diligently over-ſee, that all perſons coming and repairing to this City with any manner of Coals beforementioned, to be ſold, do and ſhall obſerve and keep the Orders, Rules, and Directions before-going: And that they and alſo the Marſhals of this City, and their ſervants reſpectively ſhall uſe their utmoſt endeavour in the execution of this Act, and ſhall uſe all diligence for the diſcovery and puniſhment of all offenders, in or about any particular thereof, according to the intent and meaning of this Act.

And Laſtly, it is Enacted, That all pains, penalties, and forfeitures, in and by this Act before limited and appointed, ſhall and may be levied by diſtreſs of the goods of the perſon ſo offending in the ſaid City, to be found or recovered by action of Debt, Bill, or Information, in the name of the Chamberlain of this City for the time being in his Majeſties Court holden before the Lord Mayor and Aldermen of the ſaid City, in the Chamber of the Guild Hall of the City of London. And after recovery thereof, one Moity (after all charges deducted) ſhall be to the Informer, and the other Moity to the poor of Chriſts Hoſpital in London, to be imployed for and towards their relief.

In all which Suits to be brought by this Act, the Chamberlain ſhall, in caſe he do recover, be allowed his ordinary coſts and charges, to be expended in and for recovery of all ſuch forfeitures againſt the offender or offenders; and in caſe upon a Trial the Verdict ſhall paſs for the Defendant, or in caſe the party ſhall be nonſuit, or diſcontinue his Suit, in every ſuch caſe the Defendant ſhall alſo recover his reaſonable coſts.

Wagſtaffe.

Printed by *Andrew Clark*, Printer to the Honorable City of *London*.

H:115

PROPOSALS

For Raiſing A Thouſand Pounds.

CHARLES POVEY Coal-Merchant, near Execution-Dock in *Wapping*, having taken a Wharf and Yard for ſeveral Years on Leaſe, which Yard is One hundred twenty and ſix Foot long, and Forty nine Foot broad, being room ſufficient to lay Two thouſand Chaldrons of Coals; and finding, that every hundred Chaldrons of Coals that he Sold, Coſt him in Lighters and Porters Backing them Ten pounds: Theſe conſiderations have put him upon contriving an Engin, and after a great deal of time and charge beſtowed to that purpoſe; he has made one, which will deliver Coals without the uſe of Lighters, or Porters backing them; to the Admiration of ſeveral Hundreds of People that came from all Parts to ſee it Work: The Firſt day that it was uſed, it deliver'd 35, the Second 55, the Third 70, and now it will deliver 100 Chaldrons of Coals into his Yard in one day, for Twenty ſhillings Charge.

I. This Engin may be uſed every day, for Twenty years together, without wanting any repair, and it will deliver as many Coals all the Year round, as Three thouſand pounds in Lighters, and One hundred Men to work them.

II. It will deliver as many Coals in a Week, for Six pounds charge, as any other Perſon can for Forty: But, it is more eſpecially obſervable, that neither this, nor any other Engin can be uſed at any other Place, but at his Wharf and Yard; for the Reaſons following.

I. All thoſe Wharfs above the Bridg are exempted, by reaſon that no Loaded Collier can paſs through the Bridge.

II. There is not from the Bridg to *Blackwall*, any piece of Ground Larg enough for the working this, or any other Engin.

III. Nor is there any place in the River *Thames*, where a Ship can lye on Shore to unload Coals, but at his Wharf.

So that the whole Profit of the Engin will be to himſelf, and to thoſe that are concern'd with him, and this being too great an Undertaking for any one Perſon to manage; He makes the following Propoſals:

I. Every Perſon, who ſhall put in One hundred pounds, or more, ſhall receive as Intreſt for every Hundred pounds ſo put in, One Penny for every Chaldron of Coals, that is deliver'd at his Wharf by this Engin.

II. They may put in for what number of Years they think Convenient.

III. The managment of this Affair will require Three or Four Clerks, ſo that every one who puts in Two hundred and fifty pounds, may if requir'd, have the liberty to chuſe a Clerk of his own acquaintance; to ſee that all things are duly manag'd; and they ſhall be mantain'd at the charge of the ſaid *Charles Povey*

IV. Every Perſon who puts Mony in, ſhall have two Bonds, *viz.* one for the Principal and the other for the Intreſt; under the penalty of forfeiting One hundred pounds, if they be miſreckon'd of one Chaldron of Coals that ſhall be landed at his Wharf.

V. The Intreſt to be paid every Month, if requir'd.

VI. If this Engin were to be worked but two days in a Week, it would bring in Forty *per Cent* Intreſt, and ſhould it be worked every day (which is not at all unlikely) it would bring in *Cent. per Cent.*

VII. In caſe of the Death of the Undertaker, the Mony to be return'd within one Month after, if requir'd.

And to anſwer all Objections that may ariſe, about the ſafety of their Mony in his Hands, he deſires all that have a mind to be concern'd, to Inquire of his Subſtance, Trade and Reputation, and to conſider the Six following Particulars, *viz.*

I. That after ſo much Mony and time expended by the Porjecter, every thing anſwers beyond Expectation.

II. That he actually drives a great Trade, which is well ſettled, and all for ready Mony.

III. That his Engin is of a far greater Value, than what Mony he Propoſes to raiſe.

IV. It may reaſonably be expected, that it will turn to as great account, as any thing ever did; the Coal-Trade being one of the greateſt concerns, that belong to this City, or Suburbs.

V. This is not a thing only in Agitation, but what is really brought to perfection, and fix'd in all reſpects.

VI. No hazard is run in giving Credit, nor is there any danger of Fire, by reaſon that the whole Stock lies entire: So that no Perſon can be in danger of Loſing the Principal or Intreſt.

And for the better Managment and Improvement of this Undertaking, any Gentleman, or other Perſon of good repute, who ſhall be approv'd of, and is willing to give the beſt conſideration, may come in as Partner; which will tend very much to his advantage, and may be manag'd by himſelf, or any of his Friends, or Relations, whom he ſhall thinkfit to appoint: And for his further ſatisfaction, he ſhall be inſtructed, how to manage the Trade, and ſet the Engin to work, as well as the Projecter himſelf: And after his Death, the Engin and all the Appurtenances belonging to it ſhall be made over to him, as his own.

And in caſe he dye before the Projecter, then his next Heir to be admitted as Partner, or to recal the Stock that was put in by him, and to have the conſideration he gave to come in, return'd, or have the liberty to make the beſt of it, to any other Perſon, who ſhall be approv'd of.

So that it will be a good Income to him and his Heirs; for the Engin with a very little repair may laſt one Hundred Years, though continually uſed.

This Engin will deliver Thirty thouſand Chaldrons of Coals in a Year, for Three hundred pounds Charge; which were they to be Loaded in Lighters, and Carryed by Porters, would Coſt Three thouſand pounds.

But it may be Objected, that no Man can diſpoſe of ſo great a Quantity; to which Objection Anſwer is made, that it is but a ſmall Quantity to what is conſumed in this City and Suburbs: For it is computed, that Ten hundred thouſand Chaldrons of Coals are yearly Imported into the River of *Thames*; there being many Brewers and Glaſs-houſes that uſe Eight hundred, or a Thouſand Chaldrons every Year.

Now to the anſwering all Objections that can be brought, the firſt and main Objection will be this. What Aſſurance can there be of gaining ſo many Cuſtomers, as will Imploy the Engin all the Year round? The 2d Objection may be,

be, How can Ten pence be given in every Chaldron of Coals that is Landed by this Engin? The 3d Objection may be, What Profit will there be to him that comes in as Partner? Theſe Objections may eaſily be anſwered; for by the uſe of this Engin, the Projecter delivers his Coals one Shilling and ten pence in every Chaldron, cheaper than he formerly could do; beſides the conveniency of ſeeing them Meaſur'd, and buying them cheaper, by reaſon of the quick Diſpatch

For if a Ship of Two hundred Chaldrons arrives at his Wharf one Day he can diſcharge them the next, beſides the Privilege that he has of chuſing ſuch Coals as will give all People ſatisfaction, by reaſon of the Fleet, always lying before his Wharf.

Now for Anſwer to the firſt Objection, That he can procure as much Cuſtom, as will always keep his Engin employ'd, by the following Methods:

Firſt, he propoſes, that out of the one Shilling and Ten pence, that is ſav'd out of the Engin, one Shilling ſhall be allow'd the Cuſtomer. At all other Places, every one gives one Shilling *per* Chaldron Light'rage; beſides the waiting for Tides: Here all Perſons, who deal with him are freed from the charge of Lighters, and the trouble of waiting for Tides: For they ſtand on the Wharf, and ſee their Coals Meaſured out of the Veſſel, into the Far, by a Sworn Meeter, Loaded into the Carts and carried immediatly to their reſpective places of Abode, if it be a Hundred Chaldrons in a Day; which gives a general Satisfaction, and has already turned to that account, that he has gain'd above Five hundred Cuſtomers.

And can it be ſuppoſed, that Brewers, Glaſs-houſes, Dyers, Diſtillers, and other great Dealers that uſe Five or Six hundred, or a Thouſand Chaldrons of Coals in the Year, will give ſo many hundreds of Shillings for Lighters, beſides the trouble and charge of waiting for Tides; when they can ſave Thirty, Forty, or Fifty pounds in the Year, and be at no Trouble or Expence?

And to the 2d Objection, it may be replyed, that there is Ten pence *per* Chaldron remaining out of the Profit of the Engin, which is to go for the Intereſt of a Thouſand Pounds; ſo that the whole Profit of the Engin, is given to procure a Trade, and increaſe the Stock.

And as for the 3d Objection, the Profits and Advantages to the Undertaker and Partner, will be theſe, *viz.*

I. Three pence for every Chaldron Wharfage, and Nine-pence for the Loading of the Carts

II. The advantage of buying them Cheaper, by reaſon of the quick delivering of the Shipping.

III. The Advantage of the Carts, that Carry them Home.

IV The Advantage of the Riſe of Fifteen hundred, or Two thouſand Chaldrons of Coals in the Winter, when they riſe Five, Ten, Fifteen, or Twenty Shillings in a Chaldron; which ſaid Quantity of Coals he deſigns to lay up every Winter.

So that Firſt, here is a certainty of a great Trade, 2dly, there is an Aſſurance of good Intreſt for Mony, and 3dly, there will be conſiderable Profit to himſelf and Partner.

The main Deſign in Printing theſe Propoſals, is for the encouragment of Trade and to make the beſt advantage to himſelf, of ſuch an Undertaking: For he is aſſur'd, That were there Three Four, or Five thouſand pounds Stock; what with the Profit of the Engin, the Advantage of buying the

Coals at the beſt hand, with the Wharfage, Loading, carrying of them home, returning the Mony ſo often in the Year, and the riſe of the Coals in the Winter, it would make *Cent per Cent*, without the running any Hazard

And for further ſatisfaction; any Perſon who is deſirous to be admitted as Partner, or otherwiſe, may come and ſee the Engin work nine, or ten Chaldrons of Coals from the Ship, in the ſpace of an Hour. Thoſe that cannot come themſelves, and yet have a mind to be concern'd, may ſend a Penny-poſt Letter to the ſaid *Charles Povey*, ſignifying where he may come and diſcourſe with them about that Affair.

Theſe Propoſals are to be had at the following Places.

Mr. *Gilliflower* Book-ſeller, in *Weſtminſter*-hall.
Mr. *Man*'s Coffee-houſe, at *Charing*-croſs.
Mr. *Rumbald* Book-ſeller, at the Poſt-houſe in *Ruſſel*-ſtreet *Covent*-garden.

Mr. *Wotton* Book-ſeller, at the three Daggers, near the Inner Temple-gate in *Fleet*-ſtreet.

Mr. *Mortlock* Book-ſeller, at the *Phœnix* in St *Paul*'s Church-yard.

Mr. *Parker* Book-ſeller, at the Leg and Star in *Cornhill*, over againſt the Royal Exchange. R H had this, the Decemb^r 16. 1699.

Mr. *Green* Gold-ſmith, at the blew Anchor on little Tower-hill, going into the *Minories*.

Mr. *Beſouth* Cutler, in the broad Street, near *Ratcliff*-croſs, next door to the Crown-Coffee-houſe.

Mr. *Rowe*'s Coffee-houſe, at the Bridg-foot in the Borough of *Southwaak*.

Charles Povey Coal-Merchant, near Execution-Dock, in *Wapping*.

LONDON,

Printed by *Henry Hills* in *Black-Fryers*, near the Water-ſide.

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SOME

MEMORIALS

OF THE

CONTROVERSIE

WITH THE

WOOD-MONGERS,

OR,

Traders in Fuel;

From the Year 1664. to this Day, as it lieth before a Committee

OF

COMMON-COUNCIL.

Printed by *A. Godbid*, in the Year, 1680.

LAWRENCE MAYOR.

Com. Concil. tent. Viceſimo ſeptimo die Januarii, *Anno Dom.* 1664. *Annoque Regni Regis* CAROLI *Secundi nunc Angliæ*, &c. *Decimo ſexto.*

THE Right Honourable the Lord Mayor, ſignifying unto this Court, that ſeveral Complaints have been made to the Court of Aldermen, of the late Raiſing of the Prizes, and abuſes uſed in the Meaſure and Weight of *Coals*; And that His MAJESTY hath alſo taken notice thereof to his Lordſhip, and ſignified His Pleaſure, That ſome ſpeedy courſe be taken for remedy therein. And that ſeveral Judges of the Land, and other great Perſonages have diſcourſed and given advice to his Lordſhip to like purpoſe.

And further, That a Committee of the Court of Aldermen, appointed upon this occaſion, have (upon a diligent inquiry into the cauſes of the ſaid Complaints) repreſented the ſame, together with ſome means for remedy thereof, in a Report to the ſaid Court of Aldermen; which upon deſire of this Court, was now Read for their better Information.

It is therefore thought fit and Ordered, That the ſaid Committee of the Court of Aldermen, namely, Sir *William Turner*, Sir *Richard Rives*, Mr. Alderman *Hooker*, Mr. Alderman *Thomas Bonfoy*, together with Sir *William Bateman*, Sir *Arthur Ingram*, Mr. Deputy *Nevill*, Mr. Deputy *Fluellin*, Sir *Thomas Chamberlain*, Mr. *Penning*, Collonel *Cleggatt*, and Mr. Deputy *Canham*, or any two of the ſaid Aldermen, and four of the ſaid Commoners, ſhall take further conſideration of the ſaid Complaints and Abuſes, and of the moſt ſpeedy and effectual means to remedy the ſame, for the general good of His MAJESTIES Subjects, in and about this City, and parts adjacent, and vindication of the Government and good Order of the ſame City from ſuch Aſperſions and prejudice, as (by relation) are imputed to it, by occaſion of the ſaid Complaints and Abuſes; And certify unto this Court in writing under their Hands, how they find the ſame, and their Opinions therein; and *Richard Hind* to warn and attend them.

LAWRENCE MAYOR.

Com. Concil. tent. Decimo quarto die Februarii, *Anno Dom.* 1664. *Anno Regni Regis* CAROLI *nunc Angliæ, &c. Decimo ſeptimo.*

THIS Day the Committee appointed by late Order of this Court, to conſider of ſeveral Abuſes complained to be committed by the *Woodmongers*, in and about the Price, Meaſure, and Weight of Coals, *&c.* And of Remedies for the ſame, did deliver into this Court a Report in Writing under their Hands, how they find the ſame, and their Opinions; the Tenor whereof is as followeth, *viz.*

To the Right Honourable the LORD MAYOR, the Right Worſhipful the ALDERMEN his Brethren, and Commons of the City of *London*, in Common-Council aſſembled.

WHereas *by a late Order of this Honourable Court, intimating the Complaints lately made to your good Lordſhip, and the Court of Aldermen, of the exceſſive Prizes and Deceits uſed in the Meaſure and Weight of Coals; and that His* MAJESTY *had taken notice thereof, and ſignified his pleaſure for ſome ſpeedy courſe to remedy the ſame; alſo that ſeveral of the Judges and other great Perſonages had diſcourſed thereof, and given advice to your Lordſhip to like purpoſe, which had occaſioned an inquiry to be made into the cauſes of the ſaid complaints, by a Committee therefore appointed by your Lordſhip, and the ſaid Court of Aldermen; whoſe Report thereof, was then read in this Court for their better information, and this Court was pleaſed thereupon to refer it unto us, whoſe Names are ſubſcribed, to take further conſideration of the ſaid Matters, and of the moſt ſpeedy and effectual Means to redreſs the ſame.* Now We, *the ſaid Committees, do humbly certifie, that We have heard and received the Evidence and Information offered by diverſe knowing and credible Perſons, touching the ſaid Complaints and Abuſes, and (beſides that many of the particulars are notorious and obvious to common Experience) do find upon the ſaid Informations, which the Parties reſpectively do offer to confirm by their Oaths, That the Citizens and Inhabitants of* London, *and Parts adjacent, do lie under an intollerable grievance in the Caſes above mentioned, brought upon them by the* Wood-mongers, *as by a ſummary Accompt of their Practices and Abuſes contained in the enſuing particulars, more plainly may appear.*

And firſt, *Touching the Price of Sea-Coals, it appears, that the ſame is, and is uſed and ſubject to be raiſed by the* Wood-mongers, *at their own pleaſure, and that by theſe ſeveral means and practiſes, eſpecially,* Firſt, *the* Wood-

Wood-mongers *pretending to the ſole Trade of retailing Coals, and aiming to compaſs the ſame, and to exclude all others, have, in order to that end, Firſt obtained diverſe, and do take all opportunities to obtain more of the Wharfs in and about the City, into their own hands, and do convert ſo many as can be ſpared from their own occaſions, to other uſes, binding their Tenants under ſtrickt Covenants and Limitations, not to imploy the ſame, or but very ſparingly, for the Landing or Selling of Coals, That by depriving of others, they only may have thoſe advantages of Landing, Storing, and Selling of that and all other Fuel.*

Secondly, *where they cannot obtain poſſeſſion of any other Fuel-wharfs in their way, they deal with the Owners to change the ſame to other uſes.*

Thirdly, *They diſturb and hinder the Coal-Ships from Unlading at* Smarts *Key, (as was formerly uſed) and other known and convenient Keys and places, ſo to compel them to their own Wharfs, whereby the Citizens and others, are diſappointed of Buying there at the firſt hand, and by the good Meaſure of the* Coal-Meters, *and of the ready carriage they were wont to have from thoſe places.*

Fourthly, *They labour to ſuppreſs all others that deal in Retailing of Coals, denying them for Engroſſers, and impoſing upon the eaſier and meaner ſort, Arbitrary Fines, and proſecuting others at Law, denying to all the benefit of Carr-rooms, or the uſe of the Town Carrs to ſerve their Cuſtomers, and puniſhing the Carr-men with penalties and troubles, and ſeizure of their Carrs, if they diſcover them in ſuch Imployment, ſo to conſtrain them to keep up their ſtores to their loſs, and the publick damage, or to put them off to the* Wood-mongers *upon their own terms, for their better advantage of raiſing the Price, when they have engroſſed the whole Store in their own hands.* Whereas *indeed, the Buying and Selling of Coals, is but an accident to the* Wood-mongers *Trade, and free for all men to uſe as themſelves, and to encourage the multiplicity of Traders in Victual and Fuel, (eſpecially, that are not united into one Society and Combination) hath been ever held a moſt certain means to keep down the Price of thoſe Proviſions, and at this time, we find thoſe other Retailers willing to Sell by the juſt Meaſures, and at much lower Rates than the* Wood-mongers *do, if they could be ſupplyed with Carrs to ſerve out their Coals to the Buyers.*

Fifthly, *They generally obſtruct their own Apprentices, after their times are expired, from Setting up, by diſappointing them of Wharfs, and denying them Carr-rooms, as a further means to continue the Trade Engroſſed in a few hands.*

Sixthly, *They deny their own, nor will ſuffer, but in all they can, diſcourage and hinder the Town Carrs from carrying home the Coals of private Perſons, which are not bought of themſelves, thereby hindring all Perſons of ſupplies from the Ships at the firſt hand, where they would receive much better Meaſure, beſides the advantage of the Ingrain, and at far eaſier Prizes than are afforded by the* Wood-mongers; *ſo that if theſe reſtraints be put upon the Trade by the* Wood-mongers, *for their own private Gain, in a time of ſo vaſt increaſe of Houſes and Inhabitants, within this City, and parts adjacent, an advance of the Price of Sea-Coals muſt neceſſarily enſue.*

Secondly,

Secondly, *The* Wood-mongers *having by the means before mentioned, ſo far prevailed, to obſtruct the Trading of all others, and to obtain unto their own hands the ſole Trade of Coals, have uſed of late by confederacy (after they have competently ſtored themſelves) to with-draw and abſent from the City ſeveral days, upon arrival of the* Summer *Coal-Fleet, retarding the ſame at dead Markets, in deſign to diſcourage a Voyage, and ſo upon pretence and colour of ſcarcity, to raiſe the Price afterwards at their own will.* Whereas, *If they gave the wonted quick diſpatch or diſcharge of ſuch Fleets, the ſame might, (as is credibly informed) make oftner returns for the ſtore and ſupply of the City.*

Thirdly, *They agree (as may be ſuſpected) in* Summer *time, to lay aſide a Carr-room or more a piece, to promote a* Winter *Trade, by reſtraining and diſabling themſelves to ſerve out their Coals in the* Summer *and cheapeſt time, that by pretence of over-much Work, they may deferr their Cuſtomers to the latter and dearer Seaſons of the Year; and if any happen to make timely and cheaper contracts, they often force them, notwithſtanding, to pay the Rates of the latter or dearer Seaſon, which themſelves have choſe for delivery of the Coals.*

Fourthly, *It hath been further obſerved of the* Wood-mongers, *upon their late raiſing the Price of Coals, that thereupon, they alſo raiſed and diſperſed a Report and rumour, that a Price was about to be ſet by the Majeſtracy and Authority of this City, upon Sea-Coals, thereby to diſcourage and hinder the bringing in of any more Coals, till they had uttered their own Stores at the preſent dear or dearer Rates.*

Secondly, *Touching the* Wood-mongers *Abuſes in the Meaſure and Weight of Coals, the ſame are evidenced in the following particulars.*

Firſt, *That they Buy by the juſt and Lawful Meaſures of the City, and Sell by the leſs and Unlawful Sacks, which are made by their own Order, Sized and Licenſed for Twelve pence a Sett, at their* Common-Hall, *and enjoyned (with a prohibition of the Coal-Meters) to be uſed by all the Company, whereby, and by other Artifices, they make Twenty three, and Twenty four Chaldron of a Score. And if by the Coal-Meters means, or any omiſſion, or unskilfulneſs of their own Servants, they are diſappointed of thoſe unjuſt advantages, they fall upon them with evil and reviling Language, as the Authors of ſome unuſual and great injury to them.*

Secondly, *If any go about to Meaſure their ſaid unlawful Sacks, (which generally want three or four Buſhels in a Chaldron) the Carr-men, if they diſcover the Meters, will, to avoid them, drive away, and rather go far about, and carry back their Coals, than ſubject them to be Meaſured. And the* Wood-mongers *do give notice and an ill Character of ſuch Perſon in their Company, that all may beware or avoid to ſerve him with Coals for the future.*

Thirdly, *They practice alike, or greater deceipt in the Weight of Pit Coals, which by ſome have been diſcovered to Sell under Weight above Four hundred, and ſometimes Six hundred in a Tun.*

Fourthly, *they allure by Compoſitions, and deter by vexatious Actions, and Arreſts, ſuch as are imployed, or go about to proſecute any* Wood-monger *for deceipt in the Weight or Meaſure of their Coals.*

And

And *no less are they all generally likewise attested, in the Buying and Selling of Wood, which contrary to Law, and many good Acts of* Common-Council, *they usually for their greater gain, go down and deal for in the Country, allowing it, to be Cut and made up under Assize, conditioning to abate in Price for the same accordingly; insomuch, that the Billets which they Buy at Eleven or Twelve Shillings, they sell again for Two and Twenty Shillings a Thousand: Whereas no Fire-Wood ought to be Bought by the* Wood-mongers, *till it be brought up to the City and viewed, and found to be of good Assize, and the Price set thereon by the Lord Mayor, and that it hath lain upon the Water in* Winter *Eight Hours, and in* Summer *Twelve Hours, for any Citizen or Private Person to furnish for their own use.*

It *is further complained and very evident, that there being about Fifty of the Number of Carr-men of the Poorer sort, who had Carr-rooms, and were called Pentioners to the Company of* Wood-mongers, *the said Company designing to advance a Sum of Money for their common use upon the said Poor Men, did propose to them either to take Twenty Pounds a piece, and resign their said Carr-rooms, or to give and pay so much to the said Company and retain them, and did thereupon inforce the said Poor Men to raise and pay Twenty Pounds a piece, (amounting in all to a Thousand Pounds, or thereabouts) to continue the benefit of their said Carr-rooms, which many of them were very unable to do, being in want before, for the relief and livelihood of themselves and their Families.*

Now, *for remedy of the before mentioned Evils and Abuses of the* Wood-mongers; *and First, of inhancing the price of Sea-Coal,* We think fit,

☞ 1. *That the* Act of Common-Council, *made the Tenth of* May, *in the Year* 1661. *whereby the said Company are reinvested with the Government of Carrs,* &c. *and the Number limitted to Four Hundred and Twenty, and of them One Hundred and Forty assigned to the Wharfs, for Carriage of Fuel, and by means of which Act, the* Wood-mongers *(as is conceived) do assume the power and advantages of those practices, be repealed, or so altered, that the whole Number of Carrs may be at liberty (as they were before) for the Carriage of Coals and other Fuel; And that it may not be in the* Wood-mongers *power to hinder, but that all that will may Buy, either for their own use, or to Sell again, and have free liberty to Land, Un-load, and Measure their Coals at any Common Wharfs and Keys, or other convenient places, and Carts to carry them home at their own pleasure.*

Secondly, *That there be some considerable stock of Coal (by such means as this Court shall think fit) provided yearly, (as hath been formerly intended) at the cheapest, and sold out at the dearest Seasons of the year, to keep down the Price upon any emergent occasion, especially for the help and relief of the Poor.*

Thirdly, *That when it is found expedient a Price to be set upon Coals, according to the Custom of the City.*

Secondly, *To prevent the said deceits in false Measures, and Weight of Coals,* We think fit.

☞ First, *That the* Wood-mongers *be not permitted to keep any Carrs to their Wharfs, but that all be Street Carrs, and imployed for the Carriage of Fuel as for any other Work.*

Secondly, *That the* Wood-mongers, *and all other Traders on Sea-Coals,*

be ſtrictly held for time to come, not to ſend abroad any Coals Sold or Contracted for, in any Sacks, other than the Sea-Coal-Meters, and to carry along in their Carts a Lawful Sealed Buſhel, Nineteen Inches in Breadth, and Seven Inches and a half in Depth, (and that like Sealed Buſhels be kept in every Pariſh) for every Buyer that will, to Meaſure his own Coals as they are brought home, as in and by an Act of Common-Council, made the Seventh of September, 1632. *and many former and other good Acts and Orders is more fully enjoyned and directed.*

Thirdly, *That for avoiding deceit in the Weight in Pit-Coals, every Buyer may uſe a Meter, who upon Requeſt, is to attend to Weigh the Coals at the Buying, or bringing home of the ſame.*

And laſtly, *To remedy the falſe Size and High Price of Wood, We conceive the ſame cannot be better effected, than by executing the Acts and Laws in force, which expoſe all Billets and Faggots under Size to be Seized, and Forfeited, and do forbid the Sale of any Fire-wood to the* Wood-mongers *and Retailers, till the ſame be brought to ſuch Key as the Lord Mayor ſhall appoint, and have lain upon the Water Eight Hours in* Winter, *and Twelve in the* Summer, *for private Perſons to furniſh themſelves, and that the Lord Mayor have ſet thereupon a Price, (as was heretofore uſed to be done) to be kept and obſerved under ſevere Penalties and Forfeitures.*

And ſo we humbly ſubmit the Premiſes to the better Judgment and Conſideration of this Honourable Court, this 14th. Day of *February*, 1664.

Upon Reading whereof, as alſo of a Petition of the Maſter, Wardens, and Aſſiſtants of the ſaid Company, and of ſome overtures touching the Surrendring up the Leaſe made to the ſaid Company, and of the Government of Carrs and Carr-men within this City and Liberties; this Court doth defer their further proceedings thereupon till the ſaid Company ſhall give their Anſwer touching the Surrendring up the ſaid Leaſe.

LAWRENCE MAYOR.

Com. Concil. tent. Decimo ſeptimo die Februarii, *Anno Dom.* 1664. *Anno Regni Regis* CAROLI *II. nunc Angliæ, &c. Decimo ſeptimo.*

AT this Court, the Maſter and Wardens of the Company of *Wood-mongers* did ſurrender up the Leaſe made unto the ſaid Company, under the Common Seal of this City, in the time of the Mayoralty of Sir *Richard Brown*, Knight and Baronet, touching the Government of Carrs, Carr-men, and Carr-rooms, and the counterpart of the ſame Leaſe, Sealed to the City, was delivered up unto the Maſter and Wardens, and a Bond, under the Common Seal of the ſaid Company, for the payment of One Hundred and Fifty Pounds *per annum* to the uſe of *Chriſts-Hoſpital*, for the term of Sixty and One

Years

Years in the ſame Leaſe contained, and lately remaining in the Chamber of *London*, not being to be found for the preſent, a Releaſe of the ſame Bond under the Common Seal of this City was Read and Sealed in open Court, the Tenor whereof followeth.

Whereas, the late Maſter, Wardens and Aſſiſtants of the Fellowſhip of *Wood-mongers*, *London*, have by their Obligation under the Common Seal of the ſaid Corporation, bearing Date the Twenty third day of *July*, in the Thirteenth Year of the Reign of Our Soveragn Lord *CHARLES* the Second, by the Grace of God of *England*, *Scotland*, *France*, and *Ireland*, KING; Defender of the Faith, *&c.* Bound themſelves and their Succeſſors to the Mayor, Commonalty, and Citizens of the City of *London*, in the Sum or penalty of One Thouſand Pounds, with condition thereon Endorſed, for the true and ſure Payment of the Sum of One Hundred and Fifty Pounds yearly, and every year during the term of Sixty one years, from the Twenty fourth day of *June* then laſt paſt, at two ſeveral Payments, by even and equal portions, that is to ſay: At the Feaſt of the Birth of Our Lord, Seventy five Pounds, at the Feaſt of St. *John Baptiſt*, Seventy five Pounds, or within Forty days after each of the ſaid Feaſt days, to the Treaſurer of *Chriſt-Hoſpital*, for the time being, for the maintenance of the Poor Children therein harboured, as in and by the ſaid Obligation and Condition, could the ſame be produced, more fully and plainly may appear.

Now know all men by theſe preſents, That the Mayor, Commonalty, and Citizens of the City of *London*, for divers good cauſes and conſiderations hereunto moving, have remiſed, releaſed, cleared, and quit-claimed, and by theſe Preſents for them and their Succeſſors, fully, clearly, and abſolutely Remiſe, Releaſe, and for ever quit-claim unto the Maſter, Wardens, and Aſſiſtants, of the Fellowſhip of *Wood-mongers*, and their Succeſſors, the aforeſaid Obligation and Condition thereof, and all and all manner of Actions, and Cauſes of Actions, Plaints, Proceſs, Suits and Demands whatſoever, which the ſaid Mayor, Commonalty, and Citizens, againſt the ſaid Maſter, Wardens, and Aſſiſtants, or their Succeſſors ever had, now have, or at any time hereafter may or might have, by reaſon or means of the ſaid Obligations and Conditions thereof in any wiſe howſoever.

In witneſs whereof, The ſaid Mayor, Commonalty, and Citizens, have cauſed their Common Seal to be put to theſe Preſents, Dated the Seventeenth day of *February*, *Anno Dom.* One Thouſand Six Hundred Sixty and Four, in the Seventeenth Year of the Reign of Our Soveraign Lord, *CHARLES* the Second, by the Grace of God of *England*, *Scotland*, *France*, and *Ireland*, KING; Defender of the Faith, *&c.*

And it was Reſolved that the thanks of this Court be returned to the Right Honourable the Lord Mayor, and alſo to Sir *William Turner*, Knight and Alderman, and the reſt of the Committee appointed by this Court, for the management of the aforeſaid affair, for their great care and pains taken therein.

Upon

UPon this Report, &c. The Government of the Carrs was taken from the Company of Wood-mongers; And by Act of Common-Council, bearing Date the Twenty first day of June, 1665, were placed in the President and Governors of Christ-Hospital, and by that Act amongst other things is as followeth.

And for the prevention of such Deceipt hereafter, as divers Wood-mongers have Practised in the Sale and Measure of their Coals, It is Enacted, That all Sea-Coals hereafter to be Sold, or Uttered by Retail, by any Person or Persons whatsoever, shall be filled and brought home to the Buyers in the Sea-Cole-Meters Sacks, or such other Sacks as contain the full Measure of the Sea-Cole-Meters Sacks, and are and shall be Marked by the Keeper of the Guild-Hall for the time being, according to an Order of the Court of Aldermen, made the Twenty fifth day of October, in the time of the Mayoralty of Sir Thomas Cambell, Knight, deceased; and carried by some Street Carr or Carrs, of Persons duly Licensed and Allowed as aforesaid, and bearing upon the same Carrs the Mark of the Red-Cross, for a Note of their Allowance, as hath antiently been accustomed.

The Governors of Christ-Hospital, together with the Fellowship of Carr-Men, have been at great Charges in Suits of Law, to bring the said Wood-mongers or Retailers in Fuel to a compliance with the said Act of Common-Council; They with their Purses and Persons, have in all Courts opposed the same, some of them well knowing, that if the Carr-Men should be permitted to carry Fuel, they should lose great Sums of Money yearly, which they now get by the delivery of short Measure, and several of them have been Indicted at Sessions for delivering sometimes two Bushels, and sometimes three Bushels short in a Load of Coals.

The Argument about this by Law in the Exchequer, and at the Kings-Bench-Bar have not been yet determined, by reason some few things should be added to them by Law, which the Governors do earnestly pray the Common-Council to do.

The Honourable House of Commons, January the 29th, 1673. Ordered, That a Bill should be prepared by a Committee then named, for the Regulating and Ascertaining the Measure of Coals, and Abuses in the Sale of Wood.

The Sixteenth of February, 1673. The Committee Reports, They had prepared a Bill, and delivered it in, which was Read, and Ordered a second Reading.

The Twenty fourth of February, 1673. The Parliament was Prorogued, so that the Bill received no further debate at that time.

The Sixth of March, 167$\frac{3}{4}$. His MAJESTY was Graciously pleased to send to the City this Letter following.

CHARLES

CHARLES R.

TRuſty and Well-beloved, We Greet you well; Whereas We are given to underſtand, That in this laſt Seſſion of *Parliament*, by Order of the Houſe of *Commons*, a Bill was prepared and Read, for the Regulating Abuſes in the Meaſure of Coal and Wood, within that Our City of *London*, Borough of *Southwark*, Liberties of the Tower of *London*, St. *Katherines*, and *Eaſt-Smithfield*, but the ſaid Bill not having been paſſed into an Act, by reaſon of the Prorogation, and the ſaid Abuſes ſtill continuing to the great Oppreſſion and Grievance of Our good Subjects, We have thought fit hereby to recommend to you in an eſpecial Manner, the Regulation thereof, and as well the putting in Execution all Orders already made, for and towards the Redreſſing all Abuſes and Deceits of that kind, as the making ſuch Orders as may totally prevent the ſame for the future; Wherein We cannot doubt of your particular Care, and ſo We bid you Farewel. Given at Our Court at *White-Hall*, the Sixth day of *March*, 167$\frac{3}{4}$. in the Twenty ſixth year of Our Reign.

By His Majeſties ſpecial Command,

ARLINGTON.

To Our Truſty and Well-beloved Sir William Hooker, *Knight; Lord Mayor of Our City of* LONDON, *and to the Aldermen and Common-Council of that Our City.*

HOOKER MAYOR.

Com. Concil. tent. in Camera *Guild-Hall* Civit. *Lond.* die Martis decimo nono die *Maii*, Anno Dom. 1674. Annoque Regni Regis *Caroli* Secundi, *&c.* viceſſimo ſexto.

AT this Court was Preſented and Read His MAJESTIES *Letter, directed to this Court, Dated at* White-Hall, *the Sixth day of* March, *laſt paſt, ſetting forth, That His* MAJESTY *had been given to underſtand, that in the laſt Seſſions of Parliament by Order of the Houſe of Commons, a Bill was prepared and Read for the Regulating the Abuſes in the Meaſures of Coals and Wood within this City, Borough of* Southwark, *Liberties of the Tower of* London, *St.* Katherines, *and* Eaſt-Smithfield; *but the ſaid Bill, not paſſing into an Act, by reaſon of the Prorogation, and the ſame Abuſes ſtill continuing, to the great oppreſſion and grievance of His* MAJESTIES *Subjects: Therefore His* MAJESTY *was Graciouſly pleaſed by his ſaid Letter, to recommend to this Court in eſpecial manner the regulating thereof: And as well the putting in execution all Orders already made, for and towards the redreſſing all Abuſes and Deceits of that kind, as the making ſuch Orders as may totally prevent the ſame for the future; This Court in Obedience to the ſaid Command, doth nominate and appoint Sir* John Frederick, *Sir* William Turner, *Sir* Richard Ford, *Sir* John Moore, *Knights Aldermen; Sir* Robert Jeoffories, *and Sir* Thomas Player, *Knights;* William Fluellin *Eſq; Mr.* Pilkinton, *Mr.* Tomſon, *Major* Gunſton, *Mr.* Short, *and Mr.* Turgis, *Commoners; or any Two of the ſaid Aldermen, and Four of the Commoners, to be a Committee, forthwith to meet and conſult what is fit to be done, for redreſſing the ſame Abuſes, and Report their Opinions therein to this Court, and* William Bird *to Warn and Attend them.*

Wagſtaffe.

The Committe thus appointed to conſider of His MAJESTIES *Letter, never met (as is conceived) for what reaſon is not known.*

THE Common-Council the Second of *April*, 1677. repeales the Act made in Sir *John Lawrence* Mayoralty, and makes another Act in the Mayoralty of Sir *Thomas Davies*, with ſuch amendments as the Judges directed; particularly the Lord Chief Juſtice *Hales*, notwithſtanding the then clamours of the *Wood-mongers* (as now) who to excuſe themſelves for delivering ſhort Meaſure, complain'd that the Buſhel did not agree with the Fatt, which was tryed by a Committee appointed for that purpoſe, in preſence of diverſe of the *Wood-mongers*, and it was found that the Buſhel and the Fatt did agree. Af-

Afterwards Mr. *John Veere* Trader in Fuel, (who although he hath the Honour to ſit in Common-Council, yet will acknowlege if asked the queſtion he hath ſeveral times been convicted for abuſing the People in their Meaſure of Coals, and Fined for the ſame) he cauſed the By-Law made in the Mayoralty of Sir *Thomas Davies*, to be removed into the Exchequer, where it lay a conſiderable time by reaſon of the Change and Death of ſome of the Barons; but at laſt was argued by Council on both ſides: And in *Hillary* Term 1679. the Barons gave their judgment that the By-Law was only deficient in this part *viz.* The taking a Rent and Fine for admiſſion to work a Cart, which looked like a Monopoly, or words to this effect.

The Common-Council being deſirous to make ſuch an Act, as might hold good in any of the Courts above, deſires the Committee of the Markets forthwith to meet to peruſe and amend the ſaid Act, as by the Order following appears.

CLAYTON MAYOR.

Com. Concil. tent. in Camer. *Guild-Hall*, Civit. *Londi.* die veneris viceſſimo die *Februarij*, Anno Dom. 1679. Annoque Regni Regis CAROLI Secundi, &c. Triceſſimo ſecundo.

THIS Court doth now refer a late Act of this Court Intituled an Act for the Government of Carrs, Carts, Car-rooms, Carters and Carr-men, and for the prevention of Fraud in the Buying and Selling of Coals, to the Committee for the Markets, to be by them ſpeedily peruſed and amended in ſuch parts thereof as Mr. Recorder ſhall adviſe, and then to be preſented unto this Court.

Whereupon the Committee met and made the report following,

To the Right Honourable the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of this City of *London*, in Common-Council aſſembled.

WE the Committee for managing the publick Markets of this City, have in purſuance of an Order of this Honourable Court, Dated the 20th. Day of February, 1679. *ſeriouſly conſidered of, and debated the Bill herewith preſented, and every part and paragraph thereof, wherein alſo we have as may appear by the ſubſcription thereof, had the advice and aſſiſtance of Mr. Recorder, who did in the peruſual thereof peruſe alſo his Notes of the late Agreements of the Barons of the Exchequer upon this ſubject, and we are humbly of opinion that this Bill may reaſonably paſs into an Act of this Honourable Court, in the ſtead of that which was to us referred as aforeſaid, all which notwithſtanding we humbly ſubmit to the grave Wiſdom of this Honourable Court. Dated the Ninth Day of* July, 1680.

Pat. Ward, John Flavel,
James Smith, George Sitwell,
Gab. Wettenhall, Tho. Moffett,

The

The *Wood-mongers* or Traders in Fuel preſented their petition to the Court of Common-Council, praying they might have a Copy of the Bill to conſider of, upon which the Common-Council made the Order following,

Com. Concil.tent. in Cam. *Guild-Hall*, Civit. *Londi.* die mercur. 6 die *Octobris*, 1680. Cor. *Rob. Clayton*, Mile, Major.

AT this Court the Committee for the Markets, to whom an Act of this Court, (Intituled An Act for the Government of Carrs, Carts, Carr-rooms, Carters and Car-men; and for prevention of Fraud in Buying and Selling of Coals) was by this Court referred, to be amended in ſuch parts thereof as Mr. Recorder ſhould adviſe, brought in a Report, together with a draught of a new Bill touching the ſaid Carrs, to be preſented and paſſed into an Act of this Court; the Tennor of which ſaid Report followeth in theſe words, viz. To the Right Honourable, *&c. Which Report being here Read, together with the ſaid new Bill, and upon Reading of the Petition of ſeveral* Wood-mongers, *praying that they may have a Copy of the ſaid Bill, and their Objections heard before the paſſing the ſame, this Court doth refer the further Conſideration of the ſaid Bill to the ſaid Committee for the Markets, and Sir* John Lawrence, *and Sir* John Shorter, *Knights, Alderm n, are now by this Court added to the ſaid Committee, and the ſaid* Wood-mongers *to appear and make their Objections to the ſaid Committee, and to have one or more Copies of the ſaid Bill if they ſhall deſire it. And it is further Ordered, That any Member of this Court may repair to the ſaid Committee at their meetings, and there declare his or their opinions to any part of the ſaid Bill; and that the ſaid Committee do meet together on* Friday *next in the Afternoon, in order thereunto, taking the ſame into ſpeedy Conſideration, and make their Report here at the next Court.*

Wagſtaffe.

The Committee met the Eighth of *October*, 1680. And the *Wood-mongers* by their Council by word of Mouth, ſay, that the Bill in all the parts of it is nought, and delivered their Reaſons in writing.

The Carr-men thereupon preſented their petition, deſiring they might conſider of the *Wood-mongers* reaſons, and give their Anſwer; the Committee ordered them a Copy of the reaſons; And the Carr-men by their Council by word of Mouth, ſay, that the Bill in all the parts of it, is good in Law, and in writing delivered their Anſwer to the *Wood-mongers* Reaſons.

THE CASE

Of the Antient Free CARMEN of *London*, Humbly offer'd to the Conſideration of the Honourable *Houſe of Commons*.

THE *Carmen of London* were made a Fellowſhip by the City in the Reign of *Henry* VIII. and in the Third Year of King *James* I. were Incorporated with the People call'd *Fuellers*, by the Name of *Wood mongers*, and ſo continued till the Year 1668. about which time ſeveral Complaints being made to King *Charles* II. by divers great Perſonages, of the *Woodmongers* Frauds in buying and ſelling of *Sea-Coal* and other Fuel, His Majeſty recommended the Redreſs thereof to the City of *London*; upon which a Committee of *Common-Council* was choſen, who reported their Frauds and Abuſes in the *Meaſure* of their *Fuel*, and amongſt divers other Matters, *That no effectual Courſe could be taken to Redreſſing thereof, but by Prohibiting the* Woodmongers *from keeping and working* Carts *of their own, for carrying abroad* their Fuel: Upon which Report the Court of *Common-Council* paſſed an Act to effect the ſame, *Anno* 1665.

That the *Woodmongers* ſtill continuing their evil Practices, particularly their grand Abuſes done to the *Carmen*, application was made to the King in Council for the *Carmens* Relief; upon which the *Woodmongers* Appealed to the Parliament, where their Abuſes were made ſo apparent, that, for fear of Proſecution and Puniſhment, they ſurrendred their *Charter*: And hereupon the *Carmen* were made a Fellowſhip by the City, by the Name of *The Free Carmen of* London, *Anno* 1668.

That the *Woodmongers* contemning the aforemention'd Act of *Common-Council*, ſeveral Suits were brought againſt them for Working unlicenſed Carts; and the Act being found to be deficient in matter of Form, upon argument in the Courts at *Weſtminſter*, the Judges gave particular Directions how it ſhould be amended; which the *Common-Council* having done, it was by them paſſed into an Act, in the Year 1681. and the *Woodmongers* ſtill refuſing to conform, Actions were brought againſt them in *London*; which they removed into the Courts of *Common Pleas* and *Exchequer*; where the validity of the Act was argu'd by Council learned, and the Honorable the Judges of both Courts, pronounc'd the ſaid Act to be a *good By-Law*, and granted *Procedendoes* therupon.

That the *Woodmongers* finding the ſaid By-Law to be binding, did apply themſelves to the City, and by their crafty Inſinuations, have obtain'd an Act of *Common-Council*, for allowing them 120 Carts, over and above the 420 old Licenſed Carts, which they now work: ſo that near 200 old Licenſed Carts ſtand Idle daily for want of their rightful Labour, to the impoveriſhing and undoing ſeveral Hundreds of the antient *Free Carmen*.

And now may it further be offer'd to your Conſiderations, that WE *the ſaid poor* Carmen *of* London, *have paid time out of mind near* 400 l. *a year, for the Relief of the poor Children of* Chriſt's Hoſpital, *and tho' we are now oppreſt by the new Addition of* 120. *over and above the antient number of* 420. *yet we continue to pay it ſtill, to the impoveriſhing our ſelves.*

And that the ſaid antient Carmen, *do not deſire to leſſen the Authority the City and Liberties of* London *and the* Hoſpital *ought of right to have over them, but to Eſtabliſh the Number of* 420, *thoſe being a ſufficient Number to perform all the Services of the City: Which will alſo prevent the uſual Frauds and Deceits of the* Woodmongers *as hath been often proved againſt them. And we the ſaid poor* Carmen *are willing alſo to pay to* Greenwich Hoſpital 300 l. per annum, *for and towards the ſupport of the Wounded, Antient and Indigent Seamen.*

Free CARMEN *of* London.

REASONS

Offered by the

Governours of *CHRISTS-HOSPITAL*

AGAINST THE

Woodmongers Bill.

I. THAT the firſt and principal Remedy propos'd by Sir *John Lawrence*, Sir *William Turner*, and other Worthy Citizens, in 1664. For the remedy of the many Frauds and Abuſes complained of in Parliament, and recommended by the King and Council in the Interval of Parliament, to the care of the City, was in theſe words, *To prevent the ſaid deceits in the Meaſures and Weights of Coals, We think fit, that the Woodmongers be not permitted to keep any Carrs to their Wharfs, but that all be Street Carrs, and employed for the Carriage of Fuel as for any other Work.* That thoſe Worthy Perſons ſuppoſed then, and ſo may any Man now, That Carr-men, and Servants not their own, might be ſome check to the ill Practiſes of the Woodmongers.

That therefore in the ſeveral Acts of Common Council in 1665. in 1677. and in 1681. Intituled, *For the prevention of Fraud in the Buying and Selling of Coals*, there was a clauſe prohibiting Woodmongers to uſe any Carts, except of the number of Four Hundred and Twenty Licenſed by *Chriſts-Hoſpital*; and that this Clauſe, in all the Arguments at Law, upon the ſaid Acts was allowed to be legal, by my Lord *Hales*, and all the Judges, tho' from time to time oppos'd, and argued againſt by the Woodmongers and their Councel.

That in all the ſaid Acts, and in the preparations of them in Committees, and in that of the 20*th*. of *October* 1680. when Sir *Robert Clayton*, then Lord Mayor was preſent, Four Hundred and Twenty Carrs were agreed a ſufficient number for Merchandizes and Fuel, care was taken, in expreſs words, to prevent pelting the Streets, and the increaſe of Hackney Coaches makes it now more neceſſary, and that the preſent Opinion of the Citizens appears in their Petition to the Sub-Committee that prepared the Bill.

II. That Four Hundred and Twenty Carts are more than ſufficient, for the carriage of all Merchandizes and Fuel, and that to add to that Number will continue the Nuſance, which hath been for many Years complained of, and obſtruct the Paſſages in the Streets, to the great prejudice of the Trade of the City, and Danger to all Paſſengers.

III. That if this Bill ſhould paſs, it will enable them to practice their old Frauds, for which they were diſcorporated.

IV. That the Car-Men, as they are now eſtabliſhed, will ſupply the Woodmongers with One Hundred to One Hundred and Forty Carts (if they have occaſion) with Coal-Meters, Sacks and lawful Buſhels, to carry out their Fuel, at more reaſonable Rates than is now allowed the Woodmongers.

V. That the Woodmongers do uſually employ Unfreemeen, both in meaſuring and carrying out Fuel to their Cuſtomers, to the great prejudice of the poor Free-men of this City, and their numerous Families, whereby their Frauds are not ſo ſoon detected.

VI. That the Reaſon of the Woodmongers complaint of being Proſecuted by the Governours of *Chriſts-Hoſpital* and the Fellowſhip of Carr-Men, ariſeth from the poverty of Carr-Men, which made them frequently Petition, That the ſaid *Hoſpital* would aſſiſt them in putting the Law in Execution againſt Woodmongers carrying Fuel in their own Carts; the want of which Work will continue their Poverty, and thereby diſenable them from paying to *Chriſts-Hoſpital*, what they have formerly done, for many Years; the Want whereof will be very prejudicial to the ſaid *Hoſpital*.

REASONS

Offered by the

Governours of *Chriſts-Hoſpital*,

Againſt the

Woodmongers Bill.

A

MEMORIAL:

SHEWING

The Import, Extent, and Limits, of the Laſt Clauſe of an Act made in the 2d Seſſion of the 3d Parliament of Her preſent Majeſty, intitled, An Act for continuing part of the Duties upon Coal, Culm, and Cynders, and granting New Duties upon Houſes, *&c.*

FOR the Encouragement of Navigation, the better Education of Seamen to ſerve Her Majeſties Fleet, and other weighty Conſiderations, there was a Clauſe added to the ſaid Act, Excepting the whole Bounds of the Frith of *Ferth*, from the Duty thereby impos'd, and the ſaid Clauſe being *verbatim* as follows, *viz.*

" And whereas a Doubt may ariſe, whether Coal, Culm or Cyn-
" ders, carried from the Bridge of *Sterling*, which is the Frith of
" *Ferth* to the Town of *Dumbar*, are liable to the Duties by the Act
" Impoſed, as if they were carried to Sea, It is hereby Provided,
" Enacted, and Declared, That ſuch Coal, Culm, or Cynders, ſo
" carried from the Bridge of *Sterling* to the Town of *Dumbar*, or to
" any Parts between them, ſhall not by reaſon of ſuch Carriage, be
" liable to the Duties by this Act impos'd, any thing in this Act con-
" tained to the contrary notwithſtanding.

It is evident from the Words, *From the Bridge of* Sterling *to the Town of* Dumbar, *or to any Parts between them*, are exempted from the ſaid Duties; and by the Cart, the common Acceptation of Sailors, and all others, it appears that the Frith of *Ferth* is bounded between *Dumbar* and the *Red-Head*, for which Reaſon, all Ships and Veſſels, entring in or from any Part lying within the ſaid Places, pays Tonnage to the Lights of *May*, as being Parts comprehended within the Frith of *Ferth*, wherefore all Parts below the Bridge of *Sterling* to *Dumbar* and *Red-Head*, are certainly exempted by the ſaid Clauſe from the Duties aforeſaid.

That therefore the true Senſe, Meaning, and Import of the ſaid Clauſe may not be eluded, and Perſons within the aforeſaid Bounds put to great Charges in defending their Right before the Court of *Exchequer*, it's neceſſary that a Clauſe be brought in, and added to a Money-Bill, to explain the former Clauſe, to wit, That ſince *Dumbar* is the outmoſt Limit on the South ſide, the *Red-Head* may be, (as truly it is) made the outmoſt Limit on the North ſide, as being the Point of Land exactly oppoſite to *Dumbar*.

A

MEMORIAL:

SHEWING

The Import and Extent of the Laſt Clauſe of an Act made in the 2d Seſſion of the 3d Parliament of Her preſent Majeſty, &c.

A MEMORIAL

SHEWING

The Import of the laſt Clauſe of an Act made in the 2d *Seſſion of the* 3d *Parliament of Her Preſent Majeſty, intitul'd,* An Act for continuing Part of the Duties upon Coal, Culm, and Cynders, and granting new Duties upon Houſes, &c. *And repeated in the Lottery Bill this Seſſion.*

THE Clauſe being as followeth, *viz.*

> *And whereas a Doubt may ariſe whether Coal, Culm and Cynders, carried from the Bridge of* Stirling, *which is in the* Firth of Forth, *to the Town of* Dumbar, *are liable to the Duties by the Act impoſed, as if they were carried to Sea: It is hereby Provided, Enacted, and Declared, that ſuch Coal, Culm and Cynders, ſo carried from the Bridge of* Stirling *to the Town of* Dumbar, *or to any Parts between them, ſhall not by reaſon of ſuch Carriage be liable to the Duties by this Act impoſed, any thing in this Act contained to the contrary notwithſtanding.*

From which Words it is apparent, that all Coal, Culm and Cynders, carried from the Bridge of *Stirling* to the Town of *Dumbar*, or to any Part between them on both Sides, are Exempted from the ſaid Duties.

And whereas the *Redhead* is the Point exactly oppoſite to the Town of *Dumbar*, it is neceſſary that the ſame ſhould be expreſſed in this Act.

A

MEMORIAL

Shewing

The Import of the laſt Clauſe of an Act made in the 2d Seſſion of the 3d Parliament of her preſent Majeſty, &c.

Reaſons, Humbly Offered to the Honourable Houſe of Commons, by the Dyers, againſt laying a further Duty upon Coals.

SHEWING,

THAT it will be a great hinderance to the ſaid Trade; prejudice to the King's Cuſtoms; deprive multitudes of Poor of their Imployments; give great advantage to the *Dutch Hamburghers* and *Iriſh*, to carry the Trade from this Kingdom, and hinder the Conſumption of great quantities of Commodities of our own Product, and of the Product of our Plantations.

First, It will greatly hinder the ſaid Trade: For the Dyers uſing great quantities of Coals in their ſaid Trade, the *Dutch Hamburgher* and *Iriſh*, will have them much cheaper than they; by which, and other advantages they have, will be able to work Cheaper, and ſo carry the Trade from this Kingdom.

Secondly, That the ſaid Trade will hereby be Impoveriſhed, the ſaid Duty will lye ſo heavy upon them, even to the paying Fifty, Sixty, or a Hundred per *Annum* a Man, for the Coals they conſume in their Trades.

Thirdly, The diſcouraging the ſaid Trade, will hinder the vending of great quantities of Goods imported, which will very much impair his *Majeſty*'s Cuſtoms; and Navigation thereby will be mightily Diſcouraged; and likewiſe it will exceedingly hinder the Sale of vaſt quantities of Goods of our own Product; in the making and Manufacturing of which, multitudes of Poor are Imployed, and Land greatly Improved.

ag. à jurisdiction
de Colot

REASONS

Humbly Offered ; To ſhew,

That a Duty *upon* In-land Coals, *will be no Advantage to His Majeſty, but a great Grievance to his Subjects.*

I. THAT the ſaid Duty being above Three times the Value of the Coals under-ground, many Coal-Delphs, now opened, will ſoon be ſhut up, and no new Delphs will be opened during the Tax.

II. That the Conſumption of In-land Coals will abate above a Third part, by reaſon of the great Duty ; and then the Charge of Collecting the Duty, will be as much as the Duty will amount to.

III. That ſeveral Thouſand Families, who get a competent Living, by Carrying Coals, by the Hire, with Horſes and Carriages, from the Coal-Pits to the In-land Towns, will be ruined, for want of Employment.

IV. That many Thouſands of other Perſons, who live only by getting Coals, ſinking Delphs, making Songhes, and other Works belonging to the Pits, will be ſtarved, and become chargeable to the Pariſhes where they live, for want of Work ; and moſt of them being Perſons of rude Behaviour, it is to be feared, they may commit great Diſorders where they live.

V. That by reaſon of the Scarcity and Dearneſs of Coals, many Woods will be deſtroyed, and few Hedges eſcape from being pulled down and burned.

The Inequality of this Duty.

I. That if the Owners of the In-land Coals (by reaſon of Wet Weather, which has ſo happen'd for ſeveral Years paſt) cannot ſell their Coals, for want of Carriage, by reaſon of ill Roads between the Pits and In-land Towns, to which they are brought by Horſes and Carriages, ſuch Coals, in a ſhort time, decay, and grow worſe by a Third part or more in Value : and in ſuch caſe it will be very unreaſonable for the Owner to pay the Duty for the full Value ; whereas the Water-borne Coals ſeldom want Sale, by reaſon of the convenience of a Navigable River to carry them off at a Cheap Rate.

II. That where Coals (not Shipt, or Water-borne, in order to be Shipt) are uſually ſold, at the Pits, by the Chaldron, ſuch Pit-Chaldron makes Two *London* Chaldrons, and One *London* Chaldron will burn down Three Tuns of the In-land Coals ; ſo that the Duty upon the Pit-Chaldron is but Three Shillings ; and a Tun of In-land Coals, which is but the Sixth part of that Chaldron in burning, pays Two Shillings : whereas, upon an Equal Tax, the Duty is but Sixpence *per* Tun ; and if they were ſo Taxed, no Allowance is made for Loſs by reaſon of the Weather, which makes them worſe by a Third part in Value, if the Coals be not ſold in reaſonable time.

REASONS

To ſhew the

Inconvenience

OF A

Duty upon In-land Coals.

REASONS *humbly offer'd to the Honourable the Houſe of* COMMONS, *againſt the* BILL *for laying a Duty of* 5 s. per *Chaldron upon Coals, and an Equivalent humbly propoſed in Lieu thereof* (Viz.)

I. THAT the ſaid Duty will be very burthenſome to the Poor and Middle ſort of People, and eſpecially to Sea-men and Water-men, who are now become every Numerous, and their Income ſo very ſmall, as will hardly afford them a Subſiſtance for their Families; yet if this *BILL* paſſeth, will pay 10 *s. per Annum* at the leaſt, by reaſon whereof, it may be feared their Neceſſities will oblige them to ſeek for Imployments abroad.

II. That there being a great Duty already laid upon Brewers, Diſtillers, Glaſs-makers, Makers of Salt, and Tobacco-pipe Makers, *&c.* who all uſe great Quantities of Coals in their ſeveral Trades; this Duty upon Coals will be ſo conſiderable an Addition to their other Taxes, that the Prices of their ſeveral Commodities will be thereby ſo much advanced, as will very much leſſen the Conſumption of them; and His Majeſty may thereby loſe as much in the decreaſe of the former Duties, as may be gained by that upon Coals.

III. That according to this Duty, a Chaldron of Coals, *New Caſtle* Meaſure, containing 53 *C.* Weight, will if Imported to *London*, pay 15 *s.* 4 *d.* as appears in the Margent; and the like Quantity Shipped to any Parts abroad, will pay but 3 *s. per* Chaldron, and ſo conſequently Foreigners will be able to out-work us, and afford ſeveral Commodities, as Dying of all ſorts of Woollen Manufactures, Iron-Work for Shipping, all ſorts of Wrought Iron, Glaſs, and Refined Sugar, *&c.* (which are Manufactured by our own Coals) much cheaper in all Foreign Markets than we.

s.	*d.*
1	0
3	0
0	8
0	8
Tax 10	0
15	4

IV. That the *New Caſtle* Trade being the greateſt Nurſery for Sea-men, ought to find the greateſt Incouragement, but by this Duty upon Coals, it will be ſo much reduced, as will render it very inconſiderable; the Ships imployed in that Trade, being ſcarce able to clear themſelves in many years, and many of them are loſt, before they can earn their firſt coſt..

It is therefore humbly hoped, That ſince the Honourable Houſe of Commons, *upon Conſideration, how much a Duty upon Coals would affect the Poor of this Nation in general, and the Traders aforeſaid, were pleaſed the beginning of this Seſſion, to take off the laſt Duty upon Coals, they will now (the ſame Reaſons ſtill continuing) eaſe the Poor and the Traders aforeſaid from the burthen of the ſaid Tax. And it is humbly offer'd as an Equivalent to the ſaid Duty, and that One part of our Navigation be not more burthened than the other, eſpecially that part (tho' moſt beneficial to the Nation in raiſing of Sea-men) yet is leaſt profitable to the Adventurers:*

That the Act for Tonnage of Ships be renewed, by which One Third of the Duty at leaſt will be paid by Foreign Veſſels, and our Navigation be upon an equal Foot: or otherwiſe, that it is humbly Propoſed, That Six pence per *Pound of all Annual Rents be laid upon all Tenants of Houſes and Inmates, which will raiſe* 200000 l. per Annum *at leaſt; which being an equal Tax, will be the leſs felt, and will be Collected at a ſmall Charge.*

Reaſons for the Taking off the Tax of 5 s per *Chaldron on Coals.*

AS the Tax is laid, *To carry on a War againſt* France, and all in this Kingdom receive Protection thereby, it is but reaſonable they ſhould contribute thereto; but inſtead thereof about Nine Tenths of the People are Excuſed, they burning ſuch Coals, Wood, *&c.* as are not by it affected: Which layeth the Burthen upon ſo ſmall a part of the Trading People, that one Tradeſman payeth more to this Tax than an hundred Gentlemen of ten times his Eſtate, living in In-land Counties; which hath cauſed ſuch continual Complaints: Some of which are as followeth.

I. The Owners of Shipping, many of which are Tradeſmen, being diſcouraged through the great Taxes that are laid on Coals, Ships, *&c.* with other Charges belonging thereto, Coals amounts to 1 *l* 14 *s* 5 *d per London* Chaldron, before deliver'd in the Pool, as appears by a Printed Caſe, delivered the laſt Seſſions of Parliament: And they finding by theſe Diſcouragements that People in the adjacent Counties to the River of *Thames*, and other Navigable Rivers, fall upon Burning Wood, Turff, *&c.* in great Quantities, which formerly burnt Coals. And likewiſe there being in a great Storm about Two hundred Sail of their Ships loſt, diſcourageth the Owners from Venturing to Sea. So that thoſe Maſters that loſt their Ships, by Reaſon of the Diſcouragement aforeſaid, want Employment, and many of the Coal-Ships are ſent to other Places; which has been chiefly occaſioned by this ſaid Tax. All this will much leſſen the Importation of Coals, and prevent the Breeding of Seamen, for want of Building Ships, to make the aforeſaid great Loſs, and other Loſſes, both before and ſince, Good.

II. The poor Seamen, Watermen, Fiſhermen, *&c.* that burn Coals, though it ſhould be but one Chaldron each Family *per* Year; yet they being Impreſſed to Man the Navy Royal, there Wages being 23 *s per* Month, which is but 14 *l*, 19 *s. per* Year, out of which 40 *s* for Coals, and 3 *l* or 4 *l per* Year for Houſe-Rent, the remainder cannot maintain their Families they leave behind them, but they muſt want; which proveth an Addition to their Hardſhip, and is a great Diſcouragement to ſome of the moſt Serviceable People of the Kingdom, who are ſo conſtantly expoſed for its Defence at Sea.

III. The Brewers; Some of them burn Four or Five hundred Chaldron of Coals a Year: Which ſaid Tax will lye hard upon them, together with the great Duty of Exciſe, and they paying to other Taxes their *Quota*, as well as others, which pay nothing to this, ſeemeth exceeding hard, and, its feared, hath and will be, if not prevented, a means to cauſe them ſo little to boil their Drink, ſold about this City and Suburbs, that it may cauſe Diſtempers among the People.

IV. Likewiſe the Glaſsmen of *London*, who have by their Ingenuity arrived to ſuch a degree of Perfection in their Art, that *Engliſh* Glaſs hath the Preference: But by this Tax both upon Coals and Glaſs, it's fear'd, will prove not only a Diſcouraging their Market at home, but alſo to its Vent in Foreign Markets, and prove hurtful to the Endeavours of other of our *Engliſh* Mechanicks hereafter, to out-vie other Nations in their reſpective Arts alſo.

V. The Dyers, burn great Quantities of Coals, and cannot dye the Woollen Manufacture of this Kingdom ſo cheap as they might if the Tax were off; which will be a means to hinder our Merchants from Selling at other Markets as cheap as other Merchants; and thereby will give the *Dutch* Opportunity to underſell us, they having their Coals from *Newcaſtle*, &c. and pay, if carried in our *Engliſh* Ships, but 3 *s per* Chaldron for the ſame we pay 10 *s*, or thereabouts to this very Tax, beſides other Charges: All which tendeth to the Diſcouragement of our *Engliſh* Woollen Manufacture, as well as to the Trades, *&c.* aforeſaid.

And therefore it is hoped this Houſe will take the multitude of Complaints, of this Tax, into their ſerious Conſideration, and eaſe the Traders and Poor of this great City and Suburbs from this Hardſhip.

Reaſons for Taking off the Tax of Five Shillings *per* Chaldron on Coals.

SOME

CONSIDERATIONS

Humbly offered to the Honourable

Houſe of Commons

Againſt Paſſing the BILL for laying a further Duty on Coals.

Firſt, THAT it will without all doubt leſſen Navigation, which ought not to be diſcouraged, but encouraged by all poſſible ways and means that can be, by reaſon the Safety of this Kingdom depends thereon.

Secondly, That Coals is a Thing of ſo abſolute Neceſſity, that it is impoſſible to preſerve the Poor from periſhing without having the ſame at a moderate Price.

Thirdly, That the Duty on Coals, is a Tax indeed, chiefly on the Poor (and ſome meaner ſorts of Trades) by reaſon 'tis they cauſe the Conſumption thereof, and the Rich have cheaper ways for Fuel.

Fourthly, That the Duty of Five Shillings *per* Chaldron upon Coals, will in all probability amount to a Prohibition thereof to the Poor, who 'tis impoſſible can find Moneys to Purchaſe the ſame; the Conſequence of which may be eaſily conjectured, by the Poors giving out in ſpeeches, They will not ſtarve for want of Fuel: And to ſhew how they mean to prevent it, have already begun to pull down Houſes, Fences, *&c.*

Fifthly, That if this Honourable Houſe do take all poſſible Care they can to ſecure Convoys for the Coal Trade, as they have been Graciouſly pleaſed to declare they will, if they lay the ſaid Duty on Coals; Yet if His Majeſty ſhould have an abſolute want of the Ships or Seamen, directed or protected for that purpoſe, they muſt ſupply ſuch want, and then the Coal Trade will be at ſuch a ſtop, that will not only ſtarve the Poor, but put a ſtop to ſeveral Trades, who cannot Work without great quantities of Coals, and force them out of the Land to get Bread.

All which is Humbly offered to the Great Wiſdom of this Honourable Houſe, in hopes they will not think fit to lay any further Duty on Coals, the ſame being chiefly a Tax to take away from them, who ought rather to be given unto.

REASONS

Humbly offer'd for continuing the Clauſe againſt mixing at the Staiths the Coals of different Collieries, in the Act, entitl'd, *An Act for diſſolving the preſent, and preventing the future Combination of Coal-Owners*, &c.

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THAT the ſaid Clauſe enacts, That no Coal-Owner or Owners in the County therein mention'd, his or their Staith-man, Agent, or Servant, ſhall mix together at the Staith, or in any Keel or Boat, Coals of different Collieries.

And that every Fitter or Perſon delivering Coals, ſhall give a true Certificate in Writing under his Hand to every Ship-Maſter, of the Day and Year of ſuch Loading, the Maſter's and Ship's Names, and the exact Quantities of Coals, and the uſual Names of the ſeveral Collieries, out of which the ſame are or ſhall be gotten, and the Price paid for each Sort; which Certificate in *London*, is to be deliver'd at the *Cocquet-Office*, and in other Ports at the *Cuſtom-Houſe*, on the Penalties therein.

That by an Amendment made, the firſt Part of the Clauſe to prevent Mixture, is ſtruck out, and the other Part relating to the Certificates, continu'd.

That it's humbly conceiv'd the ſaid firſt Part of the Clauſe ought to ſtand.

Firſt, For that the preventing the fraudulent Mixture of Coals, and the knowing what Sorts they buy, is of abſolute Neceſſity to the Conſumer, who can't by Sight diſtinguiſh the Goodneſs but by Tryal only, and was one of the chief Ends of the Bill.

Secondly, That otherwiſe the ſecond Part will be totally uſeleſs, and, as is conceiv'd, impoſſible to be put in Execution, ſince this Act not directing any Notice of the Quantities of each Sort of Coals, or the Names of the Collieries, to be given by the Coal-Owner, or his Servants, to the Fitter, (who is the Perſon employ'd in ſelling the Coals only) it can't be well conceiv'd how, after a Winter's Proviſion, and the great Quantities then lodg'd at the Staiths from different Places, and at different Times, he can be capable of diſtinguiſhing them, or complying with the Act; and yet, if he refuſes a Certificate, or gives a falſe one, is liable to a Penalty.

Thirdly, For that after ſuch Mixture, it muſt frequently fall out, that one Ship-Loading ſhall be all bad Coals, and another all good, under the ſame Name, and the Fitter no way blamable.

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Humbly offer'd for continuing the Clauſe againſt mixing at the Staiths the Coals of different Collieries, in the Act, entitul'd, *An Act for diſſolving the preſent, and preventing the future Combination of Coal-Owners*, &c.

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THE CASE OF The Owners of Ships concerned in the Coal-Trade.

Humbly offered to the Conſideration of the Honourable the

Commons in Parliament Aſſembled.

1200 Sail of Ships imployed, and navigated with 15000 Men.

THE Coal-trade imploys at leaſt 1200 Sail of Ships on the Weſt and Eaſt part of the Kingdom of *England*, and to Navigate them about 15000 Men, all which are now liable to be Impreſſed; but if Protected, whether ſhall the Admiralty go for Men, ſeeing the Home-trade with our oppoſite Neighbours is gone, and our Ships at *Virginia* and the *Weſt-Indies* cann't be reach'd? Muſt the Navy Royal lie ſtill, or hazard a Battle at Sea half Mann'd, as its ſaid the *Dartmouth* did, and was, in an Ingagement with one or two Privateers, taken, and now at St. *Malo's*?

The vaſt Trade we uſe to have with the Northern Crowns being loſt, as to the Engliſh Shipping, the Coal-trade is the greateſt Nurſery for Seamen; and as it Imploys 15000 at Sea, ſo above Ground and under it, imploys near a Hundred Thouſand of Labouring Men, beſides a vaſt number of Cattle, *&c.* in getting the Coals.

Hundred thouſand of Labouring Men imployed about Coals &c. beſides Sailors.

1. To the Surface of the Earth. 2. From thence to the ſundry Places at the Water-ſide. 3. From thence to the Ships-ſide, and after at the Port of Delivery to the Shore again, and thence to the ſundry Habitations where conſumed: All which Employments, both by Sea and Land, are exceeding advantagious to the Poor, as well as to Navigation.

And this was ſo far taken notice of, that in the latter part of the Reign of King *Charles* II. and the beginning of the Reign of the late King *James*, when a long Duty but of 3 *s. per* Chaldon, levied for the building of Churches, Gates, *&c.* of the City of *London*, was expired, and the City deſired the ſaid 3 *s.* might be continued, *viz.* 18 *d. per* Chaldron for finiſhing S. *Pauls*, and 18 *d. per* Chaldron for paying the Orphans.

The Parliament, then ſitting, before they would grant the City their Requeſt therein, appointed a Committee to inquire into the State of the Coal-trade, as it was at the expiration of paying the 3 *s.* and at the beginning thereof; and, on Enquiry, it appear'd as follows.

While 3 *s.* *per* Chaldron was paid, all the Trade of Shipping built in *England* was loſt.

That before the Duty of 3 *s. per* Chaldron was layed on, abundance of brave ſtout Engliſh Ships were conſtantly built for carring on the Coal-trade; and ſo our own Carpenters, Sail-makers, Rope-makers, and all manner of Artificers were employed: But before the ſaid Duty of 3 *s. per* Chaldron was at an end, almoſt all Building in *England* ceaſed, and what Ships were mployed were brought from *Holland*, *Sweden*, &c. whereby the ſundry Seaports in *England* were very much impoveriſhed; no Building for Artificers, no Planck nor Timber bought of the Country Gentlemen, and all becauſe the Owners had no Profit by reaſon of the 3 *s. per* Chaldron; but as faſt as our Engliſh Ships decayed, a few old *Holland* built Ships and Scootes were brought in the room thereof. And from the Reſult of the ſaid Inquiry, the Parliament would by no means be prevailed on to grant any more than 18 *d.* for finiſhing St. *Pauls*; and in liew thereof gave an Incouraging Act to recover again the loſt Trade of Building, by an Act, Intituled, *An Act to Incourage Building of Ships in* England: To which Act the Reader is referred.

No prevailing with the Parliament to grant more than 18 *d.* in lieu of 3 *s.*

An Act made to recover the Building Trade back from *Holland*, &c.

And, whereas, there's a multitude of Reaſons to be given, why 5 *s. per* Chaldron on Coals will be a very unequal Tax on the Conſumers as well as deſtructive to Navigation; yet none can be more plain than what is aboveſaid, *viz.* That in the year, 1687. or thereabouts, the Parliament had the full Matter under their Conſideration, and found that 3 *s. per* Chaldron had been very deſtructive, and would not be prevailed on to lay any more than 18 *d. per* Chaldron; and that neither, if it had not been to finiſh St. *Pauls*.

Sr. *John Duke*, Sr. *Charles Hedges*, Sr. *Henry Tichborn* and Mr. *Keller*.

The Members of Parliament ſerving for *Ipſwich*, *Aldborough* and *Yarmouth*, have perfect knowledge of this Matter, and can ſatisfy the Houſe how great an Advantage that Act was to *England* that paſſed in the late King *James*'s time, and how many brave Ships were ſoon built in *England*; which Trade continued until the Tunnage Act was paſſed; and that ſince the ſaid Tunnage Act, not ſo much as one new Ship, as a Collyer, hath been contracted for. And if 6 *d. per* Tun, by the Tunnage Act, hath ſo far diſcouraged Trade, as that one Ship has not been contracted for laſt Year, where one hundred uſed to be in one Year before: What then will be the effect of ten times the Tax, which 5 *s. per* Chaldron really is?

The Projector cannot make it out that 5 *s.* may be paid, and the Poor be ſerved as cheap as before.

But leſt the Parliament ſhould be under ſome Miſapprehenſions, and think that what the Owners of the Ships ſay againſt the 5 *s. per* Chaldron is not Truth, and that what the Propoſers ſay on their Part is true, *viz.* That though there be a Duty of 5 *s. per* Chaldron levied, yet the Poor ſhall have their Coals as cheap as in times of Peace. On the Back hereof is an Account of the prime Coſt of the Coals, with the preſent Taxes that are thereon; which demonſtrates, how the Poor were ſerved for 10 years, in Times of Peace, at 18 *s. per* Chaldron, little more or leſs; and that now if all the Owners of the Coal-Shipping would give the Uſe of their Ships for nothing, they can never ſell their Coals under 23 *s. per* Chaldron: For in this calculation there's nothing accounted for the Adventure, nor Wear and Tare of the Ship, but every Article that is mention'd in the ſaid calculation is paid out of Pocket.

Coals in Time of Peace ſold at 18 *s.* *per* Chaldron, when 3 *s.* tax'd, becauſe then cheaper at *Newcaſtle*.

But ſome may object, That Coals was ſold at 18 *s. per* Chaldron when the Duty of 3 *s. per* Chaldron was upon them, which now is but half ſo much. To which it is anſwered, That at that Time Coals was bought cheaper at *Newcaſtle*, and the Owners got by many Voyages no Profit. But that this is the neareſt and trueſt Calculation that can be made of the prime Coſt and Taxes that are on the Coals, without any thing allow'd to the Owners for the Adventure, and Wear and Tare of their Ships.

5 *d. per* Chaldron for the Projectors Pocket, was more deſign'd than the good of the Nation,

It was never heard of in any King or Queen's Reign of *England*, ſince the days of Queen *Elizabeth*, that there was any Duty laid on Coals, Coaſtwiſe, until after the Fire of *London*; and then *London* was only Taxed to build the Churches, *&c.* but all the Out-Ports were left Free. And though there have been many Projectors, not out of any good Deſign to the Nation, but purely to get 2 *d. per* Chaldron for their own Management, that have been before King *Charles* and King *James*, and with this preſent King in Council, deſiring that they might manage the Coal-Trade, to make it more eaſie: But all their Pretences appeared to be nothing of Reality, and always found to be impoſſible to ſupply the Sea-Ports with Coals cheaper than they have been ſupplied from year to year. Though there be a preſent Riſe upon Coals, it's ſuch an Accident as happen'd but once before ſince the King came to the Crown, *viz.* by a Long, Froſty and Turbulent Winter, in which the Ships could not venture to Sea, and contrary Winds at the beginning of the Year. But that on the Arrival of the Fleet, now laden at *Newcaſtle*, Coals will fall down again to the current Price that they were at the laſt Year, *viz.* between 22 and 24 *per* Chaldron, if this preſent Duty of 5 *s.* does not come upon them.

The Fleet arriving from *Newcaſtle* will bring down the Price as it was laſt Year.

To ſay no more, There were many humble Repreſentations and Petitions againſt the Tunnage Act, and there are now many againſt this, which is much worſe in its Nature then the ſaid Tunnage Duty ever was, or will be. Firſt, in reſpect to the prevention of the Building Trade, and ſo the Country Gentlemen will find in the Price of their Planck and Timber. Secondly, in the Injury to Navigation, by cutting off the Fourth part at leaſt of the Breed of Seamen. Thirdly, in the Ruin of almoſt all the Artifices that depend on compleating of Ships for Sea, relating to the Coal-Trade: And laſt of all, a much heavier Burden on the Poor than ever the Hearth Money was. From which Conſiderations I hoped that ſome more eaſie way will, in the great Wiſdom of this Honourable Houſe be found out, then laying 5 *s. per* Chaldron on Coals.

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The Parliament, then ſitting, before they would grant the City their Requeſt therein, appointed a Committee to inquire into the State of the Coal-trade, as it was at the expiration of paying the 3 *s.* and at the beginning thereof; and, on Enquiry, it appear'd as follows.

While 3 *s. per* Chaldron was paid, all the Trade of Shipping built in *England* was loſt.

That before the Duty of 3 *s. per* Chaldron was layed on, abundance of brave ſtout Engliſh Ships were conſtantly built for carring on the Coal-trade; and ſo our own Carpenters, Sail-makers, Rope-makers, and all manner of Artificers were employed: But before the ſaid Duty of 3 *s. per* Chaldron was at an end, almoſt all Building in *England* ceaſed, and what Ships were mployed were brought from *Holland*, *Sweden*, &c. whereby the ſundry Seaports in *England* were very much impoveriſhed; no Building for Artificers, no Planck nor Timber bought of the Country Gentlemen, and all becauſe the Owners had no Profit by reaſon of the 3 *s. per* Chaldron; but as faſt as our Engliſh Ships decayed, a few old *Holland* built Ships and Scootes were brought in the room thereof. And from the Reſult of the ſaid Inquiry, the Parliament would by no means be prevailed on to grant any more than 18 *d.* for finiſhing St. *Pauls*; and in liew thereof gave an Incouraging Act to recover again the loſt Trade of Building, by an Act, Intituled, *An Act to Incourage Building of Ships in* England: To which Act the Reader is referred.

No prevailing with the Parliament to grant any more than 18 *d.* in lieu of 3 *s.*

An Act made to recover the Building Trade back from *Holland*, &c.

And, whereas, there's a multitude of Reaſons to be given, why 5 *s. per* Chaldron on Coals will be a very unequal Tax on the Conſumers as well as deſtructive to Navigation; yet none can be more plain than what is aboveſaid, *viz.* That in the year, 1687. or thereabouts, the Parliament had the full Matter under their Conſideration, and found that 3 *s. per* Chaldron had been very deſtructive, and would not be prevailed on to lay any more than 18 *d. per* Chaldron; and that neither, if it had not been to finiſh St. *Pauls*.

Sr *John Darker*, Sr *Charles Blagg*, Sr *Henry Tichborn* and Mr. *Fuller*.

The Members of Parliament ſerving for *Ipſwich*, *Alborough* and *Yarmouth*, have perfect knowledge of this Matter, and can ſatisfy the Houſe how great an Advantage that Act was to *England* that paſſed in the late King *James*'s time, and how many brave Ships were ſoon built in *England*; which Trade continued until the Tunnage Act was paſſed; and that ſince the ſaid Tunnage Act, not ſo much as one new Ship, as a Collyer, hath been contracted for. And if 6 *d. per* Tun, by the Tunnage Act, hath ſo far diſcouraged Trade, as that one Ship has not been contracted for laſt Year, where one hundred uſed to be in one Year before: What then will be the effect of ten times the Tax, which 5 *s. per* Chaldron really is?

The Projector cannot make it out that 5 *s* may be paid, and the Poor be ſerv'd as cheap as before.

But leſt the Parliament ſhould be under ſome Miſapprehenſions, and think that what the Owners of the Ships ſay againſt the 5 *s. per* Chaldron is not Truth, and that what the Propoſers ſay on their Part is true, *viz.* That though there be a Duty of 5 *s. per* Chaldron levied, yet the Poor ſhall have their Coals as cheap as in times of Peace. On the Back hereof is an Account of the prime Coſt of the Coals, with the preſent Taxes that are thereon; which demonſtrates, how the Poor were ſerved for 10 years, in Times of Peace, at 18 *s. per* Chaldron, little more or leſs; and that now if all the Owners of the Coal-Shipping would give the Uſe of their Ships for nothing, they can never ſell their Coals under 23 *s. per* Chaldron: For in this calculation there's nothing accounted for the Adventure, nor Wear and Tare of the Ship, but every Article that is mention'd in the ſaid calculation is paid out of Pocket.

Coals in Time of Peace ſold at 18 *s.* per Chaldron, when 3 *s.* tax'd, becauſe then cheaper at *Newcaſtle*.

But ſome may object, That Coals was ſold at 18 *s. per* Chaldron when the Duty of 3 *s. per* Chaldron was upon them, which now is but half ſo much. To which it is anſwered, That at that Time Coals was bought cheaper at *Newcaſtle*, and the Owners got by many Voyages no Profit. But that this is the neareſt and trueſt Calculation that can be made of the prime Coſt and Taxes that are on the Coals, without any thing allow'd to the Owners for the Adventure, and Wear and Tare of their Ships.

2 *d. per* Chaldron for the Projectors Pocket, was more deſign'd than the good of the Nation,

It was never heard of in any King or Queen's Reign of *England*, ſince the days of Queen *Elizabeth*, that there was any Duty laid on Coals, Coaſtwiſe, until after the Fire of *London*; and then *London* was only Taxed to build the Churches, *&c.* but all the Out-Ports were left Free. And though there have been many Projectors, not out of any good Deſign to the Nation, but purely to get 2 *d. per* Chaldron for their own Management, that have been before King *Charles* and King *James*, and with this preſent King in Council, deſiring that they might manage the Coal-Trade, to make it more eaſie: But all their Pretences appeared to be nothing of Reality, and always found to be impoſſible to ſupply the Sea-Ports with Coals cheaper than they have been ſupplied from year to year. Though there be a preſent Riſe upon Coals, it's ſuch an Accident as happen'd but once before ſince the King came to the Crown, *viz.* by a Long, Froſty and Turbulent Winter, in which the Ships could not venture to Sea, and contrary Winds at the ſpring of the Year. But that on the Arrival of the Fleet, now laden at *Newcaſtle*, Coals will fall down again to the current Price that they were at the laſt Year, *viz.* between 22 and 24 *per* Chaldron, if this preſent Duty of 5 *s.* does not come upon them.

The Fleet arriving from *Newcaſtle* will bring down the Price as it was laſt Year.

To ſay no more, There were many humble Repreſentations and Petitions againſt the Tunnage Act, and there are now many againſt this, which is much worſe in its Nature then the ſaid Tunnage Duty ever was, or will be. Firſt, in reſpect to the prevention of the Building Trade, and ſo the Country Gentlemen will find in the Price of their Plank and Timber. Secondly, in the Injury to Navigation, by cutting off the Fourth part at leaſt of the Breed of Seamen. Thirdly, in the Ruin of almoſt all the Artifices that depend on compleating of Ships for Sea, relating to the Coal-Trade: And laſt of all, a much heavier Burden on the Poor than ever the Hearth Money was. From which Conſiderations I hoped that ſome more eaſie way will, in the great Wiſdom of this Honourable Houſe be found out, then laying 5 *s. per* Chaldron on Coals.

	l.	s.	d.
Prime Coſt of Coals at *Newcaſtle*, 10 *s.* 6 *d.* *per* Chaldron, reduc'd to *London Meaſure*	0	06	03
Duke of *Richmond* and Earl of *Monmouth*, at *Newcaſtle* 1 *s.* reduced to *London* Meaſure,	0	00	07
Town Duties,	0	00	05
Light-Mony,	0	00	03
Ballaſt at *Newcaſtle* and *London*,	0	00	06
Keelledge,	0	01	00
S. *Paul*'s,	0	01	06
Meetage,	0	00	04
Orphans,	0	00	04
Tunnage Duty 6 *d.* as was intended by Act of Parliament, but by reaſon of over-Meaſure,	0	00	08
Labourers,	0	01	06
Seamen's Wages and Victuals, at the loweſt Rates, in Times of Peace, 4 *s.* or now, with ſufficient Convoys, and their Men being kept clear from the Preſs,	0	05	00
The intended Duty,	0	05	00
	1	03	00

To this may be added, the Freight of the Coals, *viz.* for the Adventure of the Ship, and the Wear and Tare of the ſame, 4 *s.* *per* Chaldron; which is but 3 *per Cent.* for the Voyage and Home (no Man will Inſure them under 4 or 5 *per Cent.* in Times of Peace) for the Ships that bring 300 Chaldron of Coals apiece, may, one with another be valued in the Bulk of Coals, *&c.* at 2000 *l.* a Ship, many of them being worth 3000 *l.* a piece.	0	04	00

So that if the Owners have 3 *per Cent.* for their Adventure, Coals muſt be at 27 *per* Chald.

And if the Owners have nothing they muſt be at 23 *per* Chald.

So the Poor muſt pay in time of Peace or War 5 *s.* purely out of Pocket more than if it be not laid; for Coals were ſold conſtantly for 18 *s.* in time of Peace; and the laſt year, in time of War, at 22 *s.* at both which Prices the Owners had not a Farthing for their Adventure.

A

PROPOSAL

Humbly offered to the Honourable the

Commons in Parliament Aſſembled,

To Raiſe

Five hundred thouſand Pound preſent Mony for the King, and to pay the Iriſh Tranſport Debt, by encouraging the Exportation-Trade of Coals, and laying but 18 *d.* per *Chaldron in the Out-Ports, and* 20 *d.* per *Chaldron on the Port of* London, *inſtead of* 5 s. per *Chaldron, according to a Bill brought in for the ſaid purpoſe.*

I. THAT all Unfree Ships, who by the preſent Tax on them, exporting Coals, pay 18 or 20 *s. per* Chaldron, do, for the future, pay but 10 *s.* and no more; which may raiſe — 2000 l. *per Annum.*

II. That all Free Ships of this Kingdom, before paying 8 *s.* do, for future, pay but 2 *s.* in *Newcaſtle*, and but 1 *s.* in all other parts whatſoever, by way of Exportation, and ſo have Freedom to go Over-ſea or Coaſt-wiſe, as the Owners ſee good; will produce — 25000 l. *per Annum.*

III. That 18 *d. per* Chaldron laid on all Coals at each reſpective Port of Delivery, *London* excepted, may produce — 20000 l. *per Annum.*

IV. That 20 *d per* Chaldron laid on all Coals at the Port of *London*, may produce — 23000 l. *per Annum.*

This to be made payable into the Chamber of *London*, for the Uſes as underneath. — 70000 l. *per Annum.*

I. To pay the Duke of *Richmond* and Earl of *Monmouth* in Liew of 12 *d. per* Chaldron, they have Coaſt-wiſe from *Newcaſtle*, which may be Aſſertain'd at little more or leſs, — 8000 l. *per Annum.*

II. A Fund of Intereſt at 6 *per Cent.* for 5000 *l.* redeemable at the Pleaſure of the Parliament, — 3000 l. *per Annum.*

III. To defray the Charge of Collecting, *&c.* — 2000 l. *per Annum.*

IV. A Fund of Intereſt for the *Iriſh* Tranſport Debt, ſuppos'd to be about 350000 *l.* redeemable as before, — 21000 l. *per Annum.*

The Remander for the Exchequer will be at leaſt 9000 *l. per Annum*, and will be in Liew of the Over-Sea Duty taken from the Crown, — 9000 l. *per Annum.*

70000 l. *per Annum.*

The above is a way by which the King will be ſure of his Money, aſſoon as the Act paſſes; Navigation on Account of Exportation will be increaſed, the Kingdom inrich'd, by bringing back again the Trade which the *Scotch* have got from us, and all the Seaports that burn Coals, pay but one third part of 5 *s.* as the preſent Bill intends; alſo a payment for the Debt due for reducing *Ireland*, and injure no Perſons concern'd in the Coal-Trade; whereas the paying 5 *s. per* Chaldron on Coals, at each Port of Delivery will leſſen Navigation one fourth part at leaſt, and be five times more burthenſom than the late Tonnage Act, and leave the *Iriſh* Tranſport Debt unpaid; but the Diſtreſs'd People to whom that Debt is owing, will have a far greater Load on them than ever before; for the very People on whom this Tax of 5 *s. per* Chaldron is like to be laid, are the Perſons to whom the Money is owing for reducing *Ireland*; all which conſidered, it is hoped

That this Honourable Houſe, to whom alone the Oppreſſed in all ſuch Caſes can come for Redreſs, will, in their tender Compaſſion, conſider what a ſad Effect the Tonnage-Bill is like to be of, and what this may further be, if paſs'd as now in the Bill expreſs'd; and ſo in their great Wiſdom find out a way, from the Scheme drawn above or otherwiſe, that the Nation may not be Ruin'd in its Trade more and more.

If any Object, That to alter the preſent Method of the Bill, will prolong time, *&c.* It is Humbly Offer'd, That in caſe the Houſe agree to conſider the Premiſes, that the Bill, after the manner of the Propoſition, will be ſo eaſie and ſo ſhort, that it may paſs in Three Days, as well as in Three Months; ſo that there can be no time loſt at all by that means.

The [illegible] of the Owners of Ships, concerned in the Coal-Trade.

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105

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If any Object, That to alter the preſent Method of the Bill, will prolong time, *&c.* It is Humbly Offer'd, That in caſe the Houſe agree to conſider the Premiſes, that the Bill, after the manner of the Propoſition, will be ſo eaſie and ſo ſhort, that it may paſs in Three Days, as well as in Three Months; ſo that there can be no time loſt at all by that means.

The CASE relating to Five Shillings *per* Chaldron on Coals.

94.

Mineral-Office, *Finch-Lane*, *Nov.* 21, 1741.

SIR,

THE COLLERIES at *Bally-Caſtle* in *Ireland*, are now brought to ſo great Perfection, as to deliver Quantities of the beſt Coals at Four Shillings and Sixpence *per* Ton for Smelting of Ores, and the Refuſe, or ſmall Coal, at One Shilling Six-pence *per* Ton for making of Salt, and to encourage Metal Undertakings there: The *Governors, Aſſiſtants and Society of the City of* LONDON, *of and for the Mineral and Battery Works*, are offered a Leaſe (which they agree to take) of ſufficient Ground to build Houſes for ſuch Purpoſes for Forty-one Years, free from Rent, and to have Coals deliver'd at the ſaid Prices, and that the like Privileges ſhall not be granted to any Others, while the SOCIETY proceed to carry on effectually ſuch Undertakings; and for further Encouragement, a Pier or Baſon hath lately been built for the ſafe loading and unloading Ships of Burthen, where Mineral Manufactories and other Undertakings may be carry'd on to certain Advantage, becauſe every Branch of Buſineſs will be ſet by Taſk or Bargain, to prevent diminiſhing the Value of the Fund to be raiſed.

The Parliament of *Ireland* hath already given 16,000 *l.* to promote the ſaid COLLERIES, and it's not doubted, but they'll grant further Aid and National Encouragement to the COMPANY who ſhall firſt eſtabliſh the Smelting of Ores, making of Salt, and ſetting up new Manufactories in that Kingdom. — Therefore the ſaid SOCIETY, whoſe Capital conſiſts of 15,500 Shares, and having liberty to extend their WORKS to *Ireland*, have made a Call of One Guinea *per* Share, and to allow and aſcertain Two Shillings *per* Share *per Annum* on a Moiety of the ſaid Shares, to be paid Quarterly, prior to any Allowance or Dividend on the other Moiety, intitled to the Surplus of Profits, after the ſaid Payments, Salaries, and other Incidents are diſcharged: And in order to make a Beginning and Progreſs, to form a true Judgment what Profits may be made, to employ a large Fund for the Satisfaction of every MEMBER or PROPRIETOR, before the Advance of the whole Sum propoſed to be raiſed,— It's this Day agreed, that only One Shilling *per* Share be immediately paid on the whole Capital of 15,500 Shares, to the *Caſhire* of the SOCIETY, whereof One Moiety to be remitted to *Ireland*, for the Purpoſe aforeſaid; and the Other Moiety to be apply'd to anſwer the Charge of making Trials, *&c.* here: And in caſe the ſaid One Shilling *per* Share ſhould not be compleated to be paid in One Month, then any MEMBER or PROPRIETOR to be at liberty, if they pleaſe, to receive back what they ſhall be in advance reſpectively, free from any Deduction.

As I have been informed it may be agreeable to you to promote an Undertaking ſo beneficial to *Ireland*, occaſions my troubling you with theſe, to give you an Opportunity (if approved) of being concerned therein.

Particulars of the Duties ſaved, and other Advantages to ſecure the Profits propoſed, may be ſeen here any *Tueſday* or *Friday* Morning; or you ſhall be waited upon with the ſame, on Notice to,

SIR,

Your moſt humble Servant,

P. S. *I ſhall be obliged to you for your Anſwer if approved, or otherwiſe, for my Conduct herein.*

To the Honourable the Commons of Great Britain in Parliament aſſembled.

The Humble Petition of ſeveral Freeholders, Farmers, Graziers, and Breeders of Cattle in the County of
in Behalf of themſelves and others the Farmers, Graziers, and Breeders of Cattle in this Kingdom;

Sheweth,

THAT the great Number of Dogs now kept and ſuffered to go at large in this Kingdom, is a great Nuſance to the Publick in general, and very detrimental and injurious to your Petitioners in particular.

THAT a very conſiderable, if not the greateſt Part of the ſaid Animals, are kept by the moſt inferior Sort of People, who have not any real Uſe for them; and being unable to ſuſtain them, they are induced by Hunger to commit great Outrages, and to prey upon Sheep, Lambs, and other Cattle.

THAT the Bites of mad Dogs are now become more frequent than ever; and that there is great Reaſon to apprehend that the Infection and peſtilential Diſeaſes now raging amongſt the Horned Cattle, are extended by Means of the ſaid Animals.

Your Petitioners therefore humbly pray this Honourable Houſe, That Proviſion may be made to remedy, as far as is poſſible, a Grievance ſo prejudicial to all the Occupiers of Land in this Kingdom, ſo dangerous to the Publick, and ſo frequently fatal to Individuals.

Reaſons for Renewing the Office for finding out and puniſhing the Abuſes in Silk-Dying.

THe Abuſe in Silk-Dying conſiſts in the addition of weight in the Dying thereof above what it is of it ſelf being diſcharged of the Gumme.

And this is performed either by Dying it upon the Gumme, which is near four ounces in the pound, and ought to be boyled off before the Silk be Dyed, or by uſing ponderous and unlawful ingredients in the Dye; which beſides the unreaſonable addition of weight, both ſpoiles the luſtre and deſtroys the ſtrength and ſubſtance of the Silk.

Whereby His Majeſty and his good Subjects are cheated, His Majeſties Government and the Nation diſhonoured, our Manufactures of Silk in Forraign parts diſeſteemed, the trade of the Kingdom in that particular deſtroyed, and divers families both Silk-men and Dyers in their profeſſions exceedingly injured.

Theſe abuſes were firſt brought into this Kingdom by ſtrangers in King *James*'s Raign, witneſſe the ſeveral Proclamations made both by King *James* and His late Majeſty for the ſuppreſſion thereof, and the zeal of His late Majeſty therein.

Who in the third of His Raign cauſed ſeverall Informations to be exhibited againſt divers Silk-men and Dyers, offenders in this kind, upon whom great Fines were layed to deter others.

Afterwards upon the Petition of the Silk-men, praying to be pardoned of what was paſt; and to be incorporated for the time to come with power to regulate and reform the ſaid abuſes, His Majeſty granted a pardon accordingly, and a Charter of Corporation to them with the powers deſired. 7°. *Car.*

But upon complaint afterwards made, that this Charter and power was imployed to the upholding of the ſaid abuſes (they being the perſons themſelves among, and by whom the Frauds were practiſed) His Majeſty reſumed the ſaid Charter.

The Company of Dyers likewiſe pretend unto a power by their Charter to Regulate and Reform the ſaid abuſes, by ſearching and ſeizing all heavy Dyed Silk, which ſerves onely for them to demand ſearch-money quarterly, they tollerating and coniveing at thoſe abuſes which they pretend to ſearch for, and ſhould cauſe to be puniſhed.

It having been therefore obſerved, that it was impoſſible by a bare view (without knowing the weight of the Silk both before and after the Dying) to diſcover the abuſes, and that a ſearch, though duly and ſincerely executed was a very inſufficient expedient to reforme the ſame; His Majeſty after all other means uſed, and after ſerious conſultation had with the Lords of his Council and others, in the 14. year of his Reign, erected an Office for trying and weighing of Silk which was gladly embraced by all ſorts of Silk-men, Dyers and Weavers, who acknowledged that it was the onely way for a remidy.

Unto which Office all perſons dying Silk in the City of *London* were obliged to bring their Silk to be viewed, weighed and regiſtred, both before and after Dying; and in caſe of ſuſpicion to be tryed by diſcharging the colour of ſome part of any parcel, whereby to judge of the whole.

Whileſt this Office was exerciſed it wrought a good Reformation, till the generall diſtractions of the Nation ſet all looſe, and gave new encouragement to the return of old abuſes.

It is therefore propoſed that an Act be paſſed to enable His Majeſty to erect the like Office again, with a competent fee for the maintenance thereof, with ſuch Regulations and Orders, as either the Parliament, or ſuch as they ſhall authorize, ſhall be pleaſed to conſtitute.

THE

Fann-Makers

GRIEVANCE,

BY THE

Importation of Fanns *from the* Eaſt-Indies.

THE Manufactures of Fanns and Fann-ſticks, tho' it may ſeem ſlight to ſome, is certainly at this time of very great Conſequence to a conſiderable breach of the Trade of *England*; for that it imploys multitudes of Men, Women and Children in making the Sticks, Papers, Leathers, in ordering the Silk (which **Paper, Leather** and **Silk,** is Manufactur'd in this Nation) likewiſe great numbers imploy'd in Painting, Varniſhing and Japanning, and preparing abundance of Materials for Fanns, by which there is a great Conſumption alſo of Foreign Commodities, *viz.* of Whale-bone, Tortoiſe-ſhell, Ivory, Box, Ebony, which Wood is imported from *Turky* and *Ruſſia*, and is bought in Exchange for *Engliſh* Cloath; likewiſe ſeveral other ſorts of Wood from the *Weſt-Indies*, to the great advantage as well of His Majeſties Cuſtoms, as of the Woollen Manufacture; by which it is obvious that the King's Cuſtoms and the Woollen Manufactures are very much advanced, and that great Numbers of Poor People may be continually imployed in Work, who otherwiſe muſt inevitably periſh; or, as ſome already are, become a burden to their Pariſhes, unleſs there be a ſtop put to the Importation of *Indian Fanns*, and *Fann-ſticks*, of which vaſt quantities are daily brought over; and it can be proved, That *Five Hundred and Fifty Thouſand* have lately been Imported, which Hundreds of Poor Artificers are too ſenſible of, by the general decay of their Trade; and are in great fear that they and their Families ſhall be reduced to the utmoſt Want and Miſery, unleſs the Honourable *Houſe of Commons* relieve their preſſing Neceſſities by prohibiting the Importation of *Indian Fanns* and *Fann-ſticks*.

It is farther to be obſerved, That our Patterns and Models are carried over for the Indians *to work by.*

THE

Fann-Makers

GRIEVANCE.

90

REASONS *humbly offered, on the behalf of the Maſter and Wardens of the Guild and Fraternity of the* SKINNERS *of* London, *to the Honorable Houſe of Commons, againſt the* Felt-Makers *Bill, entitled,* **An Act for the better Encouraging the Manufacture of Felt-Making in this Kingdom**: *In which Bill they pray for a Prohibition of* Engliſh Coney-Skins *and* Hare-Skins, *and* Coney-Wooll *and* Hare-Wooll.

THE *Skinners* of *London* was one of the firſt incorporated Companies of the City, being about Four Hundred Years ſtanding, and having ſucceſsfully managed the Buying up and Manufacturing of all ſorts of Skins, and all other domeſtick and foreign Furs, and were and are under the Protection and Sanction of many Charters from the Kings of *England*, and ſeveral Acts of Parliament in their favour, as being Perſons of Underſtanding in the Management of that Affair both at home and abroad.

By their Management and Negotiation *abroad and at home*, and by their Money, the ſaid Commodity hath not only been kept in repute and preſerved from Alteration, but part of the Produce of this Nation manufactured into Wooll, which is their Trade, and alſo into Hats, which is another part of the Manufacturing of the ſame Commodity (but diſtinct from the other) which belongs to the *Felt-Makers*, and no other Party properly.

To manage this Affair which concerns all the Coney-Warrens of the Nobility and Gentry of this Kingdom, by reaſon that not two Thirds of the Coney-Skins and Coney-Wooll in any Year are uſed by the *Felt-Makers* in their greateſt Trade when the Hats are of the largeſt ſize; ſo that if there ſhould an Act paſs to prohibit the Exportation of Coney-Wooll and Coney-Skins, the Warrens of all *England* would inevitably fall in their now value almoſt half, beſide the taking away the daily Livelyhood of many Thouſands of poor Men, Women, and Children, which muſt, by want of Imployment, come to be kept by the ſeveral Pariſhes in which they live, and very much leſſen the King's Cuſtoms.

The Corporation of *Skinners* uſing a very great Care and Diligence in the preparing of Coney-Wooll and Hares Wooll for the foreign Markets, have kept the *Engliſh* Market to the greateſt Value in *Europe*, by which they have bought and brought over from *Ireland* almoſt all the Coney-Skins of the Growth of that Country, which otherwiſe would have been exported to *France* and other Parts, and almoſt all the Coney Skins and Hares-Skins from *Scotland*, all which pay a full Cuſtom to the King, inwards, according to Value, not being in the Book of Rates; and not very many Years ago the Hare-Skins were of no Advantage to the Nation and Government, until the *Skinners*, by their Labour and Induſtry, improved the cutting off the Wooll from the Skins which is exported, and by this Manufacture pay the King a double Duty, and the Cuſtom of Coney-Wool is almoſt double to what the Skins now do or ever did pay; ſo that an Act to prohibit the Exportation of Coney-Skins and Hares-Skins, Coney-Wooll and Hares-Wooll will manifeſtly leſſen the King's Cuſtoms, and abate the yearly Value of the Coney-Warrens of all the Nobility and Gentry of *England*, and be an unexpreſſible Loſs to many Hundred poor Families who labour in this Art every day, and thereby live very comfortably.

And

And in caſe the Coney-Skins of *Ireland* and *Scotland* ſhould from thence be exported directly into the Kingdom of *France*, or other Parts, which will be the Conſequence of ſuch a Prohibition, it would inevitably fall the Value of *Engliſh* Coney-Skins, which neceſſarily abates the Value of Conies, and muſt lower the Value of all the Warrens, as every days Experience makes appear.

And further to evidence the Care and Induſtry of the Company of *Skinners* to encourage the Making of Hats by the Felt-Makers, it hath been the conſtant practice of the ſaid *Skinners* carefully to ſort all the Coney-Skins, and take out the worſt of them, which always was by them ſold to export, and that conſtantly, 20 *s.* a Thouſand leſs than they coſt, ſometimes 25 *s.* ſometimes 30 *s.* a Thouſand; ſo that all the beſt was kept here to be cut for the Uſe of the *Felt-Makers*, by which means they had the very beſt of Wools: But the Warrens of *England* producing more than the *Felt-Makers* Trade was capable of uſing, the *Skinners* were under a neceſſity to find out ways to export both Skins and Wooll to carry off every Years Growth; and, with Submiſſion, it is an Error, through want of Judgment, that the *Felt-Makers* are of opinion, that a Prohibition of Coney-Wooll will be an Advantage to them; for they themſelves do know, that the moſt of the Wooll and Skins ſent away is the worſt, which being kept here, muſt cauſe them to make far worſe Hats than now they do, or elſe the Skins, or part of the Skins muſt be thrown away: So that take it in the beſt Senſe that can be, the Prohibition of Coney-Skins and Coney-Wooll, Hare-Skins and Hare-Wooll, will be to the Damage of the King's Revenue, and the Nobility and Gentrys Eſtates, and take away the Livelyhood of many Thouſand poor People, and bring a certain Charge upon many Pariſhes for the Maintenance of the many poor People who daily labour herein.

To demonſtrate this, when Coney Wooll was at 16*s per* Pound, as it hath been, then the ſame Warren that is now at 100*l. per ann.* was worth then 180*l per ann* and Coney-Wooll, now all the ſorts of it being put together, as it ſtands charged in general Words in the Book of Rates, is not worth 7 *s. per* Pound, nor is ſold for ſo much.

This will no ways help the Manufacture of Hats, they being already at a kind of a Standard, as to Felts and Caſtors; and if the Wool be dear or cheap, the Hats are the ſame price, only if the Faſhion be bigger or leſſer in the Brim there is ſome alteration in the goodneſs of the Hats.

The ſize of Hats being now very large, and yet not two Thirds of the Coney-Skins and Wooll are uſed here, as is manifeſt in the laſt Years Trade, as may appear by the Coney-Skins and Wooll ſhipt off in the Cuſtom-Houſe Books, beſides Quantities of the laſt Years Skins and Wooll now remaining unſold; ſo that the *Felt-Maker* had no want of the ſaid Commodity, notwithſtanding ſo much was exported.

To make it yet farther evident, the Damage that ſuch a Prohibition would be to the King and Kingdom, the Cuſtom of a Thouſand Coney-Skins is to the King but 10 *s.* the Cuſtom of the Wooll cut off of a Thouſand of Skins pays the King 1*l.* 1*s.* and the Labor of the Poor that manufacture the ſaid Thouſand of Skins comes to 40 *s* and the Felts of Coney Skins is made into Glue, and a great many poor People imployed in the making the ſame, and which pays the King a conſiderable Cuſtom in its Exportation.

☞ Their Petition and Bill were brought in as if againſt the *Hudſons Bay*-Company, and the whole ſcope of the Bill is againſt them, only the laſt Line againſt the Exportation of Coney-Wooll and Hare-Wooll.

☞ The *Skinners*, who the *Felt-Makers* knew were moſtly concerned in that ſaid Clauſe, had no notice of the ſaid Petition, nor to attend the Committee.

☞ The Petition is only for prohibiting the Exportation of Coney-Wooll and Hare-Wooll, yet nevertheleſs the Bill is for prohibiting the Exportation of Coney Skins and Hare-Skins, as well as Coney-Wooll and Hare-Wooll.

LONDON: Printed in the YEAR 1691.

TO THE
HONOURABLE
THE
Knights, Citizens, and Burgeſſes,
IN
PARLIAMENT Aſſembled.

Reaſons humbly offered by the Maſter, Wardens, *and* Aſſiſtants *of the Company of* Felt-makers, London, *on behalf of themſelves and all the* Felt-makers *in* England, *to obtain an* Act *of* Parliament, *for the total Prohibiting (or laying a greater* Duty *upon) the Exportation of* Coney-Wool, Coney-Skins, Hares-Wool, *and* Hares-Skins.

1. THE Art of *Felt-making* in *England*, is if no very long ſtanding; for in leſs than 100 years, the Manufacture inſtead of it was Capping, or making of Bonnets and *Monmouth* Caps, as may appear by the Laws that have been made in favour of the Capping Trade.

2. But ſince the Art of *Felt-making* hath been found out, it hath been as much Improved to the Advantage of this Kingdom, by raiſing the Price of Coney-Wool, as any Manufacture whatſoever; until of late Years *France* having learned the ſame Art, and having the Advantage of our *Engliſh* Coney-Wool and Hares-Wool ſent from hence; it paying a very ſmall Duty for its Exportation (*viz.*) four Pence *per* Pound; they have of late years ſupplanted us in Making and Vending of Hats at moſt of the Foreign Markets, particularly *Spain:* Which they could not do, if they had not theſe Wools to make fine and light Hats withal.

3. The ſame Reaſons may be given on all accounts againſt the Exportation of Hares-Wool, and Coney-Wool, that are, and have been given againſt the Exportation of Sheeps Wool, and in ſome particulars, more, as is hereafter mentioned.

4. It hath been the Prudence and common Policy of almoſt all Nations, to prohibite under Penalties the Exporting the Materials of a Manufacture, becauſe they loſe the Employment of their People, and the Profit of their Manufacture.

5. The preventing the Wools aboveſaid from being Exported, will imploy many Thouſands of Their MAJESTIES Subjects here, not only of thoſe who are *Felt-makers* that work the Hats, but Thouſands of poor Women and Children, who now are, and more will be imployed in Picking, Carding, and Preparing many other ſorts of *Engliſh* Wools; But more eſpecially, of Foreign Wools from *Poland*, *Spain*, *Turkey*, and other places, to be worked and mixt with this Coney-Wool, and Hares-Wool in the making of Hats.

6. Theſe other Sorts of Foreign Wools are brought to theſe Kingdoms by the Product of other Manufactories, ſent from hence to fetch them from *Spain*, *Poland*, *Turkey*, and other places, and principally that of Woollen Cloth and Stuffs; the ſaid foreign Wools being of no other uſe but to mix with the ſaid Coney-Wool and Hares-Wool, and to be made into Hats. Which foreign Wools, of late years, have been carried to *France* and *Humborough*, and other places, both from *Poland*, *Spain*, and *Turkey*, to be mixed with the ſaid Coney-Wool; which muſt of neceſſity have come into *England*, had not our Coney-Wool been ſent away to be worked with them. So that the Kingdom loſeth both by the Exportation of Cloth and Stuffs that fetch or produce theſe Wools, and alſo the working of them here; and thoſe Wools from *Turkey* and other places, are now not to be bought by Exchange for Cloth, as formerly, but by Ready Money only, and that at Double the Price. And the Reaſon is, Becauſe *France* now buyeth it up, and it is for no other uſe, but to make Hats, and Mix with our Hares-Wool and Coney-Wool; which they could not do, if they were not furniſhed from hence.

7. The Duty that the ſaid Coney-Wool and Hares-Wool pay for their Exportation is very inconſiderable, being but 4 *d. per* Pound, which Pound with other Wools being worked, will make Three Hats, and thoſe Three Hats pay 6 *d.* at leaſt, Duty for their Exportation: So that the King's Duty is advanced one Third Part in every Pound, and not leſſened by working theſe Wools at home, and ſending the Hats abroad to thoſe Markets that are ſupplied by the *French*; which the *French* could not ſupply with Hats of the like Fineneſs, Goodneſs, Lightneſs, and Cheapneſs that we can do, had they not our Coney-Wool and Hares-Wool to make them withal. For there is no other Coney-Wool and Hares-Wool in the World, that is, by a fourth Part, ſo good as that of theſe Kingdoms, or can at all be wrought into Hats, without thoſe of theſe Nations being mixed with it.

8. It may be objected, That if this Coney-Wool and Hares-Wool be not exported, the Price of the ſaid Wool will be abated, and the Barren Land of this Kingdom will turn to no Account by Coney-Warrens, as now it doth.

To which the ſaid Company of *Felt-Makers* humbly Anſwer,

9. That ſince this preſent War with *France*, the ſaid Wools could not be ſent thither, as formerly, and yet the Price of the ſaid Coney-Wool and Hares-Wool is now advanced above two third parts, (*viz.*) from ſix Shillings to Eleven Shillings *per* Pound, becauſe *France*, until of late years, did ſerve many Foreign Markets with their Light Hats; which they cannot do without our Coney-Wool. Now our *Merchants* and *Felt-Makers* ſerve thoſe Markets, and ſo will for ever, if theſe Wools be kept at home, and Manufactured here.

And that Noblemen, *and* Gentlemen, *Owners of Warrens, may not be prejudiced by ſuch Prohibition; the* Felt-Makers *are well contented, That the ſaid Wools may be Exported when they ſhall be at the Price they were at before that War.*

A

Probable Calculation of the Moneys

VVhich may be RAISED by a

Tax on Plate in this Kingdom:

As alſo of the Annual Income to His MAJESTY, to be Raiſed by a TAX on Hats, (Viz.)

The Tax upon Plate uſed in Taverns, Inns, Victualling-Houſes, Ordinaries, and all other Houſes of Publick Entertainment, for one Year only, as followeth:

FOR every Ounce of Silver in every Tankard, or other Silver Utenſil, in every Publick Houſe uſed, or for uſe, *Six Pence.*

By the Books at the *Hearth-Office* (beſides Houſes concealed, and not paying Hearth Money) it appears there were Thirteen hundred thouſand Houſes.

By encreaſe of Buildings ſince, and concealments, Two hundred thouſand Houſes more.

In all ——————— 1500000 Houſes.

Computing then 100000 Publick Houſes at 20 *s.* a Houſe, ſubject to this Payment (ſome houſes not having one piece of Plate, other great houſes having large quantities) ——————— 100000 *l.*

This may be gathered, in three Months time, by the Officers of Exciſe, and managed by the Commiſſioners without any charge to the KING, and to be paid only by Perſons gaining daily on the Subject, and perticulerly by little Meaſures in Silver, who have been freed from Penalties before inflicted on them, for not ſelling in ſealed Meaſures.

Obj. *It may be Objected that many Perſons will diſpoſe of their Plate, or conceal the ſame to evade this Tax.*

Anſ. There may be ſufficient Penalties againſt theſe Artifices, as is uſual in other caſes.

The TAX upon Hats, *viz.*

For every Felt of the value of 3 *s.* or upwards ——————— *Six Pence.*
Every Caſtor and *Carolina* ——————— *One Shilling.*
Every Beveret ——————— *One Shilling Six Pence.*
Every Bever ——————— *Three Shillings.*

Computing Perſons in *England, Wales*, &c. buying and wearing ſuch Hats, Three Millions.

Hats Tranſported One Million.

As a Medium at 1 *s. per* Hat is ——————— 200000 *l. per Annum.*

The Hats ſold in *England*, &c. may be by a ſtamp as the Paper and Parchment Act, or the Aulnage Sealing.

Thoſe to be Exported at the *Cuſtom-Houſe*, as in other caſes.

If this be granted for Ten Years, it will Amount in that time to ——————— 2000000 *l.*
Which will not only raiſe His Majeſty preſent Monies, but eaſe Land for the future, as to ſo much as this will raiſe, over and above what is neceſſary for the preſent ſupply.
It will not effect the Manufactor, becauſe it may be paid by the Buyer, and Penalties upon perſons buying, ſelling, or wearing without paying the Duty.

This *Projection* was preſented to this Honourable Houſe, this preſent Seſſions of Parliament,

By Richard Fryth.

A PROPOSAL for the Raiſing the Summe of Two Hundred Thouſand Pounds or more per Annum *as a Fund or Security, for Advancing Moneys for the Service of the Government, with great Eaſe to the Subject.*

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BY a Duty (being laid upon all ſorts of *Hatts*, according to the Proportionable Prices under-written, there being a Variety and Sortment of that Commodity that Anſwers every Reſpective Price.)

		s.		s.		s.	d.
That	*A Hatt under*	05	*Value*		*Pay*	00	03
That	*A Hatt of*	05	*and under*	10	*pay*	00	06
That	*A Hatt of*	10	*and under*	20	*pay*	01	00
That	*A Hatt of*	20	*and under*	30	*pay*	02	00
That	*A Hatt of*	30	*and under*	40	*pay*	03	00
That	*A Hatt of*	40	*and under*	50	*pay*	04	00
That	*A Hatt of*	50	*and under*	60	*pay*	05	00
That	*A Hatt of*	60	*and under*	70	*pay*	06	00

Whereas the Proof of this Matter muſt be made good by the Computation of the Number of Perſons that do wear *Hatts* of one Price or other.

The Propoſer takes it for Granted that it will be Allowed that there are three Millions of Males at leaſt in this Kingdom, when according to Sir *William Pettys* Calculation and others, there are about Eight Millions of Males and Females; and the former much the Majority, beſides Strangers and floating People.

Then if it be agreed that there are three Millions of Males, beſides the many Females that wear *Hatts*, and that upon an Average it cannot be reduced to leſs than 1 *s.* 6 *d. per Head*, taking the higher Prices with the lower: According to that Number it amounts to the Summe of Two Hundred Twenty Five Thouſand Pounds *per Annum*.

And Conſidering the Duty is laid ſo Eaſie, (every Man Charging himſelf by the Price of his *Hatt* what he pleaſeth,) if it ſhould be thought fit to advance the Rates above-mentioned, the produce would riſe by Equal Proportion without any manner of Injury.

In all other Taxes thoſe that have Families have born the greateſt part when the leaſt able; By this it Appears that a ſingle Perſon ſhall pay equal.

Beſides there's no one Commodity that is more Univerſal, or that the People love to have in a better Decorum than a *Hatt*.

And although it be computed that the Medium Price according to the Rates ſet down will be One Shilling and Six Pence *per Head*; (which amounts to the Summe before-mentioned) yet the Change of Faſhions will greatly Augment the Revenue.

The Collecting of this Duty will be Eaſie and Practicable, and not attended with a Numerous Train of Officers; For not only the greateſt Number of *Hatts*, but *Hatts* of the greateſt Value are made in and about *London* to ſerve the Nation in General, and Conſequently three parts in four of this Duty will be Collected in this City.

The Certainty of having this Duty paid, will be by laying a Penalty upon every Maker or Retailer of *Hatts* that ſhall vend or expoſe to Sale any ſort of *Hatts* without having firſt received a Seal or Impreſſion from the Office Appointed for that purpoſe, according to the value of the ſaid *Hatts*.

The Seal or Impreſſion to appear viſible in the Middle of the Crown within the *Hatt*, *without any Diſ-Ornament*, being the place where all Eminent *Haberdaſhers* fix their Own Seals, to be known by.

Neither can there be any manner of Encouragement to Counterfeit the ſaid Seal or Impreſſion, being ſo Trivial and ſo ſubject to a Diſcovery.

And although all *Hatts* be obliged to receive ſuch Seal or Impreſſion to prevent any Fraud, yet that it may not be a diſcouragement to the Exportation of that Commodity, Every ſuch Perſon as ſhall Export the ſame, upon Certificate from the *Cuſtom-Houſe* ſhall receive the Draw-back at the Office where firſt paid.

By *T. H.*

A PROPOSAL

For Raiſing a Supply of *Two Hundred Thouſand Pounds* per Annum, and upwards, By a Certain Duty upon *HATTS*.

An Answer to a Proposal for Laying a Duty upon HATS.

Humbly submitted to the Consideration of the Honourable House of Commons.

WHereas there is a Proposal presented to this Honourable House for the raising of above 200000 *l. per Annum*, by an Imposition on Hats, which Sum the Proposer pretends may be raised by the Duty following, (*viz.*)

	s.		s.		s.	d.
That a Hat under	05		pay		00	03
That a Hat of	05	and under 10	pay		00	06
That a Hat of	10	and under 20	pay		01	00
That a Hat of	20	and under 30	pay		02	00
That a Hat of	30	and under 40	pay		03	00
That a Hat of	40	and under 50	pay		04	00
That a Hat of	50	and under 60	pay		05	00
That a Hat of	60	and under 70	pay		06	00

And the Proposer allows that ¾ of the said Duty would be raised upon Hats made in and about *London*.——Of all Projectors this Gentleman is the most grosly mistaken in his Calculate: For it's ready to be proved before this Honourable House, That there are not **Five hundred and twenty** Journey-men and Apprentices employ'd (in the Hat-making Trade) within the Bills of Mortality; and of the several priz'd Hats above specified, there are *not* made **within the above Limits** *above* the several Numbers following, (*viz.*)

	s.	d.		Hats.		Men.
Of the Hats to pay	00	03	every Week	443.	These employ	37
Of the Hats to pay	00	06	every Week	1834.	These employ	183
Of the Hats to pay	01	00	every Week	1532.	These employ	255
Of Beavers of all sorts, which one with another will not pay *per Hat*, above	4	00	every Week	266	These employ	044

	Hats		Men.
So that there are not made every Week one with another, above	4075	And these do employ	519

By which it appears, That the Number of Hats made within the Bills of Mortality, would (according to the above Tax) not amount to above

181 *l.* —05 *s.* —09 *d. per* Week.

Which is 9526 *l.* —19 *s.* —— *per Annum.*

Out of which being deducted at least 2500 *l.* for the Drawback, there will not remain above 7026 *l.* 19 *s. per Annum*, of this Duty, arising within the Bills of Mortality: And the Duty within those Limits being allowed by the Proposer to be ¾ of the Duty, the Whole within the Kingdom would not amount to above 9369 *l.* 05 *s.* 04 *d. per Annum.* —The mistaken Gentleman that propos'd this Duty, was very positive there was made 15000 Hats a day in and about *London*: But it's ready to be proved before this Honourable House, there are not 680 made *per diem*, within the Bills of Mortality.

There are not made (within the Bills of Mortality) the Twentieth part of that Number of Hats which this mis-inform'd Gentleman suppos'd; neither would the Duty amount to the Twentieth part of the Sum thereby pretended to be rais'd; out of which being deducted the Charge of Collecting, the Remainder would be *inconsiderable.* —But the Prejudice the Publick would suffer by this Imposition, would be very **Considerable**: *For the Felt-making Trade is our own Manufacture, and of late much decay'd*; and by *such* an Imposition would be much *more* discourag'd, and our *Conny-Wool* employ'd in this Manufacture) would **then** bear no Price.

It's pretended by the Proposer, That good Security will be given for the Farming it at 100000 *l. per Annum.*

Answ. If any upon good Security should become Farmers upon those Terms, the Government might One Year *possibly* raise 100000 *l.* by the **Ruin** of such Security. But that would not be for the *Interest* of the Publick, nor tend much to the *Advancement* of either the *Interest* or **Reputation** of this *mis-inform'd Proposer.*

A short Account of what was Deposed; together with the Names of several of the Persons, that Experimented Mr. Warner's *Earth, and gave Evidence for the King at the late Tryal at Barr in the Court of* Exchequer, *which was had by Order of Their Majesties in Council, upon the Petition of many Hundred of* Clothyers, Fullers, Clothworkers *and others relating to the* Wollen Manufacture:

The 24th. Novemb. 1693.

From the Banck-side, Southwark.

Jer. Warberton, *Millman*;
Tho. Clare, *Clothworker.*

SWORE they had Experimented the Earth, which they fetched themselves from the King's Ware-house, that it was good Fullers Earth, and they had used no other since *May* last, and had Scowred above 100 Cloths, and fetch'd out Sally Spots, *&c.* with the same.

From the City of Worcester.

Tho. Crundal *of* London, *Merchent*;
Fra. Chetle, *Clothyer of* Worcester;
Edward Stanton, *of* London *Cittizen*;

John Burton, *Maj.*
Tho. Reynalds,
Rich. Hill, } *Clothyers.*

Pinson Wilmot,
William Brewer,
John Crump, } *Fullers.*

Upon several Petitons to the Queen in Council from divers Counties, Signed by many Hundred *Clothyers*, and others relating to the Wollen Manufacture; Praying, the Earth in Question being Good Fullers Earth might be Prosecuted, and not suffered to be Exported *&c.* It came Referred to the Commissioners of the Customs, who to know the Truth of the Matter, desired Mr. *Crundal*, Mr. *Chetley*, and Mr. *Stanton*, before Named, who themselves took the Earth out of the King's Ware-house, to go with it to the City of *Worcester*; Where, in the Presence of the said Persons together with the Mayor, and several other Clothyers and Fullers here mentioned, the said Earth was Experimented upon Three several Cloths, and the said Persons appearing at the Tryal, Testified that the said Earth without mixture, did all the Offices of other good Fullers Earth, and produced Two Cloths in Court Fulled with the said Earth, being perfectly Made, and Good Cloth.

From Sommerset-shire.

Nat. Stiles, *Clothyer fetched the said Earth from the Custom-House and Carry'd it down.*
Samuel Blindman, *Fuller.*

These brought a White Cloth Fulled with the said Earth, and Swore it to be good Fullers Earth, and that it did all the Offices as other Fullers Earth perfectly and well.

From Godalming *in* Surrey.

Law. Collins, Hen. Bowler, } *Clothyers fetched the Earth from the Kings Ware-house*;

John Toft, *Sei.*
John Toft, *Jun.*
Will. Shrub.
John Shrub, } *Clothyers.*

Will. Perryer,
George Wood, } *Fullers.*

These gave Evidence that the Earth of Mr. *Warner* which they had often Try'd, was good Fullers Earth, and did all the Offices of such Earth, being a better sort then that used commonly by them; and produced One Cloth, and One Kerzey in Court Fulled with the said Earth without any mixture; and that the said Cloths were good Cloths perfectly made; at the same time also brought in Court a Cloth Raw and in the Greace from the Loom, that the Court might be Sensible of its Opperation, which Stunk so of the Greace that it could not be Endured in Court, and they all Swore that the Cloths that were Fulled by the Earth in Question, were before as Foul as the said Stinking Cloth.

From Reading *in* Berks.

J. Wilmot, *Clothyer*;
Nat. Collins, *Fuller*; } *Fetch'd the Earth from the King's* Ware-house.

Edward Froome,
William Horne,
William May,
John Silvester, } *Clothyers.*

These Deposed that the Earth in Question was good Fullers Earth, and better then the sort of that Country; that it perform'd all the Offices of good Fullers Earth, and brought a Cloth in Court Worked with the said Earth, which they Depos'd was a perfect and good Cloth; and that the said Earth was as good as any Earth they ever Used.

The Case being thought to be sufficiently Proved, no more Evidence was offered for the King, altho several others were in Court, from Wiltshire, Glocester, Essex, *and many other Places.*

The Prosecutors for the King before the Tryal made several motions in Court, that the Barons would be pleased to direct the Place and Persons, where a Joynt Experiment might be made, and all Parties present, that the Court might come to a true Knowledge of a Case of this Consequence; and to prevent opposite Swearing, which was always refused by Mr. Warner.

So the Evidence being Contradictory upon Experiments made on behalf of the Defendant, and Scowring Earth being only mentioned in the Title, but not in the Body of the Act; The Jury brought in a Verdict for the Defendant.

THE CASE

OF THE

Officers of the Customs

Relating to the Seizure of a Parcel of *FULLERS EARTH* belonging to Mr. *Edmond Warner* Merchant, shipp'd to be Exported for *Holland*, under the Denomination of *Potters Clay*.

BY an Act made in the Twelfth Year of King *CHARLES* the Second, Intituled, *An Act for Prohibiting the Exportation of Wooll, Woollfells, Fullers Earth, Or any Kind of* **Scouring Earth**, It is Enacted, That if any Person whatsoever, Master or Purser of any Ship or Vessel, shall take in to be Exported, any Fullers Earth, or **Fulling Clay whatsoever**, upon Forfeiture of the said Clay and Three Shillings *per* Pound Weight, *&c.*

By another Act made in the Fourteenth Year of the said King, it is [illegible] That notwithstanding the Laws then made, yet ([illegible]) [illegible] Fullers Earth and Fullers Clay, *&c.* was secretly Exported, [illegible] the Woollen Manufacture, the Ruin of many Families, and the Destruction of [illegible] which was like daily to increase, if some farther Remedy was not provided, and further Penalties imposed upon the Offenders.

It is therein Enacted, That whereas great quantities of Fullers Earth and Fulling Clay are daily Exported, under the Colour of Tobacco-Pipe Clay; that no Tobacco-Pipe Clay shall for the future be Exported, under the Penalties of the forfeiture of the said Clay and Three Shillings *per* Pound Weight, *&c.*

And it is also therein further provided, That if any Customer, Controller, Waiter, Searcher, or Surveyor, or other Officer, knowing thereof, and being wittingly or willingly aiding, assisting, or **Consenting** thereto, shall be adjudged and taken to be a Felon, and every Offender suffer and forfeit as in Case of Felony.

The Officers above-mentioned are Searchers, without whose knowledge no Goods can pass or be shipp'd to be Exported, nor discharged but by Cocquets signed under their hands, nor the Ships cleared from the Custom-house, but by Dispatches from them.

These Officers knew the Earth of Mr. *Warner* (who had shipp'd the said Earth before any notice given to them) to be Fullers Earth; having themselves experimented the same in Fulling of Cloth, which they found (by the Judgement of several Clothiers and Fullers) to perform all the Offices of other Fullers Earth.

If they had not stopped the Earth, they had been **Consenting** to the Exportation, in as much as the said Earth could not be Exported, but by Cocquet or Warrant signed by them: And as they are named by their Office in the before-mentioned Act, they must have been found guilty of Felony, and if prosecuted, suffer as Felons.

The said Officers moved the Barons of the Exchequer, That they would please to direct an Experiment in such place and by such persons as the Court should think fit, to prevent all falacious Experiments, and that the truth at the Trial might appear; but this was opposed by Mr. *Warner*.

They also offered Mr. *Warner* before the Commissioners of the Customs, That if he would not Export any more of the said Earth, not to insist on the Penalties; and the said Officers further declared in Court, by the Attorney General, before and at the Trial, That if a Verdict went for the King, they declined all the Forfeitures, that it might appear they sought not the Ruin of Mr. *Warner*, but tried only the right of the Earth, which was not above Twelve pounds value, to prevent the Exportation thereof as a National Good.

Yet upon the Motion of Mr. *Warner* in the Court of Exchequer, they were compelled to try the forfeiture of the said Earth (altho of so inconsiderable a Value) at bar; whereby they were forced to expend several hundred pounds.

It's apparent, That if a Verdict had been given for the King upon the Bar Trial, the Officers could not have received the least advantage by it, altho it is as evident, That by the Exportation they are gainers by their Fees; and are by so much losers, if the Shipping of Foreign Goods having acted only in this Matter under the necessity of their Duty, the Letter of the Law permitted to them; and the Publick Good of the Nation in general.

The *Stocking-Weavers* Caſe of *Nottingham*, *Leiceſter* and *Derbyſhire*, and other Counties adjacent, upon their Petition to be Relieved againſt the Exactions of their Company.

15° *Car.* 2. KING *Charles* the II. by Charter Incorporated all the *Stocking-Weavers* which then, or ever after ſhould be in *England* and *Wales*, into one Body Corporate, by the name of *Maſter Wardens*, &c. of *Frame-work Knitters* of his Cities of *London* and *Weſtminſter*, Kingdom of *England* and Dominion of *Wales*.

By pretence of which Charter the Company make ſuch Laws with Penalties, and take ſuch Fees and Sums of Money as they think fit: And particularly,

This is 5 *l. charge at eaſt.* The Company compel every Perſon, who is Bound to a Freeman, to come to *London* from all parts of *England* and *Wales*, after he has Served Seven Years, before they will permit him to take an Apprentice, which abundance of them, who live a great diſtance from *London*, are not able to do; and others have come up to *London*, and not been able to return again.

00 15 00 The Company make every Perſon pay 15 *s.* for Admittance into their Company, which is more than many of them are worth; whereof they inſiſt, that by their By-Law every Perſon is to pay 10 *s.* in lieu of a Silver Spoon.

01 02 06 The Company take 1 *l.* 2 *s.* 6 *d.* for Binding the firſt Apprentice.

2 *s. yearly.* The Company compel every Member in the Country to pay to the Uſe of the Company 2 *s.* yearly, and every Year.

00 02 06 The Company make all Perſons, who have no right of Freedom, nor are in the leaſt related to the City of *London*, to pay to the Company 2 *s.* 6 *d.* by pretence of the Orphans Act.

Note. This Company is none of the Twelve Companies in *London*, nor do they ever attend the Lord Mayor, nor can they make any Man Free of the City, they being no Company of the City.

The Office of Steward is by the By-Law only to make a Feaſt. They Elect every Year Stewards out of the Country, any where in *England* and *Wales*, and oblige them to come to *London*, and be at the Charge of a Feaſt or pay 10 *l.* and have brought ſeveral Suits for the Fines; and lately they choſe one *Godfrey* Steward, that lived beyond *Nottingham*, and threw him into Goal, becauſe he was not able to pay the Fine and Charges, which came to about 16 *l.* which, together with his own Charges, Ruined him, and he lay in Goal near ſix Weeks, till a Collection was made for him; and the Company would not abate him one Penny, though they had Notice that he was a Poor Man.

That about four Years ſince one *Green* of *Nottingham* was choſe Steward, and for refuſing to pay 10 *l.* was Sued, and upon many Arguments in the *Common-Pleas*, the By-Law was adjudged unreaſonable and void; the Company put him to above 50 *l.* Charge.

That afterwards one *Willmot* of *Nottingham* was choſe Steward, who came on purpoſe to *London* and provided a Feaſt for the Company, according to the By-Law; but the Maſter of the Company told the ſaid *Willmot*, he ſhould have come to him for a Bill of Fare, and refuſed to Eat the Feaſt, and inſiſted to have 10 *l.* in Money.

The Company have choſe ſeveral Stewards out of the Country ſince the By-Law was adjudged void, having the Companies Purſe, and the unreaſonable Sums out of the Country, to Support them.

The Company compel every Perſon, before he be made Free, to take an Oath, which in part is as followeth:

By this Oath every perſon is obliged to bring his Apprentice to London *the* 1ſt *year.* *You ſhall Swear to be true to the Fellowſhip of* Frame-work Knitters; *you ſhall not diſobey the Summons of the Company, but you ſhall be Obedient at all times; every Apprentice you ſhall cauſe to be Enrolled in* London *within the firſt Year of his Term, as the Cuſtom aſketh; you ſhall be at all times Contributary to all manner of Charges done, or to be done by the Company, in, and about the Weal of the ſaid Myſtery to your power; and alſo well and truly you ſhall in all things obey and keep all the Acts and Ordinances made, or hereafter to be made, for the Governance and Orders of the ſame Myſtery, and confirmed according to the Laws of this Kingdom: Theſe Points, and all other good Rules and Ordinances made, and to be made, not repealed and reverſed, you ſhall obey, keep and maintain to your power.* So help you God.

All which Matter of Fact the Petitioners have proved before the Committee appointed for that purpoſe.

The Petitioners pray Relief againſt all theſe Impoſitions in ſuch manner as this Houſe ſhall think meet, (the ſaid Oath being againſt Law and Conſcience, and the Sums before mentioned being taken from Poor Men;) there are few or none Rich of this Trade; and by a modeſt Computation, the Exactions thus taken amount to 200 *l. per Annum*, which is extravagantly expended.

If it be thought reaſonable, the Petitioners, being very Poor, pray that the Petition may be referred to ſome Committee, for ſome Bill now paſſing this Houſe with power, to add to a Clauſe.

☞ That this Company ſhall not extend their Power above --- Miles diſtant from *London*.

The *Stocking-Weavers* Caſe, for the Counties of *Nottingham* *ceſter* and *Darbyſhire*, againſt the Exactions of their Company.

A TABLE of Rates for

Garbling, 1679.

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PEpper, 2 s. *per Bag.*
White Pepper, 12 d. *per C.*
Cloves, at 2 d. *per Lib.*
Nutmegs, at 3 s. 6 d. *per* 100 *L.*
Cinamon, at 2 s. 8 d. *per* 100 *L.*
Mace, at 4 s. *per* 100 *L.*
Caſſia Lignum, at 2 s. 8 d. *per C.*
Ginger, at 12 d. *per C.*
Wormſeeds, at 2 d. *per L.*
Aniſeeds, at 8 d. *per C.*
Cumin-ſeeds, at 8 d. *per C.*
Coriander-ſeeds, at 8 d. *per C.*
Caraway-ſeeds, at 8 d. *per C.*
Almonds, at 8 d. *per C.*
Rice, at 8 d. *per C.*
Dates, at 12 d. *per C.*
Galls, at 8 d. *per C.*
Cocheneil, at 1 d. *per L.*
Indico, at 6 d. *per C.*
Turmerick, at 16 d. *per C.*
Sena, at 4 s. *per C.*
Cocoa Nuts, at 12 d. *per C.*
Coffee, at 12 d. *per C.*
Pemento, at 12 d. *per C.*
Bay-berries, at 8 d. *per C.*
Ireos, at 12 d. *per C.*
Onion-ſeed, at 8 d. *per C.*
French Barley, at 8 d. *per C.*
Argal, at 8 d. *per C.*
Long Pepper, at 12 d. *per C.*
Spignal, at 8 d. *per C.*
Galingal, at 8 d. *per C.*
Setwell, at 8 d. *per C.*
Guinney Pepper, at 12 d. *per C.*
Staveſaker, at 12 d. *per C.*
Calamus, at 12 d. *per C.*
Fenugreek, at 8 d. *per C.*
Graines, at 8 d. *per C.*
Maſtich, at 8 d. *per C.*
Gum-Arabick, at 12 d. *per C.*
Scammony, at 8 d. *per C.*
Olibanum, at 12 d. *per C.*
Hermodactyls, at 8 d. *per C.*
Gum-lack, at 12 d. *per C.*
Sal-armoniack, at 8 d. *per C.*

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ADVERTISEMENT

FROM THE

Garbling Office

97

Of the CITY Of

LONDON.

To all MERCHANTS *and others whom it may Concern,* 1679.

WHEREAS the ſaid Office is grounded upon ſeveral Acts of Parliament, and hath been found to be very uſeful for preventing many abuſes in the Sale of Corrupt and mingled Spices, Drugs and other Merchandizes, and conſequently for the Safety of His Majeſties Perſon and Subjects, who daily uſe the ſame both in their Food and Phyſick; and alſo for preventing many Controverſies between the Buyers and Sellers: Yet notwithſtanding of late, contrary to the true meaning of the ſaid Acts, the Buyers and Sellers of theſe Commodities, have fallen upon new Devices in their private Bargains for their private gain, by their Clandeſtine practice of Covering and Concealing Freemen and Forreigners Goods, hindering and preventing the Garbler appointed by the City from the due Execution of the ſaid Office according to his Oath at his Admittance.

THerefore theſe are to give Notice and Advertiſement to all Merchants and Importers of Goods whatſoever, that they do not ſell nor deliver any Spices, Druggs, Wares or Merchandizes Garblable, untill they be firſt ſufficiently Garbled and Cleanſed, and Sealed with the Seal of the ſaid Office, under the Penalties mentioned in the Act of Parliament, which is the Forfeiture of the whole Goods ſo Sold; and that all Tranſgreſſors and Offendors herein will be Impartially and without Reſpect of Perſons, proceeded againſt according to Law in his Majeſties Court of Exchequer.

And to you Gentlemen that are Shop-keepers and Ware-houſe-keepers, Retailers and Conſumptioners whatſoever, of the ſaid Goods Garblable; Ye are to take notice that ye do not Cover nor Conceal Freemen nor Forreigners Goods, to the dammage and hinderance of the due Execution of the ſaid Office, according to ancient Cuſtom, leaſt thoſe that are found to do ſo, be found guilty of the breach of their Oaths as Freemen. The ſaid Office belonging to the City and is a part of her Immunities which every Freeman is Sworn to preſerve.

And this is to give the like Warning to ſome of you that exerciſe in the way of Broakers, by experience being found to be guilty of this alſo, in that for Facilitateing the bargaine to your own gain, you ſuffer the Merchant to ſlip into the breach of a known Law, by not diſcovering to the Seller the truth of his Danger.

In Fine, it is purpoſed to call upon all ſuch perſons as have goods in their Shops, Cellars or Warehouſes, that the ſame may be Garbled, which if denyed and found Ungarbled, the Perſon ſo Tranſgreſſing will be proceeded againſt according to the true meaning of the Act for Garbling. And that hereafter none may plead Ignorance, it hath been thought fit to give this Friendly Advertiſement.

The Office is kept at the Houſe of Mr. James Donalſon *in* Rood-Lane, *where there are fit Perſons, and well qualified, to attend the ſaid Work; and are upon their Oaths to deal juſtly and uprightly between man and man.*

THE CASE of the GARBLERS FOR THE City of LONDON.

THAT time out of mind there hath been an Office within the City of *London* the Garbling of ſeveral Druggs, Spices, and other things Garbleable, with Ancient Fees, which have proved by Experience to be **Of Publick Uſe to the Subjects of this Kingdom, and for the Honour of our Commodities when Exported after Sale thereof within this Kingdom, by advancing the Value of the ſame in Foreign Markets, and preventing Diſputes often happen.**

That the ſame was Confirmed and Eſtabliſhed by an Act of Parliament made in the Reign of *King James the Firſt*, not only for the *Prevention* of *Corrupt* mixtures with Spices and Druggs, to the danger of Mens Bodies, but of *Frauds* and *Deceits* in the Sale of the ſame.

That the preſent Officer hath a Grant for Life from the City in the Year 1686, which is ſince confirmed by the Act for Reſtoring the Cities Charter; That he renders 30 *per Annum* Rent to the Chamber of *London* for the ſame, and pays 76 *l. per Annum* Tax And that he neceſſarily keeps Seven Sworn Officers conſtantly attending this Publick Service, and is at 400 *l. per Annum* more Charge for the Execution thereof.

That his clear Profit is not 200 *l. per Annum*, notwithſtanding a very valuable Conſideration paid for procuring the ſame at firſt.

That his Behaviour ſince his Admiſſion, hath been free from any Juſt cauſe of complaint. For he never Extorted, or Received any other Fees than what were Ancient and time out of mind. And as to the Pretended Impoſition of New Rates: It's true he hath offered to Garble the *Jeſuits Bark*, and other Commodities lately Imported in their Natures Garbleable, according to the Tenure of the ſaid Cuſtom and Act, for certain Rates and Prices, leſs in proportion than the Antient Fees, for Commodities requiring leſs Labour and time out of mind Imported.

That for thoſe New Commodities he hath not Garbled any, but only when requeſted and never Seized, nor Sued for any Neglect of the ſame.

That he never claimed any Fees for Goods Exported within Eight Months with *Sale*, according as the Act provides for.

That he never Proſecuted any Suits in the Exchequer on Frivolous Occaſions, never recived any Penalty; but generally took much leſs than his Duty of Garblage.

That the End and Uſe of the ſaid Office created by Cuſtom, and confirmed by Act of Parliament; was, and really is for the benefit of the Buyer, and prevention of Fraud of the Seller, by diſpoſing one, or a mixt Commodity, inſtead of another ſingle and uncorrupted.

That the True and Original Reaſon of Complaint againſt the ſaid Officer, is not for Extortion or Neglect of his Duty, or other Perſonal Offence; but his Diligence in the Execution of his Office, and unfortunate Diſcovery of Falſe and Counterfeit Druggs and Spices, and the mixing of Soil and Rubbiſh with Garbleable Goods after the ſame were Garbled, and the Seal of the Office fixt to the ſame; and his refuſal to take his Fees, and ſet his Seal without doing his Duty.

All which is Humbly ſubmitted to the Conſideration of this Honourable Houſe; And it's hoped for the Reaſons above mentioned, that this Honourable Houſe will not permit the bringing in of any Bill, to alter the Law now in force; being only deſigned for private ends, and to obſtruct Publick good.

CASE of the GARBLER

FOR THE

City of *LONDON.*

The CASE *of the* Turkey, West-India, *and other* Merchants *and* Traders *of* London, *in Reference to the* Office of GARBLING.

THAT the Act for *Garbling of Spices* made 1 *Jac.* I. might then be convenient; but is now a *Useless, Vexatious Burthen on* Trade *and a Clog upon our* Exportation.

Useless. When this Act was made *Spices* were Imported in their *Soil*, but is now Imported *perfectly Clean*; That the *Garblers* Business for these many Years past hath been only to set his Seal on the Casks or Bales, and take his Money.

And for many *Drugs*, as *Sena*, *Wormseed*, sweet *Fennel-Seed*, *Cassia Lignum*, *Pearl-Barley*, *Tea*, &c. if uses his Office upon them he *spoils* them.

Vexatious. By the Penalties of the Act if the Merchant makes not use of the *Garbler* his Goods are Seised and taken from him, and if he do make use of him his Goods are *spoil'd*: When the Act had Enumerated several Commodities it adds *and all Goods Garbleable*, which it seems to give him a *Boundless Power*, in so much that the present Officer (taking Advantage of those *Unlimited Words*) does now pretend to *Garble* Twenty Eight Other Commodities besides those mentioned in the Act, some of which were unknown when that Act was made; and if any Merchant or Trader disputes his Authority he first Seises his Goods and then puts them into the *Exchequer*, where though he is frequently cast the *Defendant* recovers no Cost the Suit being in the King's Name; That when the *Garbler's* Pretences amount to 40 or 50 *s.* or such a small Summ the Merchant being Dispossess'd of his Goods will pay it, because any Opposition will certainly cost him Five Times as much besides the loss of Time, Hinderance in his Affairs and the Vexation of a Law-Suit: And thus by degrees he will bring all *Traders* under *Contribution*.

A Clog to Exportation. The *Levant-Company* usually Imports from *Turkey* 6 or 7000 sacks Gauls *per Annum*, a useful Commodity in our *Manufactories*, The greater part whereof are Exported (besides several other Commodites) as *Drugs* and *Gauls* for Exportation, which have been never required to be *Garbled* 'till very lately; and if Insisted on, will occasion the Goods to be sent from *Turkey* directly to *Holland* and other Markets (to avoid the Vexation and Charge of that *Office*) to the Prejudice of the *English Navigation* and the Loss of His Majesties *Customs*.

When this Act was made we had only a little *Ginger* from *Portugal* for our own Expence, but since that by our Plantations of *Barbadoes* and the *Leward-Islands* and the Taking *Jamaica* which was Fifty Years after the Act was made, we do not only Import for our Consumption but to Furnish the *Northern* Markets, and to send great Quantities to the *Mediteranian*, in which Exportation the Merchants were ever undisturb'd by the *Garbler* 'till this last Year; but now he has formed a Claim upon this Commodity having begun to *Exchequer* the Exporters of it which will be of evil Consequence and a great Mischief to our *Trade*: For it is to be considered, That the Cheapness of any Commodity does encrease its Vent; and that if we can sell cheaper than other our Competitors in the Trade, we shall not only keep what Trade we have but encrease it.

If we were the Sole Masters of the Commodity we might Tax and Burthen it as we please, but the *French* and *Dutch* have their Plantations; That if we be prest either by Old or New Invented Charges, the Trade will certainly be carried from us. *Ginger* in Times of Peace, doth but Cost in our Plantations 7 or 8 *s. per C.* His Majesty upon what is Exported only receives 9 *d. per C.* Custom, and the *Garbler* demands 12 *d.* which if the Exporter be forced to pay will be such a Burthen upon it, that the *French* and *Dutch* in a few Years will be the Sole Venders of that Commodity.

The *Parliament* have thought fit for the Export of Provisions to make the Custom free, and even to give a Reward of 5 *s. per* Quarter upon *Wheat*, and 2 *s.* 6 *d.* upon *Barley*, &c. to those that Export them: *Ginger Gauls* and all other Goods Exported will as certainly bring Riches to the Nation and prevent the Export of *Bullion*.

This Act amongst many other Old Ones had remained obsolete and diffus'd were it not that the Lord Mayors do Sell this Office, Mr. *Stewart* owning that he gave 976 *l.* for it to Sir *Robert Jefferies*, the then Lord Mayor; and the Rent to the City is only 300 *l. per Annum*; whereas by the present Execution 5 or 6000 *l. per Annum* may be raised upon the Subject from It.

It is presumed that this Office in its first Institution, was not intrusted in the Hands of the Majestracy to raise Revenues out of It to themselves; but let that be as it will,

Uther Merchants *and* Traders
Againſt the OFFICE of
GARBLING.

The Brief State of the CASE *of the* Turkey-Merchants, *the* West-India-Merchants, *the* Druggsters, Salters, Grocers, *and the Merchants Importers of* Spices *into the City of* London, *relating to the Bill for Repealing the Statute for the Well* Garbling of Spices.

THAT there was a *Garbling-Office* in the City of *London*, before the Act of the First of King *James* the First. But the said Office was Instituted for the Ease and Benefit of the Merchants and Citizens of *London*, without any compulsive Powers for raising Moneys upon the Subject, or settling of any Fees, but what were settled by the Great Officers or Ministers of State.

That this Office is still preserved by the depending Bill.

That for some Years last past this Office has been lett to Farm at 300 *l.* a Year, and about a 1000 *l.* Fine: For which an Equivalent is provided by the Bill.

That by Means of this Farm ten times as much Money has been raised upon the Subject, as the Work or Service required.

That by the Penalties of the aforesaid Act, the Subject, or Merchant Importer, is liable to Forfeit his Estate in Cases unavoidable, and yet has no Relief.

That the Powers given by the said Act are very severe upon the Importer: Giving the *Garbler* liberty to call what Goods he pleases Garbleable, although they are not so.

That the Penalties incurred, by reason of the said Act, are excessive, and not adequate to the Offence.

INSTANCES under these several Heads.

Spices, when the Act was made, were Imported from *India*, and other Places, in the Soil. But for many Years past are become peculiar to the *Dutch East-India* Company, and they Clean them perfectly, and they are so Imported into this Kingdom. But tho' they are Imported Clean, yet by reason of the said Act, the *Garbler* affixes his Seal upon them, gains 500 *l.* or 600 *l.* a Year.

That the *Garbler* often sets his Seal to *Spices* Imported from *Holland*, without any Inspection; for that he knows they came over ready Garbled, and yet he demands his Rates, as tho' he had Garbled them.

That the *Garbler* takes his Fees, and fixes his Seal, as if he had Garbled the Goods, yet the *Merchant* is liable to Prosecution for the Value, for not actually Garbling those Goods; notwithstanding they are Clean, and never were Garbled.

That the *Garbler* by Virtue of this Act, may insist upon it, as his Right, to Garble *Corn*, *Currants*, *Fruit*, *Sugar*, or any other Commodities, if he shall think fit to call the same Garbleable, tho' not mention'd in the Act.

Divers Commodities Imported from the *Levant*, and enumerated in the Act, if Garbled are in great measure spoiled, and are Forfeited, if sold Ungarbled, tho' Deliver'd to the Buyer with the Consent of the *Garbler*. And if the same are not Sold or Exported within Eight Months, the *Garbler* hath Power, by the Act, to Enter the Merchant's Warehouses, and Garble them, whether the Merchant will or no: And thereby renders them, after all the Charge, unfit either for the Home or Foreign Market, to the great Loss and Detriment of the Importer.

Likewise divers Commodities Imported from the *East India Plantations*, which never were Garbled, yet they are, by this Act, liable to be seized, or the Value thereof forfeited, for not Garbling them, to the great Oppression of the Merchant Importer, and Discouragement of that Trade.

That if the *Garbler* should receive Twelve Pence per Hundred Weight, which is the settled Fee for Garbling *Ginger*, he would then receive one quarter part of the Value thereof to the Planter, Custom, Freight and Charges being deducted.

That the Hardship of Garbling lies only upon the Merchants and Traders, Importing Commodities into the City of *London*, and Liberties thereof (that is within the Freedom): So that if they are Imported into *Southwark*, *Westminster*, or any other part of the Kingdom, they may be again Exported without the *Garbler*'s Inspection.

That the Hardships upon Traders are such, That if Goods go through four or five Hands, all the Sellers are liable to the Prosecutions of any Informers.

That there have been divers Informations, by Colour of this Act, Prosecuted in Her Majesty's Court of *Exchequer*, by common Informers, and now depending there; by which the fair Traders within the City of *London*, have been Vexatiously, and without just Cause, put to unnecessary Trouble and Charge.

That the City in Common Council, and the *Garblers*, have concured with the Prosecutors for the Bill.

4. 458.

THE CASE OF THE *Turky* Merchants, *West-India* Merchants, *Drugsters*, *Salters*, *Grocers*, AND The Merchants Importers of Spices into the City of *London*.

REASONS *humbly Offered by the* Merchants *and* Traders *of* London, *for Paſſing the* BILL *for Regulating the* ABUSES *of the* Office of GARBLING.

I. THAT the *Garbling* ſeveral ſorts of Goods is needleſs, and very prejudicial. *Spices* were formerly Imported from the *Eaſt-Indies* in their Soil, but are now Imported from *Holland* clean *Garbled*; but all other Commodities that do require it, and will not be Spoiled by *Garbling*, and render'd unfit for Exportation, are put in.

II. The *Garbler* hath his Right to all his juſt Dues ſtill preſerved to him by this *Bill*, ſave only that he is reſtrained in his Arbitrary Seizing and Taking Goods out of the Owners Poſſeſſion, wherein he hath formerly been Intollerably Vexatious and Oppreſive to Merchants and Traders, who have been forced to Comply with his unreaſonable Demands to re-obtain their Goods.

III. The preſent *Garbler* ought not to complain of any Injuſtice done him by the Paſſing this *Bill*, he having obtained the Place Corruptly, by giving to the then *Lord Mayor* 976 *l.* for it, who is ſtill living, and may make him Satisfaction: Beſides, The *Garbler* hath enjoyed the Place a great many Years and gained conſiderably by it; nor had the City of *London* any of his ſaid 976 *l.* Though the *Orphans* have been greatly injured by his ſaid corrupt Contract, which example if encouraged may be of very evil Conſequence to them, in the Corrupt placing other City-Officers to gather up their Revenues.

IV. The Goods at the Rates mentioned in this *Bill* will be a full Recompence to the City for the 300 *l. per Annum* Rent which they Let it for, beſides a ſufficient Sum for the Trouble and Charge of Executing it.

V. The Paſſing this *Bill* will be a very great Eaſe to the Merchants and Traders of *England*, and a great encouragment to our Exportation, whereby the Ballance of Trade will be aſſiſted, which is the beſt and propereſt means to prevent the carrying out the *Bullion* and current Coin of this Nation.

Therefore it is humbly hoped this Honourable Houſe *will Paſs this* Bill *for Relief of your Petitioners, who have been hitherto greatly Oppreſſed.*

REASONS for Paſſing the BILL for Regulating the Abuſes of the Office of GARBLING.

REASONS

Humbly offered for Continuing the Law made in the Reign of King *JAMES* the Firſt, Concerning the Garbling of Spices and Drugs, *&c.*

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I. THAT the Law was Grounded on the Experience of Trade, as well to prevent Frauds and Deceits between Sellers and Buyers, as Danger to Mens Bodies in Meats, Drinks, and Phyſicks.

II. When the Goods are clean Garbled, and Sealed, it gives them a good Reputation in Foreign Markets; ſo that the Buyers finding the Garblers Seal affixed, gives them aſſurance that the Goods are clean and pure, upon which they give a greater price; knowing, that no Perſon dare mix them afterwards, under the Penalty of Forfeiture.

III. The City of *London*, being the MART of *England* for Trade, ſupplying all places, and Commodities going from thence clean Garbled, under the Publick Seal, invites Merchants Strangers to Traffick with us, incourages the Conſumption and Exportation of our Commodities abroad, and conduceth much to our Honour and Intereſt.

IV. If every Perſon that Buys ſhould have liberty to *Export* without Garbling, every one will pretend they buy and ſell *all* for Exportation, to fruſtrate the end of the Law, which will incourage many Frauds and Deceits, mixing the good and bad, ſound and rotten together, adding what proportion of Duſt and Soil they pleaſe to increaſe the Weight; and would be a great abuſe and certain loſs on the next Buyer; which this uſeful and neceſſary Law now prevents.

V. That the conſtant practice of the Engliſh and Dutch *Eaſt-India* Companies, who have been the two greateſt Bodies of Merchants in the World for many Years paſt; The *Firſt*, have Imported and Exported great quantities of Pepper and Indigo; and always had the ſame Garbled before Exported; The *Latter*, have always Garbled their Spices, *Viz.* Cloves, Nutmegs, Mace, Cinamon, and Pepper, *&c.* before they Sell or Export them to any Country or Markets abroad; whereby they have preſerved the Reputation and Value of their Commodities: which with humble ſubmiſſion plainly demonſtrates the Neceſſity, Uſefulneſs, and general Benefit of Garbling Goods for Exportation.

VI. That the Garbling of Goods after Sale in *London*, and again Exported, is an advantage to the KING in his Cuſtoms, there being no Cuſtoms drawn back for the Soil, Sand, and other Rubbiſh which is Garbled from ſuch Goods; ſome Commodities yielding one fifth part in Soil, ſome more, and ſome leſs.

VII. Whereas it is objected, That Trade was then low when this Law was made, but ſince is much increaſed: Admitting this to be ſo, yet the increaſe thereof may be juſtly attributed to the Obſervance of this and other good Laws made for the promotion of it. Therefore it is hoped the ſame Law will be preſerved, to prevent the Miſchiefs and Abuſes increaſed with Trade (and more now in practice than ever) in Commodities Garbleable.

VIII. That Merchants Importing Garbleable Goods, well know that they have liberty by the Act to Export the ſame again, Ungarbled within Eight Months being unſold: Nor can any Merchant or other Perſon whatever truly ſay, That they have ever had any manner of interruption from the Office in their Exportations, altho' ſome have kept their Goods Seven Years together ungarbled; and have *bona fide*, without Fraud, retained the ſame unſold, as the Act provides for. So that the plain truth is, and it will be acknowledged by the Generous Merchants and all Diſintereſted Traders in Garbleable Goods, That this Ancient Office is of Univerſal Uſe and Benefit, and Prejudicial to none, but a Reſtraint only on ſuch as would be at Liberty to practiſe what they pleaſe for private Ends.

REASONS

Humbly Offered for continuing the Law made for Garbling of Spices and Drugs.

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III. The City of *London*, being the MART of *England* for Trade, ſupplying all Places, and Commodities going from thence clean Garbled, under the Publick Seal, invites Merchants Strangers to Traffick with us, incourages the Conſumption and Exportation of our Commodities abroad, which conduceth much to our Honour and Intereſt.

IV. If every Perſon that Buys ſhould have liberty to *Export* without Garbling, every one will pretend they buy and ſell *all* for *Exportation*, to fruſtrate the end of the Law, which will incourage many Frauds and Deceits, mixing the good and bad, ſound and rotten together, adding what proportion of Duſt and Soil they pleaſe to increaſe the Weight; and would be a great abuſe and certain loſs on the next Buyer; which this uſeful and neceſſary Law now prevents.

V. That the conſtant practice of the Engliſh and Dutch *Eaſt-India* Companies, who have been the two greateſt Bodies of Merchants in the World for many Years paſt; The *Firſt*, have Imported and Exported great quantities of Pepper and Indigo; and always had the ſame Garbled before Exported; The *Latter*, have always Garbled their Spices, *Viz.* Cloves, Nutmegs, Mace, Cinamon, and Pepper, *&c.* before they Sell or Expor them to any Country or Markets abroad; whereby they have preſerved the Reputation and Value of their Commodities: which with humble ſubmiſſion plainly demonſtrates the Neceſſity, Uſefulneſs, and general Benefit of Garbling Goods for Exportation.

VI. That the Garbling of Goods after Sold and again Exported, is an advantage to the KING in his Cuſtoms, there being no Cuſtoms drawn back for the Soil, Sand, and other Rubbiſh which is Garbled from ſuch Goods; ſome Commodities yielding one fifth part in Soil, ſome more, and ſome leſs. And it is alſo the Merchants advantage who Sells his clean Garbled Goods accordingly; at a much better Price, ſuitable to the quantity of Soil, *&c.* taken from the ſame, which will abundantly anſwer the Charge, and renders all *Buſineſs* of this nature free and eaſie amongſt fair Traders.

VII. Whereas it is objected, That Trade was then low when this Law was made, but ſince is much increaſed: Admitting this to be ſo, yet the increaſe thereof may be juſtly attributed to the Obſervance of this and other good Laws made for the promotion of it. Therefore it is hoped the ſame Law will be preſerved, to prevent the Miſchiefs and Abuſes increaſed with Trade (and more now in practice than ever) in Commodities Garbleable.

VIII. That the Engliſh Merchants Importing Garbleable Good, know that they are indulged beyond Strangers, with a liberty by the Act to Export the ſame again, Ungarbled within Eight Months being unſold: Nor can any Merchant or other Perſon whatever, truly ſay, That they have ever had any kind of hinderance from the Office in their Exportations, (altho' ſome have kept their Goods Seven Years together ungarbled;) and have *bona fide*, without Fraud, retained the ſame unſold, as the Act provides for. So that the plain truth is, and it will be acknowledged by the Generous Merchants and all Diſintereſted Traders in Garbleable Goods; That this Ancient Office is of Univerſal uſe and Benefit, and Prejudicial to none, but a reſtraint only on ſuch as would be at Liberty to practiſe what they pleaſe for private Ends.

REASONS

Humbly Offered for continuing the Law made for Garbling of Spices and Drugs.

AN ACCOUNT

Humbly Offer'd to the Conſideration of the Members H 116

OF THE

Honourable Houſe of Commons:

SHEWING,

What may be Reaſonably Expected form the intended TAX on GLASS, as it is RESOLVED.

ALſo a Propoſal to lay a Tax on Standing Glaſs in Windows, which will in Proportion effect all Ranks of People, and as Propoſed may be eaſily Meaſured and Collected at ſmall Charge, and no diſturbance to the King's Subjects, nor Violence to Liberty and Property. This Propoſal was delivered and ſhowed to *Tho. Neale* Eſq; and ſeveral Others at the beginning of this Preſent Seſſions of Parliament.

By John Tyzack *Glaſs-maker, who is well Experienced in Glaſs.*

Of the ſeveral Sorts of Glaſs Made, (Or the Value thereof *per Annum*,) *viz.* in the Whole Nation.

Glaſs-Bottles.	*There is made of all Sorts of Bottles, Apothecaries and Chimical Glaſs, Computed to the value of Quart Bottles* 240000 *Dozen of Bottles at* 12 *d. per Dozen. Is*	14000 *l.*
Flint, Ordinary and Green.	*There is Made of all Sorts by Eſtimation, about* 30000 *Pounds Worth, at* 20 *per Cent Ad Valorum. Is*	6000 *l.*
Plates and Coach Glaſſes.	*There is Made by Eſtimation, in All, about* 15000 *Pounds Worth at* 20 *per Cent ad Valorum. Is*	3000 *l.*
Window-Glaſſes.	*There is Made in Green Metal, and Crown-Glaſs Metal, about* 16000 *Pounds Worth, at* 10 *per Cent, ad Valorum. Is*	1600 *l.*
	Total Sum ad per Annum,	24600 *l.*

NOTE, This Tax Effects but a Part of the Nation.

And if the Tax on Coals be laid only on ſuch Coals as are Convey'd by Water Carriage, as is Reſolved; Then the Country-Glaſs-Houſes, who have their Coals by Land Carriage, may by that Advantage pay the Carriage of their Glaſs to *London*, and be able to Sell it Cheaper there, than it can be Made and Sold in *London*, to the great Decay of the Noble and well Improved Art of Glaſs-Making, and the Ruine of many Families, who depend on it for their Subſiſtance.

The PROPOSAL *for Laying a Tax on GLASS Standing in Windows, as follows.*

IT is Computed, that there is in *England*, *Wales* and Town of *Berwick*, about 1500000 Houſes, which being ſuppoſed at 6 *s. per* Houſe, one with another, is 450000 *l. per Annum*; And continued for Four Years. 4

Total Sum, 1800000 *l.*

That all Saſh-Glaſs-Windows in Sliding-Frames Pay One Penny *per* Foot, for every Foot Square they contain.

That all other Glaſs-Windows Set in Wood and Lead, Pay One Half-penny *per* Foot for every Foot-Square they contain.

Except ſuch Windows and Lights as are in the Inſides of Rooms, and that borrow their Light.

That all Dwelling-Houſes, Out-Houſes, Work-Houſes, Ware-Houſes, *&c.* Pay this Tax, except ſuch as take Alms. Alms-Houſes, Free-Schools, and all Seamen and Soldiers Houſes, who are in the King's Service.

That all Tenants and Inmates Pay for the Houſes and Lodgings they Inhabit, and that the Landlords Pay for all Houſes that are Tenantable and Uninhabited.

That every Perſon who is liable to Pay this Tax, may by himſelf, his Glazier, or Friend, take the Meaſure of his own Windows, and certifie the Contents of the ſame in Square Feet, under his Hand to the Collector appointed for that Pariſh, which ſhall be accounted a good Meaſurement, except the Collector can Convince the Conſtable of that Place, that they have given in ſhort Meaſure; In ſuch Caſe the Collector and Conſtable may go into ſuch Houſe and Re-Meaſure all thoſe Windows; and if it prove to be truely Meaſured, that then the Owner or Inhabitant of that Houſe ſhall be free from Paying any Tax for that Year for their Satisfaction; But if it be found that the Meaſure was given in ſhort, that then for a Puniſhment, that Houſe ſhall Pay double the Tax for that Year, and no more.

This is a moſt equal way to Raiſe a Tax, becauſe all People moſtly Live in Houſes agreeable to their Eſtates and Imployments, and are diſtinguiſhed by that, in their Pariſh Taxes.

But if any Perſons ſhould Live in very large Houſes, or have very large Work-Houſes, or Ware-Houſes, with many Windows, which may make the Tax too heavy upon ſuch. In ſuch Caſe it may be provided, that no One Perſon ſhall Pay above Four Pounds *per Annum*.

TO make appear, That the Duties laid on Glaſs, Tobacco pipes, and Earthen-ware, are very Grievous to thoſe concerned therein, and danger the Loſs of the ſaid Manufactures, and bring but little Advantage to the Crown,

It hath been Proved, That moſt of the Works have been Unemployed almoſt ever ſince the Duties took place thereon, by reaſon of the ſaid Duties, and not by Contrivance (as hath been Inſinuated by the Commiſſioners) as is ready upon Oath to be made appear by the Owners of the ſaid Works. And that the ſaid Duties hath occaſioned ſuch a Decay of Trade, that thereby ſeveral Thouſands are become Deſtitute for want of Employ, and become Chargeable to ſeveral Pariſhes; ſome ſtarved to Death, and others already forced to keep themſelves and Families from Starving, by Eating and Drinking Bread and Water.

And that the ſaid Duties hath Produced but little Advantage to the Crown, hath in particulars been made appear, in ſeveral Printed Caſes delivered to the Members of this Honourable Houſe, (*viz.*) That the ſaid Duties hath produced but 14240 *l.* 3 *s.* 7 *d. per Ann.* which is more then any inſuing Year can produce; Inaſmuch, as it hath been, and can be Proved, That what Wares was made the laſt Year, is not yet Vended.

Againſt all which nothing is made appear; neither hath the diſcontinuing the ſaid Duties any Opponents, but the Commiſſioners, and Officers that Collect the ſaid Duties; who only ſay, and Inſinuate, That they believe the ſaid Duties will produce great Matters for the future to the Crown (beſides their own Salleries.)

Therefore 'tis moſt Humbly Prayed and Hoped, the Members of this Honourable Houſe will conſider what hath been in Proof in the Premiſes, in order to the taking off the ſaid Duties; and what is ſaid or believed for the Continuing them, and by whom; that ſo thoſe Self-intereſt Sayings and Beliefs may not prevail, before the many Credible Proofs made, by Perſons of Repute and Credit; and who are ready to make appear their Proofs upon Oath, if required by this Honourable Houſe; who 'tis hoped, upon the whole Matter, will think fit to Diſcontinue the ſaid Duties, and accept of the following Propoſal; or Include the ſaid Duties in ſome other Tax, as to this Honourable Houſe ſhall ſeem moſt meet.

A Propoſal for Raiſing 60357 *l.* 2 *s.* a Year, on *Soap*, in Lieu, or a large Equivalent, for that Duty (complained of) charged on *Glaſs*, *Pipes*, and *Earthen Wares*. Thus Explained;

THat in England, Wales, *and* Berwick, *from a Survey made in the Year* 1690, (*beſides Colleges, Hoſpitals, and Cottages*) *the number of Houſes are* 1300000.

Then admit each Houſe uſe One Pound of Soap a Week, few uſing leſs, and many more, makes Fifty Two Pound a Year to each Houſe, which in all, makes Yearly } Hund. weight. 603571.

The which at 2 *s. the Hundred, being not full out a Farthing a Pound, will produce Yearly,* 60357 *l.* 2 *s.*

Thus moderately Taxing of this ſingle Commodity, cannot be grievous to any Artificers, who in former Ages and Reigns, continually down to Now, have carefully been Cheriſhed; nor be Burthenſome to Buyer or Seller, of General and Certain Uſe, Inconſiderable on the Subject, and Eaſie to be Collected.

Humbly Propoſed.

Having laid before this Honourable Houſe

THAT the Glaſs Manufacture is ſo improved in *England*, as to outdo all the World, even to a Prohibition thereof.

That the ſame, much to the Advantage of this Nation, Manufactures its own Commodities, and thoſe of a very ſmall value, (*viz.*) Clay, Sand, Aſhes, Mageneſs, Wood, Coals, Red and White Lead, &c. and alſo Imploys many Thouſands in Collecting and Gathering the ſame together.

That thereby the Crown receives Advantage in the Conſuming Burſilla, Pulverene, Pot-aſhes, Saltpetre, Smalt, &c. which are Imported, and pay conſiderable Cuſtom.

That to Manufacture our own Commodities (eſpecially ſo mean things) to turn to ſo good account as Glaſs doth, to vend at home and ſend abroad, and to manufacture Forreign Commodities here, is one of the chiefeſt Advantages *England* can have in the Ballance of Accompt.

That Forreign Parts, who have for ſome years indeavoured to attain the ſame Art from us, now find what Effects ſo great Duties as 20 *per Cent.* upon White Glaſs, 12 *d. per* Dozen upon Bottles, being near 70 *per Cent.* muſt unavoidable have in *England*, do erect Works, and give all poſſible Encour gement for the procuring our ſaid improved Manufacture: And to that end, *Ireland* hath laid ſo great a Duty on Glaſs, as will prohibit the Importation thereof there, having got ſome of our Artiſts there already, and hath ſent to Invite ſome others of our Chiefeſt Artiſts over to ſet up Glaſs-Houſes there, as appears by a Letter from *Ireland* of the Tenth of *February* laſt, ſhewn to ſeveral Members of this Honourable Houſe, and ready to be produced.

That little is received, though the Duty is great; inaſmuch as it is Evident, not 5000 *l.* is come clear to the Crown the two laſt Quarters, draw Backs and Sallaries being deducted.

That there is no probability of Receiving more in the following Quarters, is evident, If we conſider that by a printed Paper about Three Weeks ago, given to the Members of this Honourable Houſe by Mr. *Gutteridge*, Mr. *Nelſon*, Glaſs-makers of *Ratcliff*, it appeared they had then near 20000 Dozen of Bottles by them, which had then paid 1200 *l.* Duty, (for note 'tis Bottles muſt advance the Accompt, not White Glaſs) And 'tis moſt certain there is above 20000 Dozen of Bottles before-hand at other Houſes beſides what the Glaſs-ſeller or Potters have by them unſold.

So that if there be near 50000 Dozen of Bottles now made before-hand, which has ſome of them helpt to ſwell the firſt Quarters Accompt, it may be eaſily gueſt that the following Quarters will produce ſo little, as there will be no need of asking any other Tax to put in the room of this; for this will anſwer no end, were there to be as much Glaſs made in *England* as hath been; But if the Duty continue, it will come to nothing at all in one years time

That the Artiſts of this Nation may not be forced out thereof, have by their Petition moſt humbly repreſented their Caſe to this Honourable Houſe, in hopes, the Premiſſes being conſidered, they will be graciouſly pleaſed to take off the ſaid Duty, by which the ſaid Artiſts, and the ſaid Manufacture, will be continued in this Nation, and many Thouſands of Poor, which depend thereon, keep their Imploys.

A N

ACCOUNT

Of the Produce of

The Glaſs-Duty.

BY the Commiſſioners Account for Receiving the ſaid Duties, the Groſs Duty appears, from *Michaelmas*, 1695, to the Seventeenth of *November*, 1696, to be

	l.	*s.*	*d.*
	17642	1	5

Out of which muſt be Deducted,

	l.	*s.*	*d.*
For Charges of Collecting the Duty as by their own Account	2766	3	4
For Debentures at London, *according to the Commiſſioners of the Cuſtomhouſe's Account*	850	5	8
For Debentures at Briſtol, *according to the ſaid Commiſſioners Account*	2976	0	0
For Debentures at Newcaſtle *and* Sheeh	1020		
For prompt Payment allowed by the Commiſſioners of Glaſs-Duties *Account*	167	4	1
	7769	13	1
	9872	8	4

And out of the above-ſaid Sum will be drawn back for Glaſs that will be Exported out of the Stock now on the Makers Hands, which hath paid the Duty, and is included in the above-ſaid Sum at leaſt 700 *l.* and with an Addition of 10000 dozen of Bottles more to be made, which will pay but 500 *l.* to the Crown, will anſwer all Demands for Glaſs until *Lady-day* next; ſo that adding the 500 *l.* to the above 9872 *l.* 8 *s.* 4 *d.* and then deducting 700 *l.* for the Glaſs that will be Shipt off; and alſo 1000 *l.* for the Charge of Collecting from the 17 of *November* laſt, to *Lady-day* next, there will remain but 8672 *l.* 8 *s.* 4 *d.* for a Year and a half.

Which for One Year is but 5781 *l.* 12 *s.* 3 *d.*

Which Sum of 5781 *l.* 12 *s.* 3 *d.* is more then any following year can be ſuppoſed to produce.

In as much as it had not been poſſible for the Glaſs Maſters to have worked ſo long as they have, had it not been, that they had the opportunity of Old Cliped Money to carry on their Works, pay Servants Wages, and the Duty.

And that putting out their Fires is Contrivance, as the Commiſſioners Inſinuate, will appear only Contrivance in them and other Officers to continue their Salaries; when conſidered that the Maſters have continued their Works ſo long, that want of Demand for Goods, forced them to put out their Fires; having ſuch a Stock by them, as with a ſmall Addition, will ſerve all demands to *Lady-day* next, as by account.

AN ACCOUNT OF THE *Whole Produce of the* DUTIES *arising by* GLASS-WARES, Tobacco-Pipes, *and* Stone *and* Earthen-Wares.

BY the Commissioners Account for Receiving the said Duties, the Gross Duty appears, from *Michaelmas*, 1695. to the Seventeenth of *November*, 1696. to be — *l.* 17642 *s.* 1 *d.* 5

Out of which must be Deducted,

	l.	*s.*	*d.*
For Charges of Collecting the Duty as by their own Account,	2766	3	4
For Debentures at London, *according to the Commissioners of the Custombouse's Account,*	840	5	8
For Debentures at Bristol, *according to the said Commissioners Account,*	2976	0	8
For Debentures at New-Castle *and* Scots	1020	0	0
For prompt Payment, allowed by the Commissioners of Glass-Duties *Account.*	167	4	1
	7769	13	1
	9872	8	4

And out of the above-said Sum will be drawn back for Glass that will be Exported out of the Stock now on the Makers Hands, which hath paid the Duty, and is included in the above-said Sum at least 700 *l.* and with an Addition of 10000 Dozen of Bottles more to be made, which will pay but 500 *l.* to the Crown, will answer all Demands for Glass until *Lady-day* next; so that adding the 500 *l.* to the above 9872 *l.* 8 *s.* 4 *d.* and then Deducting 700 *l.* for the Glass that will be Shipt off; and also 1000 *l.* for the Charge of Collecting from the 17 of *November* last, to *Lady day* next, there will remain but 8672 *l.* 8 *s.* 4 *d.* for a Year and a half.

	l.	*s.*	*d.*
Which for One Year is but	5781	12	3
The Neat Duty of Tobacco-pipes for one Year, as *per* Printed Paper is	6958	11	4
The Neat Duty of Stone and Earthen Wares for One Year,	1500	00	0
The Total of all Three	14240	3	7 *per An.*

Which said Sum of 14240 *l.* 3 *s.* 7 *d.* is more then any ensuing Year can produce, for several Reasons, shewn in several Printed Cases; from whence it may plainly appear, what truth there is in the Commissioners Pretences, of Farming the several Duties, on the Three Manufactures, at 50000 *l. per An.* being only a Contrivance to continue their Places, without respect to the Crown, or the Perishing of at least 10000 poor Souls, depending on the said Three Manufactures: For 'tis very fare, no well affected Persons to the Government, for their own private Interest, will falsely insinuate, a great advantage thereto, by a considerable Income of 50000 *l. per An.* by a Duty, when at the same time they know, and 'tis Demonstrable, the said Duty cannot bring in one third part of the Money. Besides the Continuance thereof will make the said 10000 Persons incapable of paying towards the Subsidy Act, &c. for want of Imployment; as also occasion their being burthensome to the several Parishes where they dwell, and consequently make others less capable to pay the said Act and other Taxes.

The CASE of the Company of *Glaſs-ſellers* in *London*, and all others ſelling Glaſſes or Earthen Wares, in any City, Burrough, Town-Corporate, or Market-Town in *England* and *Wales*, in relation to the Bill for ſuppreſſing of *Hawkers, Pedlers*, &c.

Humbly offered to the Conſideration of both the Honourable Houſes of Parliament.

39 Eliz. Ch. 4.

1 Jacob. Ch. 7.

Said Proviſo repealed, and Glaſs-men made Rogues.

ALL Pedlers and petty Chapmen, wandring abroad, are adjudged Rogues and Vagabonds, with a Proviſo for Glaſs-Men, licenſed to travel in the Countries only.

Whereas in the Statute of 39. *Eliz.* There was a Proviſo, That the ſaid Statute ſhould not extend to ſuch Glaſs-Men as were of good behaviour, and ſhould travel through any County without begging, having Licenſe from three Juſtices of the ſaid County where they travel. By reaſon of which Liberty, many notorious Rogues and Vagabonds, and evil diſpoſed Perſons have undertaken, and do profeſs the Trade of Glaſs-Men, and by colour thereof, do travel up and down divers Counties of this Realm, and do commit many Pickeries, petty Felonies, and other Miſdemeanors. For the avoiding of which inconveniency, Be it Enacted, &c. That all ſuch Perſons that ſhall wander up and down to ſell Glaſſes, ſhall be adjudged, deemed, and taken as Rogues and Vagabonds, and ſhall ſuffer the like pain and puniſhment in every degree, as by the ſame 39 of *Eliz.* is appointed, and is further provided in this Statute.

14 Car. 2. Ch. 2.

The 39 Eliz. and 1 Jacob. reinforc'd, But the Reward made ſo ſmall, have never been executed.

In the Act for the Poor, It is Enacted, That whereas thoſe good Laws have not been put in execution, for want of encouragement to ſuch as ſhould apprehend Rogues; That every Perſon that ſhall hereafter apprehend a Rogue, ſhall receive of any Conſtable, through whoſe Pariſh he had paſſed unapprehended, for every Rogue two ſhillings, which, if any Conſtable ſhall refuſe to pay, the Juſtice of Peace ſhall proceed againſt the Conſtable, according to the Statutes of 39 *Eliz.* and 1 *Jacob.* Which is, for his neglect of apprehending a Rogue, twenty ſhillings; out of which money, the Conſtable or other Perſon that hath apprehended the Rogue, is to be paid two ſhillings, and alſo to be ſatisfied for his loſs of time.

His Majeſties order in the Glaſs ſellers Charter, To ſuppreſs Hawkers of Glaſſes, &c. within the limits of their Corporation.

Our further Will and Pleaſure is, and We do hereby ſtraitly charge and command, That no Perſon or Perſons whatſoever, which by the Statute made in the firſt year of the Reign of our late Royal Grandfather King *James*, or any other Law of this our Realm, are prohibited to carry Glaſſes or Earthen Wares to ſell, do at any time hereafter preſume to wander up and down to ſell Glaſſes or Earthen Wares; or to act, or do any thing contrary to theſe Statutes upon the pains and penalties therein declared, and ſuch other puniſhment as can or may be inflicted upon ſuch Offenders, according to the Laws of this Realm: And We will and ſtraitly command, that the Maſters and Wardens, &c. of the Company of Glaſs-Sellers of *London*, do from time to time take care, that at all times hereafter, The ſaid Statutes be put in full execution upon all ſuch Offenders, as ſhall preſume to wander up and down to ſell Glaſſes or Earthen Wares in our City of *London*, or within ſeven miles thereof. And his Majeſty commands all Mayors, Bayliffs, Juſtices, Conſtables, and other Officers, to be aiding and aſſiſting the ſaid Company of Glaſs-Sellers therein.

In their By-Laws ſigned by the Judges.

It is Ordered, That every Member of the Corporation of Glaſs-Sellers, ſhall uſe his utmoſt care and endeavour to diſcover all ſuch Perſons as ſhall wander up and down to ſell any Glaſſes or Earthen Wares, and as often as he ſhall diſcover any ſuch, immediately to give notice thereof to the next Conſtable or other Officer, to the intent they may be puniſhed according to the Statutes of 39 of *Eliz.* or the 1 of King *James*, or any other Statute of this Realm made to puniſh Pedlers, and Petty Chapmen &c. And every Member of this Company neglecting his duty herein, is to forfeit for every Offence five ſhillings.

The Glaſs-ſellers endeavours to ſuppreſs them.

Upon all which Laws and Orders, and in diſcharge of their duty therein, the ſaid Company of Glaſs-Sellers have been at very great trouble and expence for many years, to ſuppreſs theſe wandring Glaſs-Men; and although ſome have been whipt and impriſoned for their Offences, they ſtill abound more than ever, they being a ſturdy incorrigible ſort of People, who regard not ſuch corporal puniſhment.

Proviſo in the Patent granted for licenſing of Pedlers and Petty Chapmen.

Provided alſo, That this our ſaid Commiſſion, nor any thing therein contained, ſhall not extend to impower our ſaid Commiſſioners to give or grant Licenſe or Privileg to any Perſon or Perſons whatſoever, to travel or wander up and down to ſell any ſort of Glaſſes, or Earthen or Gally Ware, contrary to the Statute of the 39 of *Eliz.* or the 1 of King *James*, or of any other Laws or Statutes of this our Realm in that Caſe made and provided.

Reaſons why theſe perſons ſhould be ſuppreſſed.

There is in and about *London* near an hundred Glaſs-Sellers, many of which, by reaſon of the Bulkineſs of their Commodities, are conſtrained to exerciſe their Trades in houſes of near 100 pound *per Annum*, and it is believed pay more Scot and Lot, and bear more publick Offices in one year, than all the Pedlers and Petty Chap-men in *England* do in ſeven; who yet many of them are almoſt undone already, by reaſon of the multitudes of theſe wandring Glaſs-Men all *England* over, who now go about, not only with Baſkets and Crates, but alſo with Horſes and Aſſes laden with all ſorts of Glaſſes and Earthen Wares, which, if not timely reſtrained, the ſaid Shop-keepers will be utterly diſabled to pay their Rents, or maintain their Families, but muſt be conſtrained to leave their Shops, and betake themſelves to the like practice of ſending their Wares abroad.

There is no need of ſuch people to wander abroad to ſupply the Countries with theſe Commodities; Glaſſes and Earthen Wares being ſold by Shop-keepers in all Market Towns, and almoſt in all Villages in *England*, and would be much more in Cities, Burroughs, Towns-Corporate, if theſe People were ſuppreſſed. Which Shop-keepers are forced, by reaſon of the Bulkineſs and Brittleneſs of theſe Wares, to take greater Houſes, and pay greater Rents than otherwiſe they need to do, and pay all publick Taxes, and Pariſh Rates and Duties.

Theſe Hawkers of Glaſſes and Earthen Wares do generally carry abroad, and cheat the Gentry and others with very imperfect and deceitful Wares, as with Earthen Wares not fully burnt, which will crack, and the white peel off, when wet and uſed, and Glaſſes not well nealed, but crackt and faulty, which defects are not eaſily diſcerned, unleſs by Perſons of judgment in thoſe commodities, and ſell only ſuch Ill-made Wares as Shop-keepers cannot put off.

They are grown ſo inſolent, that they frequently offer their Wares to the Shop-keepers Cuſtomers at their Shop-doors; nay, even in their houſes, and will call their Cuſtomers out of their Shops, and ſell them Ware before their faces, of which there can ſeveral Inſtances be given.

They very often corrupt Mens Servants where they come, and tempt them to ſteal their Maſters Proviſions to truck with them for ſuch things as they have a mind to, or occaſion for.

It will be in vain to prohibit the carrying abroad of Linnen Cloath, or other Wares, if theſe wandering Glaſs-Men are not ſuppreſſed; for Glaſſes being a light Commodity, they will carry any other commodities covered in the Straw, in which Glaſſes and Earthen Wares are always packt.

It is therefore moſt Humbly prayed, on the behalf of all the Glaſs-Sellers in London, Weſtminſter, Southwark, *and all other Cities, Burroughs, Towns Corporate, and Market Towns, at leaſt in* England *and* Wales, *that a Proviſo may be added to the Bill now depending againſt* Pedlers, *To prohibit all* Hawkers *of Glaſſes or Earthen Wares from Travelling, or wandring, or going about in any City, Burrough, Town-Corporate, or Market-Town in* England *or* Wales *with Crates, Baskets, or otherwiſe, to ſell, offer, or Barter any Glaſſes or Earthen Wares, upon pain of ſuffering the ſame penalties inflicted by the Act upon other* Pedlers *and petty Chapmen, to be recovered in like manner, and for the ſame uſes, that other penalties Inflicted upon other* Pedlers *and petty Chapmen are to be recovered and imployed.*

H:03

REASONS humbly offered by the Company of Glaſs and Earthen Ware Sellers, in Anſwer to the Pot-Makers printed Reaſons for their Bill now Depending in this Honourable Houſe.

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The Firſt of their printed Reaſons is,

I. **That the Manufacture of Earthen Ware is of general uſe in private Families of all Conditions, and of abſolute neceſſity in divers Trades and Profeſſions, ſufficient Quantities whereof are, and with eaſe might be made at home, for ſupply of the Whole Nation, in all reſpects as good as any Imported, the ſame having been fully Demonſtrated to the late King** Charles, **and King** James **the Second; Who in Teſtimony of their Satisfaction therein, iſſued out their ſeveral Proclamations for the better putting the Statute againſt the Importation of ſuch Foreign Ware in Execution.**

Anſwer. They never did, neither can they make ſuch Painted Earthen Ware as is Imported; And the Proclamations they mention were Clandeſtinely got (and the firſt of them was in the time of the *Dutch* Wars) without any notice given to the ſaid Company of Glaſs and Earthen Ware Sellers, and the Act they mention does not take notice of Earthen Ware.

II. **That the ſaid Manufacture is Wholy made of** Engliſh **Materials, great Quantities of Tin, Lead, Clay, and Kelpe to a conſiderable Value being therein yearly uſed; and if the ſame were duly Encouraged, a much greater Conſumption would be had, the ſaid Art be Improved, and the Exportation and Vent thereof in Foreign Parts be Promoted.**

Anſwer. Far greater Quantities then are or could be here Conſumed of the ſaid Materials, are Exported to *Holland*, *Germany*, *Spain*, *Portugall*, *Italy*, *Turkey*, *Genoa*, *Perſia*, and the *Eaſt Indies*, to make the ſaid Wares ſo deſired to be Prohibited.

Note, The ſaid Materials do Pay Cuſtom, both at their Exportation and Importation, and all Earthen Ware now Imported pays Four Shillings in the Pound; and all ſuch Ware has conſtantly been Rated in the Book of Rates, and never pretended to be Prohibited till within theſe Twenty Years by the ſaid Proclamations ſo ſurreptitiouſly got.

III. **That the ſaid Trade cannot be managed Without great Numbers of Artificers and Labourers, ſo as ſeveral hundreds of Poor Families do Wholy depend thereon, beſides the ſeveral Tradeſmen, as Bricklayers, Maſons, Mill-Wrights, Coopers, Smiths, Watermen, Bargemen,** &c. **Who are frequently Imployed in Matters relating thereto, to ſo great a Degree, That a full Moiety of What the Goods are ſold for, is paid and expended by the Maſter for Labour.**

Anſwer. There are but Six or Seven of the ſaid Pot-Makers in *England*, who may Imploy Fifty Families or thereabouts; ſeveral of the Artificers they mention, as Bricklayers, Maſons, &c. being but very ſeldom Imployed, and that only in the Building and Repairing of their Kilnes, which are not Twenty in the whole, and the Profit thereof to the Perſons, ſo ſeldom Imployed, can be but very inconſiderable, and they but few in number; Whereas there are ſeveral hundreds of Families maintained in the Dealing and Retailing of Foreign and Inland Earthen Wares, whom this Bill, if it ſhould paſs, would utterly Ruin.

IV. **That ſo great Quantities of Foreign Wares are now on divers Pretexts Imported, That unleſs a more effectual Prohibition be Eſtabliſhed, the Conſumption of the ſaid** Engliſh **Materials will ceaſe, the Poor be unimployed, and the ſaid Manufacture be totally loſt, and Foreigners thereby inabled to ſet What price they pleaſe on the ſaid Commodities.**

Anſwer. That very little or no Foreign or Earthen Ware is Imported, which they do or can make here, but chiefly *China* and *Perſia* Earthen Ware, and Melting Pots, (though ſome have had Patents for the ſole making Fine Earthen Wares here, after the manner of *Holland*, and have had all Encouragement imaginable from the ſaid Company of Glaſs Sellers and others, but could never make ſuch Ware or Tiles for Chimneys) and therefore cannot hinder the Conſumption of ſuch Earthen Ware as is made here; but the Importing of Foreign Earthen Ware has been a great Example to the very Pot-makers themſelves, by making their Wares after Foreign Patterns, to their great Intereſt.

Obſerve. Thatif the ſaid Bill ſhould Paſs, it would be very prejudicial to the Nation in general for theſe Reaſons, *Viz.*

I. It would give the ſaid Pot-Makers an Opportunity of ſetting what high Prizes they pleaſe on their Commodities, which they already threaten to do, in caſe the Bill ſhould Paſs, and have formerly done the ſame, upon the firſt putting out of the ſaid Proclamations.

II. It will leſſen His Majeſties Cuſtoms, for moſt of the Materials of which the ſaid Commodities are made, are had from hence, and pay Cuſtom, both at the Exportation and Importation, and at the latter it pays Four ſhillings in the Pound by Act of Parliament.

III. The ſaid Wares have been conſtantly Rated in the Book of Rates, and never Prohibited till by the firſt Proclamation, which was Clandeſtinely obtained in the time of the *Dutch* Wars, and by vertue of that the Prizes of all Earthen Wares were here very much Enhanced.

IV. It would be a great Prejudice to the Mint, and to all Silver Smiths, Chymiſts, and others, who uſe Crucibles and Melting Pots, the ſame being Imported from Abroad, and cannot be made here.

V. It would hinder the Exporting of ſeveral Thouſand pounds a year of our *Engliſh* Commodities which would never be Sold were it not in Barter for Foreign Earthen Ware.

Note, This Bill Prohibites the Importation of *China*, and all other curious Earthen Wares which can never be made here.

All which is humbly ſubmitted to this Honourable Houſe, and 'tis hoped for the Reaſons before mentioned, that the ſaid Bill will not be ſuffered to Paſs.

REASONS Againſt the BILL for Preventing the Importation of Foreign Earthen Ware.

The CASE of the Glaſs-makers *in and about the City of* London.

I. THE *Glaſs* Manufacture is very beneficial and advantagious to this Nation, and might be much more improv'd, if ſufficiently encourag'd, and much greater Quantities exported, if Foreigners were not enabled to underſell us in Foreign Markets; which they can do, not only from the high Duties on *Salt Petre*, *Berilla*, *Foreign Aſhes*, and other Materials uſed in the ſaid Manufacture, but from the Difference between the Duties on our own *Coals* brought *Coaſtwiſe*, particularly into the *Port of London*, and on thoſe exported *abroad*.

N.B. *Saltpetre is double the Value in London to what it is in Holland.*

	s.	d.
The ſeveral Duties on *Coals* ſpent at *London*, amount to *per Chaldron*	9	2
The Duty on *Coals* exported, (if laid on *London Meaſure*) is but *per Chald.*	3	0
The Difference in favour of *Foreigners*, is *per Coll.*	6	2

Which conſidering the great Quantity of Coals ſpent in the working of a ſmall Quantity of Glaſs, makes a very great Difference in the Value of it when wrought.

II. Beſides the Advantage given to *Foreigners*, by furniſhing them with Materials for underworking us at cheaper Prices than to our Natives; the Duties on Exportation of *Britiſh* Glaſs is a great Hindrance to its being exported abroad, whilſt the *French King*, for the enabling his Subjects to afford their Glaſs cheap, gives to the Manufacturers thereof their Fewel *gratis*.

III. As there are continually new Manufactures of *Glaſs* ſetting up in the Northern Parts of *Europe*, particularly *Muſcovy*, *Hamburgh*, *Pruſſia*, &c. it is neceſſary alſo to regulate the Duties on *Foreign Glaſs imported*, ſo as that Foreigners may not be enabled to underſell us *at home* as well as *abroad*, which would be the total Ruin of the Manufacture.

IV. The Duties now laid on the *Importation* of Foreign Glaſs are ſome of them *too low*, particularly thoſe on *Normandy* or *Crown Glaſs*, which as the Duties now ſtand would in Time of Peace be imported cheaper from *France* than our *own Crown Glaſs* can be afforded at; and others of them, particularly all Looking-glaſs Plates of above 12 Inches in Length (which was the largeſt Size known when the *Act of Tonnage and Poundage* paſſed) pay Duties *ad valorem*, which is to be proved by the *Oaths of the Importers*; and there are but too many Inſtances to prove, that ſuch *Oaths* are little regarded, whereby the Intent of the Duties will be loſt. Whereas were the low Duties advanc'd, and the Duties now laid *ad Valorem* put upon the *Meaſure and Size*, according to which the Value of Glaſs Plates is ſettled, the ſame would effectually prevent any Colluſion or Avoidance of the Duties.

The Glaſs-makers therefore humbly pray the Honourable Houſe of Commons to give them ſuch Relief in the Duties abovementioned, as they ſhall think moſt proper for the Encouragement of ſo uſeful a Manufacture.

THE CASE OF THE *Glass-makers*,

Relating to the Duties on COALS, and on GLASS Exported and Imported.

The CASE of the Poor

Work-Men Glaſs-Makers:

Humbly Offered to the Honourable Houſe of Commons, *againſt Paſſing the Bill for Laying Duties on* GLASS, *&c.*

I. THAT there is ſo great an Improvement of the Art, or Myſtery of *Making Glaſs*, within this Our Kingdom, as that there are now great Quantities frequently Exported, to the Abſolute Prevention of all Importations thereof, as formerly.

II. That, by Means of the ſaid Improvement, there hath been a great Increaſe of *Artificers*, and *Poor Work-men*, who (by Reaſon of the Wars, and the Obſtruction thereby made, in the Exportation, and Vent of *Glaſs*) have ſeveral Times, for near Half a Year together, been Deſtitute of all manner of Imployment; whereby many of them are Reduc'd to ſuch an Exigency, as that they cannot ſupport Themſelves, and Families.

III. That ſhould a Bill paſs, for Laying the ſaid Duties on *Glaſs*, the Greateſt Part of the ſaid *Artificers*, and *Work-men*, will be Conſtrain'd to leave this their Native Country, to the utter Decay of the Art of *Glaſs-Making* Here, and to the Encouragement of Foreign Places, where they ſhall Inhabit.

It is therefore Humbly hoped, That this Honourable Houſe *will not Diſcourage theſe* Artificers, *and their Manufactury; It being obvious almoſt to every Man, how Inconſiderable a Sum will be Raiſed, by Laying a Duty on* Glaſs, *for His Majeſty's Service.*

THE CASE

Of the Poor

Work-Men Glaſs-makers,

Againſt Paſſing the BILL *for Laying Duties on* Glaſs, *&c.*

The Hard CASE

OF THE

GLASS-MAKERS

Of England, *and the Danger of loſing the ſaid Manufacture, by reaſon of the Duties laid upon Glaſs-Wares, moſt Humbly Repreſented to this Honourable Houſe.*

INaſmuch as the ſaid Duty (if continued) will unavoidable prove the Ruine of the Artiſts, who have, to the great Advantage of this Nation, brought the Glaſs-Manufacture to very great Perfection, even to a Prohibition of the Importation thereof.

1*ſt*, For the Reaſon Glaſs before the ſaid Duty was Sold as cheap as poſſible, to get a Livelyhood thereby.

2*dly*, The ſaid Duty hath ſo leſſened the Conſumption of Glaſs, that one third part of the Glaſs made the laſt Quarter, lyes on the Makers Hands; and the Conſumption grows leſſer and leſſer every Day: By which means the Maker is forced to Sell his Glaſs 20 *per Cent.* Cheaper then before the ſaid Duty, rather than to have their Glaſs lye on their Hands, to break and grow out of Faſhion, (as it will do) and want Money to pay Wages to Workmen, who by Contract before the ſaid Duty, they are obliged to Imploy, or pay them Play-Wages for nothing.

Which being conſidered, muſt unavoidably Ruine the Maker in a ſhort time, and then conſequently the Workmen muſt be Ruined, and forced into *Ireland*, *Scotland*, and other Places to get Bread; which Places are ſo ſenſible of Matter of Fact, as already to Erect Works for their Reception; which, if not prevented, muſt undeniable prove the Loſs of the Glaſs-Manufacture to this Nation.

It is therefore moſt Humbly Hoped, the Members of this Honourable Houſe, will take into their ſerious Conſideration the Ruine of the poor Workmen (ſome of which have not had 14 Days Work, ſince the Commencement of the ſaid Duty) and be Graciouſly pleaſed to prevent the ſame; eſpecially conſidering the ſaid Duty is very inconſiderable to the Crown; it being moſt evident, and plainly to be made appear, the Duty of what Glaſs was made the laſt Quarter, did not amount to 5000 *l.* out of which the Drawback and Collecting muſt be Deducted, and then not 3000 *l.* will be coming to the Crown; and that is more then any following Quarter will produce, for the Reaſons aforeſaid.

THE

Miſerable CASE

Of the Poor

Glaſs-Makers and Families

By Reaſon of the DUTIES Laid on

GLASS-WARES.

MOST Humbly Repreſented to the Compaſſion of this Juſt and Honourable Houſe, by the Working Glaſs-makers Wives, on behalf of Themſelves, Huſbands and Children, who, by reaſon of the ſaid Duty, are almoſt ready to Periſh, and ſhall certainly do ſo if the ſaid Duty be continued.

For, Notwithſtanding the Falſities which are Printed by ſome Perſons, who receive benefit by Collecting the ſaid Duty, to continue the ſame: if this Honourable Houſe would be Graciouſly pleaſed to appoint a Committee, to Examine the Truth of the Premiſes, it would appear to be moſt true, that the ſaid Duty hath already Ruined many Families, and if continued, muſt unavoidably prove the Ruine of the Glaſs Manufacture, and thoſe Depending thereon.

All which, with Weeping Tears, we lay down to every Member of this Honourable Houſe, begging them to think, how grievous the Cries of Children for Bread are, to Parents who have none to ſupply them with; to prevent which is in your Honours Power, and for which we and our Childrens Children ſhall be ever Bound to Pray.

The Extraordinary CASE,

OF ſeveral Perſons who did Advance, and Pay into the Receipt of His Majeſties *Exchequer*, the Sum of 564,700 *l.* upon the Faith and Credit of an *Act of Parliament*, made in the Sixth and Seventh Years of His Majeſties Reign, for Granting to His Majeſty certain Rates and Duties on *Stone*, *Glaſs*, and *Earthen Wares*, *Coals* and *Culm*, for the Term of Five Years, for Carrying on the War againſt *France*; Impowering His Majeſty to Borrow the ſaid Summe at the Intereſt of 7 *l. per Cent.* with a Clauſe in the ſaid *Act*, That what ſhould fall ſhort, or be Deficient for Repayment of Principal and Intereſt in the Time limited, ſhould be Transferred to, and made good out of the firſt Aids to be Granted to His Majeſty by *Parliament*.

The very next *Seſſions of Parliament*, the Duties on *Stone*, *Glaſs*, and *Earthen Wares*, was Appropriated for Eſtabliſhing, *A National Land-Bank*; and the Duties on *Coals* and *Culm* were quite Taken away without the Conſent of the Perſons, who ſo Frankly Lent the ſaid Summe; whereby they were totally Deprived of their Security, on which they depended when they parted with their Moneys on a Fund which undoubtedly would have fully Diſcharged the Principal and Intereſt in the Time granted, and were left deſtitute of any Intereſt for a Conſiderable Time.

The *Seſſions of Parliament* following, the aforeſaid Matter was in an Humble Petition ſet forth to the *Honourable Houſe of Commons*, wherein the Petitioners prayed to be Reſtored to their Security on which they Lent their Moneys; or elſe that ſome other *Equivalent* Security might be Granted inſtead thereof: Which Petition was referred to a Committee to Examine, and make their Report of the Matter *Specially* to the *Houſe*.

The ſaid Committee did accordingly Examine it, and made their Report *Specially*, that all the Alligations therein were True.

After which there were ſeveral Reſolutions of the *Houſe*, that *Effectual* Proviſion ſhould be made for Diſcharging the ſaid Debt and Intereſt.

And it is Humbly Conceived the ſaid *Juſt Debt* had been Secured out of ſeveral Funds, which at that Time were Ingrafted in the *Bank of England* till 1706, for Satisfying ſeveral Deficiencies; (and the rather) becauſe a very ſhort Time longer than 1706 (it's ſuppoſed) would fully and Honourably Diſcharge all.

But the *Honourable Houſe of Commons* being Reſolved to make *Effectual* Proviſion in Room of the *Coals*, &c. and they being Informed that a Duty on *Leather* would produce a very Conſiderable Summe Yearly, theſe Tallies were Transferred to the Duty on *Leather*; whereby the Proprietors had not the good Fortune to be THEN made Ingraftable into the *Bank*: The Preamble of which *Leather Act* doth Expreſs, *That the Diſappointment and Failure hath been very Injurious to the Lenders, and Prejudicial to the Publick Credit*; with a Clauſe, That ſo much as ſhall fall ſhort or Deficient for Repayment of the ſaid Debt and Intereſt in the Time limited, ſhall be Transferred to, and Paid and Satisfied to the Lenders out of any of the next Aids or Supplies to be Granted to His Majeſty by *Parliament*.

The next *Seſſions of Parliament*, which was in the Ninth and Tenth Years of His Majeſties Reign, a Duty was Laid on *Coals* and *Culm* again, to Advance 500,000 *l.* more, which now Carries 8 *l. per Cent.* Intereſt, at which Time the Perſons who firſt Lent their Moneys on the ſaid Duties, did offer their Humble Petition, ſetting forth the Inſufficiency of the Duty on *Leather*, and praying to be Reſtored to part of their firſt Fund, the *Coals* and *Culm* again. *But the Petition would not be Received.*

The Duty on *Leather* is ſo very Inconſiderable, that it has not Paid off any Principal Moneys for about Fourteen Months paſt, and will Expire the 20th of *April* next: Whereby the Perſons who Lent their Moneys (in the moſt Difficult Times for the Beſt of Purpoſes) will be Deſtitute of any Security for their ſo *Great* and *Juſt Debt*.

By all which Means the Petitioners have been very great Sufferers, and are ſtill like to continue ſo, unleſs the Preſent *Honourable Houſe of Commons* will either Reſtore them to their Firſt Security, (part of which is Now a very Valuable Fund) or otherways will Pleaſe to make ſuch *Effectual* Proviſion for the Repayment of the ſaid *Great* and *Juſt Debt*, and growing Intereſt, as in their GREAT WISDOM and JUSTICE they ſhall think REASONABLE.

THE EXTRAORDINARY CASE.

THE

Extraordinary Deplorable CASE

Of ſeveral Perſons who did Advance and Pay into the Receipt of His Majeſty's Exchequer the Sum of 564700 l. *upon the Faith and Credit of an Act of Parliament made in the* 6th *and* 7th *Years of His Majeſty's Reign, for granting to His Majeſty certain Rates and Duties on* Stone, Glaſs *and* Earthen Wares, Coals *and* Culm, *for the Term of Five Years, for carrying on the War againſt* France, *Impowering His Majeſty to Borrow the ſaid Money; with a Clauſe in the ſaid Act,* That what ſhould fall Short or be Deficient for Repayment of Principal and Intereſt in the Time limited, ſhould be Transferred to and made good out of the firſt Aids or Supplies to be granted His Majeſty by Parliament.

SHEWETH,

Firſt, THAT thereupon the ſaid Sum of 564700 *l.* was accordingly advanced and paid into His Majeſty's Exchequer at the Intereſt of 7 *l. per Cent.* upon Credit of the ſaid Fund, which undoubtedly would have fully diſcharged the ſaid Debt and Intereſt in the time limited, as plainly appears by a ſpecial Report made from a Committee of the Honourable Houſe of COMMONS, to whom the ſame was referred.

Secondly, That the very next Seſſions of Parliament all the ſaid Duties were quite taken away from the Perſons who lent the ſaid Sum (without their Conſent) whereby they were totally deprived of their Security and Property, on which they relied when they parted with their Money.

Thirdly, That the Seſſions of Parliament following, a Duty was laid on *Leather* and *Skins* for the Term of Three Years, for Repayment of the ſaid Debt and Intereſt. And the Perſons who lent their Money, did then ſet forth the Inſufficiency of the ſaid Duties, but could have no other Relief than a Clauſe, That what ſhould fall ſhort or be deficient for Repayment of Principal and Intereſt in the Time limited, ſhould be Transferred to and made good out of the firſt Aids or Supplies to be granted by Parliament. The Preamble of which Act doth expreſs, *That the Diſappointment and Failure* (of the Original Fund) *hath been very Injurious to the Lenders of the Money, and Prejudicial to the Publick Credit.* And indeed ſo it wofully proves.

Fourthly, That the next Seſſions of Parliament after, a Duty was again laid on *Coals* and *Culm* to borrow 500000 *l.* more, which now carries 8 *l. per Cent.* Intereſt; and the Perſons who firſt lent their *Money* on the ſaid Fund did then humbly Petition the Honourable Houſe of COMMONS, praying, That they might be reſtored to their firſt Security again; *But their Petition would not be received.*

Fifthly, That the Duties on *Leather* and *Skins* did expire the 20th of *April* laſt, and was ſo inconſiderable, that there remains upwards of 500000 *l.* Principal, and near Eighteen Months Intereſt due to the now Petitioners, who are deſtitute of any Fund for their ſo Great and Juſt Debt.

By all which Means the Perſons who firſt lent their *Money* have been extraordinary great Sufferers, and are like to continue ſo, unleſs the *Honourable Houſe of COMMONS* will pleaſe to grant an EFFECTUAL FUND for the Repayment of ſo Juſt a Debt and Intereſt.

Wherefore for raiſing the Publick CREDIT, and for encouraging the preſent Loan, as well as in Juſtice to the Petitioners, who ſo frankly lent their *Money* in ſo difficult a Time, upon the Credit of an Act of Parliament, wherein they humbly conceive the HONOUR and JUSTICE, as well as the CREDIT of the Nation is highly concerned,

The Petitioners do moſt humbly pray the Honourable Houſe of COMMONS *to take this their moſt particular* Deplorable Caſe *into Conſideration; and that the Petitioners may either be reſtored to their firſt Security on which they depended when they lent their Money; or elſe, That the* Honourable Houſe of COMMONS *would, according to their former Reſolutions, be pleaſed to make ſuch other* EFFECTUAL PROVISION *for the Repayment of the ſaid Juſt Debt and Intereſt, as in their* GREAT WISDOM *and* JUSTICE *they ſhall think* REASONABLE.

THE
Extraordinary Deplorable
CASE.

REASONS

Humbly Offered

Againſt the Intended Duties on Coals and Glaſs.

1*ſt.* THAT the Duty on Coals, will not only be a Diſcouragement to Navigation, but it will prove an abſolute Ruine to the Poor in general; eſpecially poor Seamens Wives, (and Children) whoſe Huſbands are venturing their Lives in His Majeſties Service, and are forced to Buy Coals by the Peck, and pay 6 *d. per* Peck at preſent, and 'tis feared, the Conſequence of the ſaid Duty may advance the Price thereof.

2*dly.* That the intended Duty will not effect the Gentry nor Inland Counties, but only lye hard upon the very poor and meaner ſorts of Trades, as Dyers, Cooks, Brick-m[illegible]ers, Lime-burners, Stillers, Smiths, Brewers, Glaſs-make &c. who uſe ſuch conſiderable quantities of Coal in their Trades, that the ſaid Duty muſt unavoidably put a ſtop thereto, and make them uncapable to pay the ſeveral Duties to the Crown already charged upon them, and ſend Trade to *Holland* and other Places.

3*dly.* That there is no probability of having Coals Cheape, by Conveys for Shipping; for if Conveys ſufficient ſhould be provided, the ſame would be a greater Expence to the Crown, then the intended Duty on Coals would bring thereto; beſides the diſappointment and damge His Majeſty would meet with for want of the Seamen protected for that purpoſe.

4*thly.* That the Duty on Coals is alſo a further Duty on Glaſs-Wares, then the intended Duty thereon, which intended Duty thereon, is a far greater hardſhip, than ever yet was known to be laid on any Art; which ought rather to be encouraged than diſincouraged, to which end a Bill is depending in this Honourable Houſe, to Prohibite the Importation of Earthen-ware, to encourage the Art of making the ſame here: Therefore 'tis humbly hoped, ſhortneſs of time, will not prevent means to keep ſo improved a Manufacture in this Nation, Trade at home, and the Poor of this Nation from Periſhing.

REASONS

For taking off the DUTY upon the Glaſs and Earthen Manufactures.

IF Manufacturing any Commodities in this Kingdom, which were formerly brought from Foreign Parts, ought to be Encouraged.

If ſuch Manufactures that are produced chiefly by the Labour of the Poor (who are always Exempted in our Taxations) ought to be cheriſhed.

If our Woollen Manufacture, tho' ſupported with our Engliſh Wool (which no Nation can equal) has notwithſtanding all the Aſſiſtance and Encouragement that can be given: and if Manufactures that are as eaſily made in Foreign Parts as in this Nation, ought by parity of Reaſon to be more Encouraged.

If the Luſtring Manufacture be deſervedly kept among us by all poſſible ways and means to Support and Encourage it, rather than forced home again to *France*, by Burthening it with Duties.

And if it be the Wiſdom and Practice of all Nations to Aſſiſt and Encourage the Manufactures of uſeful Commodities among them.

Then there is all the reaſon in the World to ſet the Glaſs and Earthen Manufactures free from the preſent Duty that is upon it, which has already almoſt and will (if not quickly taken off) quite deſtroy it.

And then the *Hollanders*, *Venetians*, *&c.* may have cauſe to Rejoice at the return of their Trade, but we ſhall certainly have reaſon to repent the Loſs of ſo uſeful a Manufacture.

If ſeveral work Houſes were forced to give over ſoon after the Duty was laid, not being able to bear the Burthen of it: If others have been ſince Ruined by it, if thoſe that remain are not without great Difficulties Supported, and that they do not Manufacture near the Quantities as formerly; if many of our Manufacturers, are gone out of the Nation, if ſetting up work Houſes in *Scotland* and *Ireland* ſince this Duty; and if many of the Poor that were Employ'd in theſe Manufactures are forced to the Pariſh for Maintenance, which are all matters of Fact, be Arguments ſufficient to Convince us, that if this Duty be not quickly taken off, theſe Manufactures will be Extinguiſhed; it then behooves us, no longer to hearken to the plauſible, but fallacious Pretences of thoſe that gain by the Collection of the Duty, who therefore argue for the Continuance of it; but that we immediately apply the moſt proper means for Reviving and Supporting it.

T'is very ſtrange, That all our other Manufactures (properly ſo call'd) ſhould be under a *Noli me tangere*; and this of Glaſs and Earthen Ware (which as much merits our Regard as any other) ſhould be ſingled out to be cruſhed to Ruine.

The Duty ariſing from it is ſo inconſiderable, that it can be no Argument for its Continuance; and ſhould it produce as great a Sum as the miſtaken Propoſers pretended, yet the Premiſes conſidered, 'twould be the Intereſt of the Nation, to take it off, and raiſe an Equivolent any other way; which may be done, by laying a Duty upon Commodities of more neceſſary and general Uſe among us, and that will not be attended with ſuch ill Conſequences, as this upon Glaſs and Earthen Wares.

REASONS

Humbly Offered againſt the Bill for Laying

Certain Duties on Glaſs Wares.

1ſt. THat the Crown will receive but a very Inconſiderable Advantage thereby; for that the value of all ſorts of Glaſs made in one Year, is not above 63000 pounds, the Duty of which one ſort with another, is about 17400 *l. per Annum* to the Crown, as the moſt Eminent Glaſs-makers attending at the Door, are ready to make out, to the full ſatisfaction of this moſt Honourable Houſe, upon Oath or otherwiſe; and out of the ſaid 17400 *l. per Annum*, all Charge of Collecting muſt be deducted, which will be very Chargeable, by reaſon the Glaſs-houſes are at great diſtances, and it muſt be obſerved that one third part of the ſaid 63000 *l.* worth of Glaſs made in one year is Exported, which muſt draw back one third part of the ſaid 17400 *l.* ſo that then there will be but 11600 *l.* to the Crown (and Collecting out of that).

2dly. That if the ſaid Bill ſhould paſs into an Act, the ſame will unavoidably Ruin the Maſters and Workmen, who have brought the Glaſs Manufacture to ſo great perfection in this Nation, and if not the Loſs of the ſaid Manufacture to the Nation, 'twill be the Loſs of it to them, (who have brought it to ſuch perfection) by being Monopolized into great and Joynt Stocks, who may be ſuppoſed the Promoters, of this great Duty on Glaſs; knowing 'twill be impoſſible, for Seperate Stocks to comply therewith; by which they will enrich themſelves, without reſpect to the increaſe of the Crown, or Pity to the Glaſs-Manufacture, and many Thoutands of poor Families depending thereon.

So that by this means, the Artiſt Glaſs makers, who have come from other Nations to us, muſt return back, for want of Imployments here; as alſo the Artiſts of our own Nation, will be forced to go beyond Sea. For without all doubt, ſo great Advance upon a Commodity, that may ſo eaſily be forborn the uſe of, as Glaſs may, will greatly leſſen the Conſumption in the general. So that the ſaid Duties and ill Conſequences of the ſaid Bill, and unavoidable Loſs incident to the Glaſs Trade will undoubtedly prove the utter Ruine of the Maſters, Servants, and Manufactures, for the Reaſons following.

1ſt. Bottles and other Glaſs being perfectly made and put into the Ware-houſe, muſt pay the Duties, notwithſtanding it always was, and is cuſtomary to allow 20 *l. per Cent.* for breaking and flying of Bottles, and more upon Plates, Flint, Green and Ordinary; the breaking and flying of which of greater conſequence, all which cannot poſſibly be avoided; as alſo the great breakidge of Broad Glaſs, between *Newcaſtle* and *London*; which will be greater than either, by the danger of Shiping.

2dly. The 5 *s. per* Chaldron upon Coals, will be at leaſt 5 *l. per Cent.* Duty more upon Glaſs, for that the making one Hundred pounds worth of Glaſs Bottles will Expend Twenty two Chaldron of Coals.

3dly. By this Act an Officer will be impowred to come into any Ware-houſe in the Day-time, to ſee what quantity of Glaſs is therein; by which the Maſter muſt be a great looſer, for ſuch Inſpection cannot be taken without moving the Glaſs, which if the Officer muſt move, in all probability he will break a twelfth part: and if the Maſter muſt cauſe them to be moved, which he cannot do without breaking at leaſt 3 *per Cent.* that is his loſs, beſide the loſs of the time ſuch Inſpection and Removal will take up, which will be very conſiderable in Servants Wages.

4thly. Several ſorts of Glaſs which muſt be paid for when laid up into the Ware-houſe, the Maſter will be a very great Sufferer by, for if he lay up one hundred pounds worth, 'tis twenty to one, but one fifth part thereof lies in the Ware-houſe untill the ſame be out of Faſhion, the which he would be glad to ſell at 50 *l. per Cent.* loſs, which 50 *l.* loſs, has paid 10 *l.* to the King.

5thly. It always was, and is Cuſtomary, for the Maſter Glaſs-makers to Contract with their Servants for three, four, five or ſeven years, and to find them forty weeks work in each year, ſeveral of which Contracts are now in force, for ſeveral years to come, which will ruin the Maſter to find them ſo many Weeks Work, and the Servant for want thereof; and it will be impoſſible for the Maſter to perform his Contracts, for the reaſon he cannot find vent for ſo many Goods, nor Moneys to pay the Duties thereof, and alſo the dead rents of Houſes not being Imploy'd, will in Five years time prove the Ruine of any private Stock:

6thly. *HOLLAND*, *Ireland*, and *Scotland*, and other places will, having Coals cheaper than we have, if 5 *s. per Chaldron* be laid on them, and for that the value of the Goods Imported, to be upon the Oath of the Importer, which will be to the firſt coſt, which may not be above 12 *per Cent.* they may afford to under-ſell us 10 *per Cent.* and be Gainers thereby, and take the Trade of the Eaſt and Weſt *Indies* from us.

The Premiſes being Conſidered, how ſmall and inconſiderable the Income of this Duty upon Glaſs will be to the Crown, and the Inevetable Ruin that will fall on the Glaſs-maſter, Glaſs-maker, and many Thouſands of Families depending on them, 'tis humbly hoped this Honourable Houſe will not think fit to paſs the ſaid Bill.

REASONS

Againſt Paſſing the BILL

For Laying DUTIES

on GLASS-WARES.

REASONS

Humbly Offered to the Honourable Houſe of *COMMONS*, againſt Paſſing the Bill for Laying Duties on *Glaſs-Wares*. 116

THat the ſaid Duties will be much greater then this Honourable Houſe deſigned, (as not knowing the nature of Glaſs.)

For 12 *d. per* Dozen is to be paid for Bottles, 20 *per Cent.* for Looking glaſs Plates, Flint-glaſs, *&c.* when the ſame is put into the Ware-houſe, by which the Maker muſt be a very great Sufferer.

For the nature of Bottles is ſuch, that after they are put into the Warehouſe, will fly and break, to at leaſt 10 *per Cent.* loſs; alſo Plates after put into the Warehouſe will break, and fly very conſiderable, and when they come to be moved (though kept three or four years in the Warehouſe) ſeveral Plates will fly, to the value perhaps of 10, 15, 20, 30, or 40 *l* Plate, and the like in other ſorts of Glaſs; beſides the great loſs which muſt be ſuſtained by ſeveral ſort of Glaſs, which lyes on the Makers hands untill out of faſhion, which he would be glad to ſell at 50 *l. per Cent.* leſs then the firſt value; and alſo the Maker is obliged to change all Plates, that break in the Grinding, after ſold to the Glaſs Grinder; and 'tis humbly ſhewed, that this Trade is not like others that can make Goods, as they are wanted; for the putting in and out of their Fire, is ſo very chargeable, that they muſt make as much in three or four Months, as will laſt them a year. All which being Conſidered, the Duty muſt be double what is intended, on what Glaſs ſhall be ſold, which muſt undoubtedly ſo much leſſen the Conſumption of Glaſs, as to force the Artiſt beyond Sea, where they will readily be received; and perhaps give occaſion to Forreign Parties, to think our wants to be greater, then bleſſed be God they are, and yet not raiſe one tenth part of the Money to the Crown expected.

For 63000 *l.* worth of all ſorts of Glaſs, is the utmoſt made in one year, of which at leaſt one third part is Exported, as ſeveral Eminent Glaſs-makers from all parts, have attended to make appear to this Honourable Houſe; ſome of which attends at the Door, the others being gone into the Country.

So Deducting one third part out of the 63000 *l.* worth of Glaſs, made in one year, which draws back the Duty, there will be 11600 *l. per Annum* to the Crown, and no more; out of which all charges for Collecting muſt be Defrayed; Accompting which, and how much the intended Duty will leſſen the aforeſaid Computation, 'tis to be feared, the Crown will be rather a looſer then Gainer.

Another great Inconvenience is Humbly offered, which will not only ruine the Glaſs-maker, but the Company and Corporation of Glaſs-ſellers of *London*.

For the Glaſs-maker being to Swear the value of his Glaſs, the price will be known by every body; ſo that the Glaſs-ſeller cannot ſell his Goods to a Living Profit; being at great charge in Houſe-Rent, for the ſtoage; and conſequently leſſen the Sale from the Glaſs-maker, who uſed to ſell two thirds of what they make to the Glaſs-ſellers.

So that conſidering the Effect this Bill will have, *viz.* The Ruine of ſo Improved a Manufacture, ſo Ancient a Corporation, and no Advantage to the Crown; 'tis humbly hoped this Honourable Houſe will not paſs the Bill.

REASONS

Humbly Offered by the

Corporation and Company

OF

GLASS-SELLERS of *LONDON*,

Againſt Paſſing the Bill for laying Duties on Glaſs, &c.

IF this Bill ſhould paſs, it will tend to the Ruine of many Glaſs-ſellers, and ancient Shop-keepers of the City of *London*, whoſe Livelyhoods in a great meaſure depends upon ſelling of Glaſs-Wares, who being for the moſt part obliged to Dwell in large Houſes, for the conveniency of Stowage thereof, will undoubtedly by this great Advance upon Glaſs, find ſuch a decay of Trade, as will render their Returns ſo inconſiderable, as they will not be able to ſupport the Families, and pay Rent for their Houſes.

For if the Glaſs-maker muſt pay the Duties of all Glaſs made and put into his Ware-houſe, to be ſure the Glaſs-ſeller muſt pay ſo much the more before the Glaſs can come into his Ware-houſe, one quarter of which generally lies on the Glaſs-ſellers hands, until out of faſhion, by which he would be willing to loſe 40 *l. per Cent.* ſo that the Duty itſelf of 20 *l per Cent.* will Ruine theſe Glaſs-ſellers; who by the return they have had, and the ſmall Gain, have made ſhift to maintain themſelves and Families, and pay all Duties to the Crown incumbent on them, as Citizens of *London*, which the intended Act will diſinable them to perform for the future.

Therefore 'tis hoped, the great Wiſdom of this Honourable Houſe will take into Conſideration, the great Oppreſſion ſuch intended Duties will be to this Corporation, as alſo the Glaſs-maker on whom they depend, and how little and inconſiderable an Advantage it will be to the Crown; be Gracionſly pleaſed not to paſs the ſaid Bill

The Apparent Ruine of the GLASS-MAKERS *in* England, *and loſs of the ſaid Manufacture, by reaſon of the Duties laid thereon, moſt Humbly laid before this Honourable Houſe, in Hopes to prevent the ſame.* 18

1*ſt*, THE ſaid Manufacture not being capable to bear a Duty, (eſpecially of 20 *per Cent.*) inaſmuch as Glaſs, before the ſaid Duty, was Sold for much leſs then 20 *per Cent.* Profit.

2*dly*, And that notwithſtanding the ſaid Duty, the Prices of Glaſs are not Advanced, but the contrary, being now Sold Cheaper then before, and that not for the reaſon, which Perſons Intereſted in Collecting the ſaid Duties, give out in Speeches for their own Intereſt, and to continue their Sallary. But for that the Maker endeavouring to ſell Glaſs at ſuch Price, whereby to repay him the Duty already paid his Majeſty, hath ſo leſſened the Conſumption, that he is forced to ſell at any Rate to pay Workmen; and rather than to let his Glaſs lye longer to grow more out of Faſhion, thereby to looſe more by it.

3*dly*, For this Reaſon the Maker cannot put himſelf forward to make any quantity of Glaſs, in as much as the Duty is payable for all Glaſs, as ſoon as the ſame is made, by which the Maker pays as if the ſame were free from any Hazard or Danger, but ſure to be ſold at the Price, according as the Duty is paid for, when the ſame is Whole and in Faſhion; Whereas 'tis quite contrary, for Glaſs will unavoidable fly conſiderable in lying, break in packing in and out; and by lying grow out of Faſhion, inſomuch, that the Maker would be glad to ſell the ſame for leſs then it Coſt, beſides the Duty thereof.

4*thly*, The Trade of Glaſs-making is not like other Trades, who can have what Workmen they will, and when they will; for Glaſs-makers being bread up always to the Fire, cannot turn themſelves to other things; ſo that if they cannot be Imployed in their own Trade in *England*, muſt be forced into Foreign Parts, which have always been ready to entertain any Art from us, and very careful to keep any from us. And to ſhew how ſenſible they are of our Workmens neceſſity to leave their own Countries, have in *Holland*, *Ireland*, *Scotland*, &c. Erected Glaſs-works for their Reception; and by late Advice from *Ireland* it appears, they have laid a great Duty upon all Glaſs Imported.

All which being Conſidered, with the many Reaſons already Preſented to this Honourable Houſe, 'tis Humbly Hoped will find Relief; that a Manufacture ſo greatly improved in this Nation, may not be loſt; and the Improvers thereof (willing to continue in their Native Countrey) forced to fly the ſame, greatly doubting as Fugatives, to have ſuch great Care taken of them, as Fugatives have here in *England*.

And Laſtly, 'Tis Humbly Hoped, this Honourable Houſe will not ſuffer ſo Improved a Manufacture to be loſt, and the Improvers thereof Ruined, when the Duty, the occaſion thereof, brings ſo very little to the Crown, as in ſeveral Printed Papers has been laid before this Honourable Houſe, and plainly to be made appear.

There being a Printed Paper Delivered at the Door of this Honourable Houſe, on Wedneſday *laſt,*

Styled

The Pretences
OF THE
GLASS-MAKERS
Examined and Anſwered.

THE ſaid Anſwer, being only in General giving the Lye, to what is called Pretences; and telling more to colour the Deſigns of the ſaid Examinor, or Examinors; 'tis thought fit not to trouble the Members of this Honourable Houſe with tedious Repetitions.

But propoſe a ſhort Method, that Pretences and Deſigns may appear bare faced.

That is, That the Examinors or Authors may name their own Names in Print, as they have named Mr. *Jackſon*, and Mr. *Goldesbrough*, who, they ſay, belong to the Stock-jobbing Company, and are oppoſing the Duties on Glaſs for Intereſt.

By which it may appear, whether theſe Examinors are, or have been Stock-jobbers; and which is moſt reaſonable, for Perſons being bred up to a Trade or Art, to oppoſe a Duty which they perceive will be Ruine to Themſelves and Poſterity; or for Perſons to endeavour to contrive a Duty, becauſe, if it be not continued they loſe good Sallaries.

Therefore 'tis deſired the ſaid Examinors would declare themſelves; and that they would maintain what, upon Examination, they have averr'd in Print: The ſaid *Jackſon* and *Goldesbrough* (ſince they have named them) averring their Allegations to be moſt notoriouſly falſe and untrue, and are ready to make the ſame appear to this Honourable Houſe.

A N

ANSWER

TO THE

Inſinuations and *Suggeſtions* of the *Commiſſioners*,

For Receiving the

Duties on Glaſs-Wares.

IN which 'tis obſervable, they Inſinuate and Suggeſt the Continuing the ſaid Duties (and their Sallaries) is no prejudice to the Glaſs-maker; and that want of Work, and putting out of Fires, is only Contrivance; and that they believe the ſaid Duties will for the future bring in 25000 *l. per Annum*; and that the ſaid Duties will be Farmed at 20000 *l. per Annum.*

All which being truly weighed and conſidered, 'tis Humbly Offered, if the ſaid Duties appeared to be any leſs Damage then Ruine; whether out of Sixty one Glaſs-Houſes in *England*, Fifty five would leave work, and put out their Fires, to at leaſt 40000 *l.* loſs, beſides the daily Attendance and Expence of the Glaſs-Maſters, from *Stour-bridge*, *New-Caſtle*, *Glocester*, &c. And alſo, Whether any Perſon would not ſay, he believes ſo much will be brought in for the future (which cannot at preſent be diſproved) to continue a Sallary of Three hundred Pounds *per Annum* to himſelf; and then back ſuch his Intereſt, by the ſpecious pretence of procuring Perſons to Farm the ſaid Duties at Twenty thouſand Pounds *per Annum*; when at the ſame time he knows Farming of Taxes hath not been Countenanced in the preſent Government.

And 'tis Humbly offered, that the Glaſs Manufacture hath been as much improved as any Manufacture, and employs as many Poor as any ſmall Manufacture in *England*; and produces as great an advance from ſmall things, the Produce of this Nation, (*viz.* Clay, Sand, Aſhes, &c.) as any one thing whatſoever, and therefore 'tis hoped deſerves as great Incouragement.

The which is moſt Humbly ſubmitted to the great Wiſdom of this Honourable Houſe.

The Allegations of the Glaſs-Makers Examin'd and Anſwer'd.

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THE Glaſs-makers who petition againſt the Duty, Alledge,

I. That by reaſon of the Duty, the Manufactures are ſtopp'd, and the Makers, which are Numerous, reduc'd to Poverty.

'Tis plain that's but a Pretended Cauſe; and 'tis eaſy to prove, That the Real Cauſe of what Stop has been made, is the Solicitation of ſome particular Men, who wrote Letters to deſire the Glaſs-makers to put out their Fires, and to raiſe Contributions to carry on their Petition; for at the ſame time that they affirm want of Demand for Goods occaſion'd them to put out their Fires, the want of Goods is ſo great among them, that the Prices of all Glaſs are conſiderably riſen; and ſeveral Houſes had prepar'd to work, and muſt begin quickly, whether the Duty be taken off or no; one of which is a Rebuilt Houſe, that has not wrought for ſeveral Years before.

The Demand for Bottles indeed at *Glouceſter* and *Sturbridge* may have been leſs than uſual: But the want of Cyder, not the Duty, has been the Occaſion of that, together with the vaſt Quantity they made before the Act took place: For 'tis known they have had no Cyder for Two Years paſt, on which the Bottle-Trade in thoſe Parts depends; and this is plain, becauſe the Flint and Broad Glaſs-houſes there, have wrought all along as uſual, till by Letters from *London* they were deſir'd to ſtop, to make a Pretence for Petitioning.

So that the Glaſs-makers themſelves being chiefly the Occaſion of the Stop on the Trade, are anſwerable for all the Poverty of the Workmen; and yet thoſe Workmen are far from being ſo Numerous as they pretend, there being not Eight hundred People employ'd in or about all the Glaſs-Works in *England*.

II. They alledge, That the Duties have leſſen'd the Conſumption.

This they very happily contradict themſelves; for they alſo affirm, That Cheapneſs only cauſes Conſumption. Now 'tis plain they have ſold all ſorts of Glaſs, except Bottles, cheaper ſince the Act, than they did before, till the putting out of their Fires, or elſe the Glaſs-makers are forſworn; for their own Affidavits can be produced to prove it. If then Glaſs-Wares have been cheaper ſince the Duty than before, and Cheapneſs cauſes Conſumption, as they allow, How is it poſſible the Duty can have leſſen'd the Conſumption? And yet this Cheapneſs has not been occaſion'd by the Duty neither, but by the Glaſs-makers themſelves, to deſtroy others who were ſetting up againſt them, as Mr. *Jackſon* himſelf has acknowledg'd.

III. They pretend, That Glaſs-Wares are more for Fancy than Neceſſity; and the Breakage and Hazard ſuch as will not bear a Duty.

This is againſt them too.

For if they are for Fancy more than Neceſſity, they may the better bear a Tax; for then no Poor Man who can diſpenſe with his Fancy, need part with his Money; and yet we find Glaſs-Wares are ſo neceſſary, that hardly any people are without them; and by the calling in the Plate, may come to be ſo much us'd, as to make the Duty very conſiderable.

As to Loſſes and Breakage, they do as all other Dealers in Periſhable Commodities do in like Caſes, conſider it in the Prices they ſell at.

IV. They alledge, They have great Quantities of Bottles by them, which they cannot diſpoſe of; and Capt. *Gutteridge* pretends to have loſt 1000 *l.* for his own Share of a Bottle-Houſe, by reaſon of this Duty.

It were to be wiſh'd theſe Gentlemen might affirm theſe things upon Oath, and then 'twou'd be hop'd the difference between Allegations and Affidavits would appear.

For as to the Quantity of Bottles on hand which they cannot diſpoſe of;

'Tis publickly known no Bottles are now to be had, or at leaſt no quantity; and 'tis prov'd by this, That whereas in *June* laſt they were to be ſold at 3 *s. per Doz.* Quarts, and 2 *s.* 6 *d.* Pints, now they ſell at 3 *s.* 6 *d. per Doz.* Quarts, and 3 *s. per Doz.* Pints, and hardly any to be had ſo.

But how Captain *Gutteridge* can make out his pretence, is a further Myſtery.

For he is but One Fourth part concern'd in the ſaid Glaſs-Houſe, and all the Duty ever paid by them to the King, came but to 419 *l.* 6 *s.* 6 *l.* for his Share; and how he could Loſe a 1000 *l.* out of it, is a Riddle wants explaining; for 'tis known alſo, That the Bottles they made, Sold for ſo much more than uſual, as the Duty came to; and yet if all the Bottles made at that Houſe ſince the Duty had been thrown away, they could not have loſt much above a 1000 *l.* a Man, which he affirms they have loſt by the Duty. And this very Gen-

tleman

tleman has declared ſince this very Seſſion of Parliament, That the Duty did them no Harm; and laſt Seſſion of Parliament did prepare and Sign a Petition againſt the Taking off the ſaid Duty; the Original whereof is ready to be produced.

V. They make great pretenſions of the Art being Loſt and Engroſs'd by Foreigners; and Mr. *Jackſon* ſays there uſes to be Tranſported to *Ireland* 5000 *l.* a Year in Glaſs-Wares.

This any Man that underſtands the Trade of Glaſs knows to be ridiculous.

For as to the ſetting up the Manufacture abroad, it has often been tried, to the Loſs of ſeveral Thouſand Pounds, before the Duty was laid; and the Diſtance and Dearneſs of Materials make it impracticable; and the Duty cannot alter it one way or other, becauſe 'tis wholly allow'd them back upon Exportation: And ſome of the Glaſs-Makers have been abroad to try what Encouragement the *Dutch* would give them, but have found it to no purpoſe, and are accordingly come back again.

And as to Mr. *Jackſon*'s ſaying there has been 4 or 5000 *l.* Yearly Exported to *Ireland*; it were to be wiſh'd Mr. *Jackſon* was order'd to prove that ever One Fifth of that Quantity was ſent to *Ireland* in one Year; and it might be made appear, that more has been ſent thither, as well as to other Parts, ſince the Duty, than ever has been in any one Year in 7 Years before.

Thus the Glaſs-Makers to make good their Petition are forced to fly to Fictions and Falſities; which becauſe the Perſons Employed to Manage it for his Majeſty think it their Duty to Detect, they Publiſh Pamphlets upon them fill'd with falſe and ſcurrilous Reflections; denying what is offered to be proved upon them, and falſly affirming plain Contradictions, which they know they cannot make out, *preſuming upon their being Examined only upon Parole*; reproaching the Commiſſioners with Arguing for the Duty only to preſerve their Salaries, though the Commiſſioners only Anſwer'd ſuch Queſtions as the Chairman of the Committee put to them, nor ever appear'd till they were ſent for.

And now they are arriv'd to that degree, puſh'd on by *the Inſolence of* Solicitors, as to Print the very Account, and Papers delivered in to the Committee of the Houſe of Commons, as is preſum'd without Leave for ſo doing, and to annex their moſt ridiculous Calculations of what will be, and what may be; which will appear to be Erroneous to any that pleaſe to examine them: As for inſtance, their Calculations of Debentures and Deductions from the Duty, which now they have Printed, are Falſe in every Article, they having carried the Account of Debentures on above Two Months farther than the Commiſſioners Account of the Duty extends, on purpoſe to make the Sums ſeem the Larger, and then given a prepoſterous Calculation of what will be, and what may be, if ſuch or ſuch things happen, which are never likely to come to paſs. Now 'tis moſt certainly true, if they keep from Working, there will never any more Duty be Collected; *but 'tis as true*, if the Duty continue, and they can be kept from Cheating the King, and Swearing down the Value lower than they Sell, the Duty will certainly raiſe 25000 *l. per Ann.* on Glaſs, and above 30000 *l. per Ann.* on Pipes and Earthen Wares; and the Commiſſioners not only brought Perſons ready to Farm them at 50000 *l. per Ann.* as Directed by the Committee, but gave good Reaſons for their Opinion; ſome of which Reaſons are as follow:

1. Becauſe in one particular Quarter, from *May* 17 to *Auguſt* 17, when they did not expect the Duty ſhould be taken off, the Glaſs and Pipes and Earthen Ware did actually bring in 11000 *l.*

2. Becauſe the Makers all over *England* ſtock'd themſelves and the Retailers alſo with all ſorts of the ſaid Wares before the Acts took place, and ſome of them enough to ſupply them for a Twelvemonth.

3. Becauſe in the *Weſt* Parts of *England*, as *Sturbridge* and *Glouceſter*, they have had no Cyder for Two Years paſt, which has occaſion'd leſs Demand for Bottles.

4. The Makers have contriv'd to put a ſtop to their Works to leſſen the Duties.

5. That the Duty on the Earthen Ware being Collected by the ſame Officers as the other Duties, coſt the King not a Penny to Collect it, and will pay the Charge of the reſt.

6. The ſame Obſtructions that have hindred and leſſen'd other Branches of His Majeſty's Revenue, have had the like Influence upon this.

7. Their abating the Prices, in order to deſtroy one another, which has conſiderably abated the Duty on Glaſs.

8. No Duty at firſt ever rais'd what after ſome time they are brought to; and the Makers of theſe Wares have more ways than all people know of, to Evade a Duty, which in time may be prevented, but at firſt cannot not ſo well be known.

There are alſo no Reaſons offered againſt theſe Duties but what ſtand good againſt all the ſeveral Duties of Exciſe on Beer, Ale, and other Liquors, the Perſons employ'd by them being infinitely more Numerous than thoſe concern'd in theſe Manufactures.

The Glaſs-Makers having never been able to Anſwer theſe Reaſons, have ſuppli'd it with Railing at the Commiſſioners, with Threatnings to Expoſe them and *De-Witt* them; which the Commiſſioners do not think worth while to Reply to.

All which is Humbly Referr'd to the Honourable the Houſe of Commons.

The Engliſh Manufacture Diſcouraged,

His Majeſties Cuſtoms Leſſened,

The Glaſs-Makers Ruined.

And many Thouſands of Poor Families Depending upon them, by reaſon of the Duties on Glaſs-Wares.

1*ſt*, INaſmuch as making Glaſs conſumes very great quantities of Clay, Sand, Aſhes, Kelp, Maggenees, Coals Wood, and Red and White Lead, all the Produce of our own Country, (and Imploys ſome Thouſands in Collecting and gathering the ſame together) moſt of which are of a very ſmall value to this Nation, until Manufactured into Glaſs; after which many Hundreds of poor Families keep themſelves from the Pariſh, by picking up broken Glaſs of all ſorts to ſell to the Maker.

2*dly*, In making Glaſs is Expended great quantities of *Borillo*, *Pulvereen*, *Salt-Petre*, *Pot-aſhes* ſmall, &c. which are Imported, and pay conſiderable Cuſtom.

Then Obſerve, If making Glaſs Manufactures ſo many Commodities of our own, and ſo many from Foreign Parts, Glaſs-making muſt be a very uſeful thing to this Nation, and therefore ought to be Encouraged, and not Diſcouraged, by oppreſſing it with a heavy Duty, juſt as the Art of making thereof, by length of time, great pains, and expence is brought to ſuch Perfection, to out-do all the World, which is manifeſt, inaſmuch as we ſend Glaſs to thoſe Parts, from whence we had the moſt and beſt we uſed.

And that we are arrived to ſuch Perfection, and are the Artiſts of the World, Foreign Parts are very ſenſible, and have been very deſirous of our Artiſts, but could never procure them, till ſince the Duties upon Glaſs-wares, which has drove ſome, and will unavoidable (if continued) drive the reſt out of this Nation, to Foreign Parts, who are very willing to Incourage them, (nay Invite them) Witneſs *Ireland*, who having ſince the ſaid Duty got ſome of them, and to ſhew their willingneſs to Incourage them, and the Glaſs-Manufacture, have laid ſo great a Duty on all Glaſs Imported as prohibits all Glaſs from hence, tho we uſed to ſend great quantities thither: They alſo Invite ſome other of the greateſt Artiſts we have in *England* over, ſet up Houſes there, giving the aforeſaid Accompt, and that there is a very brisk Trade for Glaſs there; and this is evident by a Letter ſhewed to ſeveral Members of this Honourable Houſe, bearing Date from *Ireland* the 10*th* of *February* laſt; and likewiſe ſeveral Glaſs-works are Erecting in *Scotland*, in hopes our Loſs will be their Gain.

Then if this Manufacture be deſtroyed, conſequently the Manufacturing our ſaid ſeveral Commodities will be diſcouraged (nay loſt) his Majeſty's Cuſtoms leſſened for want of Manufacturing the ſaid Materials Imported, and the ſaid Poor looſe the Livelyhood they receiv'd from both; but with Humble Submiſſion if we ſuffer theſe things, we miſtake the main Point and Intereſt of the Nation.

For undeniable the Happineſs of this, or any other Nation, conſiſt chiefly in Manufacturing its own Commodities, to expend at home and vend abroad; as alſo to have Commodities from abroad to Manufacture at home; for by this means we gain the Ballance of Trade.

For Example: We do by Importing 1000 *l.* worth of Foreign Commodities make as much (and better) Glaſs, as formerly coſt the Nation 10000 *l.* from *Venice*, *&c.* ſo that by Manufacturing 1000 *l.* worth of Foreign Commodities, we gain 9000 *l.* beſides the Imploying many Thouſands of poor, and the Subject ſerved Cheaper than before.

And that no Fund may be Cheated, or this Honourable Houſe put to the trouble of making good ſuch Fund, I anſwer that whole ſale Projector, that on Wedneſday laſt in print, propoſed the Glaſs as a Fund for 40000 *l. per An.* there never was 40000 *l.* worth of all ſorts of Glaſs ſpent in *England* in any one year.

But I cannot tell but this Projector may take his Meaſures from ſome intereſted perſon in Collecting the ſaid Duties, who daily attend at the door, (in particular one Mr. *Allen*) and whiſper it about, though the Crown has received but little Duty as yet from Glaſs, yet more will be received in following Quarters; which is very improbable, when there is above 40000 Dozen of Glaſs Bottles made before-hand in the Makers hands, beſides what the Glaſs-ſellers or Potters have by them. And they alſo whiſper and inſinuate, the Duty cannot Ruine the Manufacture, for while Glaſs is now ſold Cheaper than before the Duty, and therefore the Maker gets by it, or he would not ſell it ſo.

Which is a pretty wheadle (to contrive their own Intereſt) and make Neceſſity an Argument to continue Oppreſſion upon others; when the Maker by endeavouring to raiſe his Glaſs to ſuch a price, as he might pay the Kings Duty, hath occaſioned the ſame to be left on his hands, till meer neceſſity obliged him to ſell at any rate, as he doth to his loſs 20 *per Cent.* this is whiſpered for gain, the end of which will be the Ruine of the Glaſs Manufacture.

THE MISERIES

Which muſt fall upon the

Glaſs-Makers, their Wives and Children,

If the ACT do Paſs for Laying Duties on

GLASS-WARES.

HUmbly Repreſented to the Compaſſion of this Juſt and moſt Honourable Houſe, by the Working Glaſs-makers Wives, on behalf of themſelves and Husbands, as alſo their poor Children; who have no other Senſe (when a Hungry) but to Cry to their Parents for Bread, whether they have it or no for them.

And to our Woful Grief we are aſſured, if this Act Paſs, we can have no Bread to ſtop ſuch their Crying, the thoughts of which is more Terrible to us, then our own wants.

For the Wages of Glaſs-makers is already ſo ſmall, (that conſidering the Heat and Slavery of their Work, which cauſes greater Expence to Support Nature, then Cooler Trades do) 'tis as much as they can do to keep Life and Soul together.

And much worſe, (even Starving) muſt be our Condition, if the Act Paſs to lay ſuch a Duty on Glaſs, as will leſſen the Conſumption, and Conſequently leſs muſt be made; which will leſſen that Wages, which is already ſo little.

All which, with Weeping Tears, we lay down to every Member of this Honourable Houſe; begging them to think of the loud Cryes of Hungry Children to their Parents, who cannot ſupply their Wants. To prevent ſuch Cryes, is now in your Honours Powers, and for which We and our Children ſhall be ever bound to Pray to God Almighty to ſhew Mercy to theſe Honourable Members, who have been ſo Merciful to us.

A

PROPOSAL,

WITH

REASONS,

Humbly Offered

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To the Honourable Houſe of Commons, *for Transferring the Duty now paid by the Manufacturers of* Glaſs, *and* Earthen-Wares, *and* Tobacco-pipes, *to Publick Houſes.*

THere *is in* England *and* Wales *by a Modeſt Computation, ſixty Thouſand Publick Houſes, of all ſorts, which may be Charged as followeth:*

		l.
20000	paying 5 *l. per Annum* Rent, or Under, to pay 3 *s. per Annum* Duty, is,	3000
15000	from 5 to 10 *l.* — 6 *s.*	4500
10000	from 10 to 20 *l.* — 10 *s.*	5000
8000	from 20 to 30 *l.* — 20 *s.*	8000
4900	from 30 to 50 *l.* — 50 *s.*	12250
2000	from 50 to 100 *l.* — 5 *l.*	10000
100	that pay above 100 *l. per Annum* — 10 *l.*	1000
		43750

REASONS *for ſuch Transferrance.*

Firſt, BEcauſe Publick Houſes are related to the Duty as well as the Manufacturers, being conſiderable Dealers therein.

Secondly, They are preſumed to be in proportion to the Manufacturers, as one Hundred to One; ſo that the particular Payments will be ſmall to them, whereas the Manufacturers being few, and generally of but ſmall Stocks, and giving frequent and long Credit, are ruined and eaten up by paying the Duty, and want of the Conſumption they uſed to have before the Duty.

Thirdly, Publick Houſes are the principal Receivers of the Duty from the Conſumers, and commonly receive before the ſame become due from them to the Government.

Fourthly, They will have the Duty abated to them in the Price of the ſeveral Commodities from the Maker.

Fifthly, The Collection may be by the Officers of Exciſe, which will be more Eaſie, leſs Chargeable, and not ſubject to the Frauds pretended to be uſed in the preſent Method.

Sixthly, It will be a better Fund, the Duty as now laid not having paid into the Exchequer 10000 *l. per Annum*; but this cannot be ſuppoſed to raiſe leſs than treble that Summ, if the Calculation be reduced conſiderably lower than in this Scheme.

Seventhly, Hereby three Uſeful and Beneficial Manufactures will be preſerved, abundance of Poor People employed, and the Manufacturer encouraged to make further Improvements in the ſeveral Arts.

A

PROPOSAL,

WITH

REASONS,

Humbly Offered

To the Honourable House of Commons, *for Transferring the Duty now paid by the Manufacturers of* Glass, *and* Earthen-Wares, *and* Tobacco pipes, *to Publick Houses.*

There is in England *and* Wales *by a Modest Computation, sixty Thousand Publick Houses, of all sorts, which may be Charged as followeth:*

		l.
20000	paying 5 *l. per Annum* Rent, or Under, to pay 3 *s. per Annum* Duty, is,	3000
15000	from 5 to 10 *l.* — 6 *s.*	4500
10000	from 10 to 20 *l.* — 10 *s.*	5000
8000	from 20 to 30 *l.* — 20 *s.*	8000
4900	from 30 to 50 *l.* — 50 *s.*	12250
2000	from 50 to 100 *l.* — 5 *l.*	10000
100	that pay above 100 *l. per Annum* — 10 *l.*	1000
		43750

REASONS *for such Transferrance.*

First, BEcause Publick Houses are related to the Duty as well as the Manufacturers, being considerable Dealers therein.

Secondly, They are presumed to be in proportion to the Manufacturers, as one Hundred to One; so that the particular Payments will be small to them, whereas the Manufacturers being few, and generally of but small Stocks, and giving frequent and long Credit, are ruined and eaten up by paying the Duty, and want of the Consumption they used to have before the Duty.

Thirdly, Publick Houses are the principal Receivers of the Duty from the Consumers, and commonly receive before the same become due from them to the Government.

Fourthly, The Duty as proposed to be laid, will in a great measure be saved in the abatement of the Price, which Publick Houses now pay for the Glass and Earthen Wares, and Tobacco-pipes, they use, and will therefore be no great Hardship upon them.

Fifthly, The Collection may be by the Officers of Excise, which will be more Easie, less Chargeable, and not subject to the Frauds pretended to be used in the present Method.

Sixthly, It will be a better Fund, the Duty as now laid not having paid into the Exchequer 10000 *l. per Annum*; but this cannot be supposed to raise less than treble that Summ, if the Calculation be reduced considerably lower than in this Scheme.

Seventhly, Hereby three Useful and Beneficial Manufactures will be preserved, abundance of Poor People employed, and the Manufacturer encouraged to make further Improvements in the several Arts.

Which Considered, 'tis hoped this Honourable House will be pleased to approve what is above Proposed; and the rather, for that the Duty of 5 *s. per Chald.* upon Coals, will render the Glass-makers, especially about *London*, (from whence two Thirds of the small Duty hitherto Collected hath arisen) much more uncapable of carrying on their Works.

REASONS

Humbly Offered

To the Honourable House of Commons, *for Transferring the Duty now paid by the Manufacturers of* Glass, *and* Earthen-Wares, *and* Tobacco pipes, *to Publick Houses, where those Commodities are chiefly consumed.*

PUblick Houses are much more Numerous than the Manufacturers, and therefore the Duty will arise easie, when so many contribute to it; whereas 'tis otherwise, now 'tis laid upon so very few as are the Manufacturers, who by reason of their Poverty and inconsiderable Stocks, and their giving long Credit for the Goods they sell, are not able to pay the Duty; but when 'tis transferred to Publick Houses, (who trade mostly for ready Money) the particular Payments will be smaller, and yet the Total will amount to more than now it doth.

The Duty being laid upon Publick Houses, may be collected by the Officers of the Excise, with little or no Additional Trouble and Charge; it will be more certain in it's Produce, and not so subject to Concealments and Frauds, as is now pretended.

The Duty proposed to be laid, will in a great measure be saved in the abatement of the Price, which Publick Houses now pay for the Glass and Earthen Wares, and Tobacco-pipes, they use, and will therefore be no Hardship upon them.

The Transferring this Duty to Publick Houses will make it a better Fund than now it is, in regard 'twas first given for forty Thousand Pounds *per Annum*, but never produced above 15000 *l.* clear of Charges, but if laid as is hereafter proposed, it will amount to the full Summ it was first given for, so that those who lent Money upon it, will have no reason to complain, but be pleased to have it made so much better, as it will be, by this Transferrance.

And by thus doing, a most Useful and Beneficial Manufacture will be preserved among us, abundance of Poor People will be employed, and the Manufacturers be encouraged to make further Improvements in their Skill and Art.

The Premises considered, 'tis hoped this Honourable House will be pleased to approve of the following Proposal.

There is in England *and* Wales *by a Modest Computation, sixty Thousand Publick Houses, of all sorts, which may be Charged as followeth.*

		l.
20000	paying 5 *l. per Annum* Rent, or Under, to pay 3 *s. per Annum* Duty, is,	3000
15000	from 5 to 10 *l.* — 6 *s.*	4500
10000	from 10 to 20 *l.* — 10 *s.*	5000
8000	from 20 to 30 *l.* — 20 *s.*	8000
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2000	from 50 to 100 *l.* — 5 *l.*	10000
100	that pay above 100 *l. per Annum* — 10 *l.*	1000
		43750

To the Honourable HOUSE of COMMONS.

A PROPOSAL, *Humbly offer'd for Enlarging the King's Revenue, by Transferring the Duty of Tobacco-Pipes, to Publick-Houſes.*

SINCE great and daily Complaints are made at the Houſe of *Commons*, by the Makers of Tobacco-Pipes, as if the Duty lately impoſed on their Manufacture, was very Burthenſom and Grievous to them; Whereas, on the contrary, the Parliament has ſo well Provided, that in truth, the Tax is not paid by them, but by the Conſumptioners; which is in Fact, the Vintner, Victualler, and the Like. Therefore, for ceaſing the Clamours, and for advancing the Publick Revenue to His Majeſty,

It is Humbly Propoſed, That the Duty laid on Tobacco-Pipes, be taken off, and that in lieu thereof, a Tax be laid as followeth, *Viz.*

	l.	*s.*	*d.*
Every Vintner throughout *England*, to pay Three Pounds *per Ann.* ———	3	00	00
Every Inn-keeper throughout *England*, to pay Two Pounds *per Ann.* ———	2	00	00
Every Victualler or Alehouſe-keeper, and Coffee-Houſe, One Pound *per Ann.* ———	1	00	00

Such a Duty on Publick Houſes as this, will make People more Eaſie than they now are; becauſe it will not then come out of the hands of the Poorer ſort, as is now pretended by the Pipe-Makers, but from the Vintner, Inn-keeper, *&c.* who receive the Duty long enough before they pay, it being a Ready-Money Trade, and need not to have three Months Credit, as is given in the Pipe-Act.

This Tax would advance to the Crown, without any Complaint, at leaſt *per Ann.* 80000 *l.* Whereas, now I am informed, The preſent Duty upon Pipes, does not bring in to the King 20000 *l. per Ann.*

The Method of Calculation.

THE number of Pariſhes throughout *England*, are Computed in Dr. *Chamberlain's Preſent State of England*, Printed in the Year, 1694. to be 9913.

	l.
Allow but Two Taverns to Three Pariſhes throughout *England*, at three Pounds each *per Ann.* is	19826
And one Inn to every Pariſh throughout *England* at 2 *l.* each *per Ann.* is ———	19826
And five Ale-Houſes and Coffee-Houſes to every Pariſh, at 1 *l.* each *per Ann.* is ———	49565
Which is Yearly———	89217

Beſides all Brandy and Strong-water Shops, and ſeveral other Trades uſing Tobacco-pipes, that are liable to be Charged with this Tax.

Now, I am ſure, That moſt Vintners, Inn-keepers, *&c.* would be gladly contented with this good Exchange, and particularly in the City of *London* and *Weſtminſter*; and all other Cities and Market-Towns throughout *England* and *Wales*, by reaſon that they would not pay much above one half of the Charge they now do upon Pipes, and would advance conſiderably more to the Crown.

For the Collecting this Tax.

THE Juſtices of Peace in every County to grant the Licenſes, as they always have done.

Commiſſioners to be appointed in every County, with Power and Authority to oblige the Conſtables, or the Collectors of the *Three Shillings Aid* in every Pariſh, to give in to them a true and diſtinct Liſt upon Oath, with the Names in Writing, of all the Taverns, Inns, and other Publick Houſes they have in their Pariſh.

If any Ale-houſe Keeper, or Coffee-Houſe, be Aggrieved at the Sum Charged upon them, provided they make Oath before any two or more of the Commiſſioners, at any Payment, that their Conſumption of Pipes at that time would not have amounted to that Sum, then to be Abated according to Diſcretion, not leſs than Ten Shillings *per Ann.* for every Ale-Houſe and Coffee-Houſe; and ſo proportionably for Taverns and Inns.

I Humbly preſume this Calculation to be ſo Eaſie, that there is room enough for the Poorer ſort of People to be Abated, and will raiſe the ſame Sum Propoſed, if not much greater.

Note, For the better Information of this Honourable Houſe, The number of all Taverns, Inns, and all other Publick Houſes in the City of *London* and *Weſtminſter*, and County of *Middleſex*, may be eaſily Demonſtrated, by an Account given from Vintners Hall, the Wine-Licenſe Office, and from the Clerks of the Peace; and ſo conſequently from the Clerks of the Peace in every County, and from the ſaid Wine-Licence Office all over *England* and *Wales*.

This Duty can in no manner leſſen the King's Revenue of Exciſe; for it cannot be ſuppoſed, that any of the Poorer ſort would rather leave off their Employ, than pay Ten Shillings a Year to the King for their Licenſe.

This Tax to be Collected Quarterly, or Half-yearly, and the firſt Payment to be made at the time of taking out ſuch Licenſe, and no New Licenſe to be renewed by any Juſtice of Peace, except the King's Tax be firſt paid for the whole Year paſt.

All Inn-keepers, Ale-houſes, *&c.* ſelling Wine, to be Charged as Taverns.

This may be ſaid in concluſion for this Duty, That there is no danger of Loſs or Fraud by any Concealments, as in other Caſes, for no Man can hide or conceal his Houſe; and that it is as eaſie and as ſure a Collection as any the King has, and may very well ſerve to anſwer the Deficiencies of Fonds.

All which is Humbly ſubmitted to the Wiſdom and Conſideration of this Honourable Houſe.

A

PROPOSAL,

FOR

Transferring the Duty on *Tobacco-Pipes*, to Publick Houſes.

The Humble PETITION and CASE

Of the Tobacco-Pipe-Makers

Of the Cities of *London* and *Weſtminſter*,

In behalf of themſelves, and the reſt of their Brethren, through the Kingdom of *England* and Dominion of *Wales*; As alſo the diſtreſſed Condition they muſt inevitably lye under, if the intended Impoſition on *Tobacco-Pipes* be laid.

Firſt, THAT it evidently appears to the Eye of all Mankind, What a poor Manufacture it is, of which, many worthy Members of this Honourable Houſe (if not all) cannot but be ſenſible.

Secondly, That very few (or none) have Stock to carry on their Trade, without great Truſt from their Clay-Merchants; And are obliged to pay for one Quantity of Clay, when they fetch another; (which when done, ſcarce leaves them Money enough to ſupport their Families,) which renders them very uncapable of paying any Duty, but muſt have their Goods (if any) for the ſame.

Thirdly, If the Impoſition paſſes, That with the already Riſe of *Tobacco*, will make the meaner ſort of People forbear ſmoaking *Tobacco*; By which, His Majeſty will loſe much more of his Revenue, than this Impoſition will bring in.

Fourthly, That all the poorer ſort of the Trade, muſt be compelled to lay it down, for want of Stock or Credit to carry it on; and ſo their Wives and Children, who help to get their Bread, muſt of neceſſity periſh, or become a Charge to their reſpective Pariſhes.

Fifthly, That when a Groſs of Pipes are made, they ſell them for 1 *s.* 6 *d.* and 1 *s.* 10 *d.* out of which 2 *d.* or 3 *d.* is their greateſt Profit: And they not already having Stock, or can make Pipes faſt enough to maintain their Families, how much leſs can they be capable, when half the Stock they have, muſt be paid down to pay the King his Duty?

Sixthly, It often happens, that for want of Money to buy Bread for their Families, a great many are forced to Sell their Goods at 3 *d.* or 4 *d. per* Groſs leſs than the Prime Coſt, to ſupply their immediate Neceſſities: Which if it be ſo with thoſe of the Trade, in and about theſe Cities, how much harder muſt it be with thoſe in the Country, who make not half ſo many Pipes.

Seventhly, If this Impoſition ſhould paſs, when the Kings Officers are paid, and Expences deducted, the Overplus will be ſo ſmall a Revenue to the King, that it will be of no great Service; although the Ruine of many Families, who now make a hard ſhift to live by their Trade.

Gentlemen, Theſe, with many other Reaſons which might be offered, only that we will not trouble you too much, but humbly ſubmit; and hope that we may be heard by our Counſel; and that you will take our moſt deplorable Condition into your ſerious Conſideration: and let Ours, with our Wives and Childrens future Deſtruction, implore your tender Compaſſion; That this Impoſition, nor any upon our Poor Manufacture, may be impoſed:

And your Petitioners (*as in Duty bound*) *ſhall ever Pray*, &c.

An Abſtract of the DUTIES *laid upon* Salt, Earthen-Ware *and* Tobacco-Pipes, *viz.*

THE Act enacts, That there ſhall be paid for every Gallon of Salt, and Rock Salt, made at the Salt Work, or taken out of any Pits within the Kingdom of *England*, &c. three half Pence, and after that rate for a greater or leſſer Quantity: Alſo that all Salt made from Rock-Salt, (allowing the draw-back for the ſame) and all refined Salt, or Salt made from Salt, either Imported or made in *England*, ſhall pay the ſaid Duty of three half Pence *per* Gallon.

All Salt at all Salt-Works and Salt-Pits, (Rock-Salt excepted) ſhall be meaſured at the rate of ſixty ſix pounds to the Buſhel.

All Salt brought from *Scotland* by Land, and alſo all imported Salt, whether of the Product or Manufacture of this Kingdom, or of the Dominion of *Wales*, or Town of *Berwick* upon *Tweed*, brought in, Landed, or put on ſhore, before Entry made, and Payment of the Duties impoſed, ſhall be Forfeited, one Moiety to the King, and the other to the Seizer.

Every Collector or Officer appointed to Receive the ſaid Duties, ſhall after the 17 of *May*, 1696. provide at every Salt-Work, a ſufficient Beam, Scale and Weights, or Stilleard, and ſhall have Liberty to fix the ſame in ſome convenient place, in or about ſuch Salt Work, for weighing all Salt that ſhall be deliver'd from thence: Alſo one or more Perſons living in or near ſuch Salt-Work, or Pit, ſhall be Sworn to the true weighing all Salt, there to be delivered. The next Juſtice of Peace to Adminiſter the ſaid Oath, without Fee or Reward. And ſuch Weighers to be paid for their pains by the Collecter or Officer.

That the Officers ſhall deliver gratis and without delay, ſo many Warrants or Permits, to each Carrier of Salt as he ſhall demand for ſuch ſeveral Horſe Loads of Salt, as he ſhall Load at one time and at one Salt-Work.

That all, and every the Rates, directed to be paid by an Act, made in the 5th and 6th Year of his preſent Majeſty, for the ſeveral ſorts of Fiſh (except Conger) therein mentioned, to be Exported, ſhall be allowed and paid during the continuance of this Act.

That after the 17 of *May*, all Perſons ſelling Salt (except Forreign Salt) made for uſe, ſhall ſell the ſame after the Rate of 56 pound weight to the Buſhel, and not otherwiſe; and for every Offence to forfeit the Sum of five Pounds to the Informer.

That for preventing Exactions upon the Sale of Salt in this Kindom, the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen of *London*, ſhall before the 1ſt of *May*, 1696. Set Aſcertain and Publiſh in Writing, certain reaſonable Rates and Prizes upon all Salt to be ſold, or expoſed to Sale after the ſaid 1ſt of *May* in London; the precincts thereof, and within the Bills of Mortality: And that the Juſtices of Peace for the other Counties, Cities and Places within this Kingdom, ſhall before the 1ſt of *Auguſt*, 1696. at the ſeveral reſpective general Seſſions of the Peace, Set, Aſcertain, and duly publiſh in Writing, certain reaſonable Rates and Prizes upon all Salt ſold or to be expoſed to Sale, after the ſaid 1ſt of *Auguſt*. Alſo that the ſaid Lord Mayor, Juſtices of the Peace, *&c.* ſhall from time to time if neceſſary continue to do the ſame; which ſaid Prizes ſo Set, Aſcertain'd, Alter'd, and Corrected, are to be obſerv'd by all Perſons ſelling or expoſing Salt to ſale; and if any Perſon ſell any Salt at a higher Rate, or refuſe to ſell at the Rates aforeſaid, ſuch Perſon for every ſuch Offence ſhall Forfeit five Pounds, one Moiety to the King, and the other to the Informer.

GLASS.

That all the Rates, Impoſitions and Duties upon Glaſs, or Glaſs-wares, Stone Botles, and Earthen Botles, and every of them, granted by an Act, Intituled, *An Act for granting to his Majeſty, certain Duties upon Glaſs-wares, Stone and Earthen Botles, Coals and Culm*, &c. ſhall be raiſed, levied and paid for ever. And that the ſaid Act as far, and concerning the Duties and Impoſitions upon Glaſs-wares, Stone and Earthen Botles, ſhall continue, and be in Force for ever.

That from and after the 17 of *May*, there ſhall be Collected and Paid, for all ſorts of Tobacco Pipes, and for all ſorts of Earthen-wares, which ſhall be made, burnt or baked within this Kingdom, or imported or brought into the ſame (China-ware, Stone Bottles and Earthen Bottles excepted) the ſeveral Rates and Duties after mentioned, over and above all ſuch Duties and Cuſtoms as are already payable, *viz.*

For all unglaz'd Tobacco Pipes, 12 *d.* for every Groſs, and after that Rate for any greater or leſſer quantity.

For all Glaz'd Tobacco Pipes, 1 *s.* 6 *d.* for every Groſs.

For all Wares made of Earth or Stone, which ſhall be made, baked or burnt with fire, after the Rate of Ten Pounds for every hundred Pounds of the true and real value thereof.

For all ſorts of Tobacco Pipes and Earthen-wares, not Manufacter'd in this Kingdom, and which ſhall be imported into the ſame; there ſhall be paid for Tobacco Pipes five Shillings *per* Groſs, and for ſuch Stone or Earthen-ware imported, ten Pounds for every hundred Pounds of the real value.

The

...by the Maker...

...Tobacco Pipes and Earthen Wares imported, be paid by the Impor-
...shall be Landed before they are Entred and the Duties paid, they shall
...Money to go to the King, and the other to the Seizer.

...&c. to be under the Management of the Commissioners, for manag-
...Duties on Glass-wares, &c. for the time, being who shall have Power to appoint Infe-
...them for the Purposes aforesaid.

...ing the Value of such Goods as are charged by this Act, to pay the Duty *ad valo-*
...The Value of such Wares shall be taken to be so much as such Commodities shall be worth to
...when they are perfectly made, and fit for use.

...dispute touching the Valuation between the Maker and the Officers, in all such
...Value shall be deemed by the Affidavit of such Maker thereof, and ...ings Excise or Inf
...Rate and Price of selling the same. Which Affidavit shall be made before any of his Ma-
...of the Peace, to be delivered to the said Officers, who shall thereupon have Power
...(if he think the King to be apparently defrauded) to take the said Goods, at the Value
...the Affidavit, and twenty Pounds *per Cent.* more ...Maker, upon paying down
...Money to the Maker for the same. Which Money, ...be allowed in his Ac-
...counts, and the Goods to be sold for the Advantage of the King.

...the said Manufactures, before the ...day of May, 1696. do give notice in
...Writing to the Commissioners or Officers appointed to Manage the said Duties, to
...where such Officer shall usually reside or execute his Office, of the Place or Places
...where they make or burn the said Manufactures, with their Names and Places of Abode respectively.
...And if afterwards, they are to give the like Notice before they presume to make or burn any of
...the said Manufactures, in such new Place or Places. If they neglect to give notice as aforesaid,
...in any Case, they shall Forfeit twenty Pounds, half to the King, and half to him that

...Concealments, all Makers of the said Wares and Tobacco Pipes, as of-
...charge or Fire-Pot, Kiln, Furnace, Oven, or other Place for the baking,
...of the said Wares; shall after the same is charged, set and filled, and
...draw or break Bulk, or remove any of the said Wares or Tobacco
...Furnaces, Ovens or Places of burning, shall give due Notice to
...that the uncovering, opening, &c. or examining of the said
...upon any pretence whatsoever, break, draw, &c. but in the pre-
...without giving due Notice to him: Also the Maker shall give the said
...Bonds signed, containing the several and distinct kinds, numbers
...and the real Value of such of them as are to pay by the Value,
...as aforesaid, and put into any Ware-house or other place,
...allowed without Warrant or Permission signed by the Officer. Which War-
...rant, after the Duty to the King be first paid or secured.

...down at the making of the Entry, as aforesaid, or to be Secured by Bond
...Months. And if the Duties be paid down at the time of Entry, as
...aforesaid, allowance for such prompt Payment, after the rate ...Pound
...for the said time of 3 Months.

...Premises, the Officer shall have free Ingress, Egress and ...
...Wares are made or burnt, at all times, by Night or ...
...Day, or the Makers and their Servants shall be at ...
...not to burn or bake together in the same Kiln, ...
...Drawing are broken, or otherwise made unfit ...no Duty
...for the Officer shall see the same destroyed.

...Person shall export any of the Commodities charged by this Act, upon Oath that
...Duties paid, and that they shall not be re-landed in any part of this Kingdom,
...shall be re paid.

...Act to extend to Bricks or Tyles used in Building.

...Buyers of Tobacco Pipes, shall pay and satisfy to the Makers the several Duties by
...this Act imposed upon Tobacco Pipes, in proportion to what they shall buy, over and above the
...usual Prices that have been paid for the same, within six Months last past. And in case of refusal
...or neglect to pay the said Duties, and upon complaint thereof upon Oath, the Justices of Peace at
...their Sessions may order Payment thereof: And in case of disobedience to such Order, they shall
...commit the Offenders for six Months, till he pay the said Duties, or cause the same to be levied by distress
...and sale of the Offenders Goods. Lastly, that the Makers of Tobacco Pipes, shall not be liable to
...the said Duties above three Months after the making of such Pipes, any thing in the Act to
...the contrary notwithstanding.

LONDON: Printed for *E. Whitlock*.

THE CASE OF THE Journymen Potmakers, &c.

Truly ſtated in their Petition (*Viz.*)

To the Honourable the Knights, Citizens, and Burgeſſes, in Parliament Aſſembled.

The humble Petition of Rich. Crew, John Williams, Jona. Chilwel, John Sterne, Sam. Sewell, Geo. Irons, Geo Hodges, Rob. Lumſdell, Antho. Spencer, Symon Hammond *and* Natha. Parker, *in behalf of themſelves, and many Thouſands of poor diſtreſſed Journimen, and Artificers in the Miſtery of Potmaking.*

Humbly Complaining Sheweth,

WHEREAS certain Rates and Duties upon Stone and Earthen Wares made within this Kingdom, are granted to His Majeſty for ever, by one Act of Parliament made in the Seventh and Eighth years of His Majeſties Reign, which ſaid Duties are found by experience, to be of Inconſiderable Advantage to the Crown, aud Utterly diſtructive to your Petitioners Trade; So that your Petitioners are become ruined, and diſtreſſed for want of Imployment, from which they are diſcharged by their ſeveral Maſters, who cannot vend ſufficient of the ſaid Stone and Earthen Wares to pay the Wages of your Petitioners.

Your Petitioners therefore moſt humbly Pray, that they may be admited to make proof to your Honours, That by reaſon of the ſaid Duty, rhe Potmakers of this Kingdom are unable to carry on their Trade: That your Petitioners Maſters do not ſell ſo much of the ſaid Manufacture, in the whole, as will pay the Wages of the Journimen they uſe to imploy; That the goods they have made remain in their hands, and that their Art and Miſtery is intirely ruined, That your Petitioners are diſcharged of their Imployments, and become deſtitute of any means to procure Subſiſtance for themſelves and Families. And that upon proof had of theſe things your Honours will be pleaſed in tender Compaſſion to releive this branch of the poor Comonalty of *England,* in ſuch manner, and by ſuch means as to your Wiſdoms may ſeem juſt.

And your Petitioners as in duty bound ſhall ever pray, &c.

THE CASE OF THE Journymen Potmakers, &c.

THE CASE OF THE Manufacturers of *Engliſh* Pantiles.

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THE making of Pantiles in *England*, is a Manufacture deſerves particularly to be Encouraged, becauſe of the many Thouſand poor Families which it would Employ.

It has been Practiſed in *England* but a few Years, and has always been kept under by the Importation of Foreign Tiles, which being brought over as Ballaſt, with ſmall Charge, and formerly very little Duty, have thereby been able to Under-ſell us, that our Workmen have not been able to make it worth while.

In the year 1695. or thereabouts, a Duty was laid upon Pantiles Imported, by which ſmall Encouragement, the Foreign Tiles being thereby ſomething dearer, the Manufacture ſo Encreaſed in *England*, that our Workmen are become perfect Maſters of the Art, and are able to ſupply the whole Kingdome.

Foreign Pan-Tiles have ſeveral Advantages of the *Engliſh*, by reaſon of the Cheapneſs of Freight to all our Ports on the Coaſt, who would otherwiſe be ſupplied from *London*, or other Parts in *England*, whereby a conſiderable Employment would follow, both in Shipping and Land-Carriage.

But this is not all, for we are wholly deprived of the Benefit of ſupplying our own Colonies, or any place beyond Sea, for that 20 *s. per* Thouſand or thereabouts, being drawn back upon Exportation, they have therein all the Advantages they had before any Duty was laid on at all, and no *Engliſh* Pantiles can be Exported but with great Diſadvantage.

If the ſaid draw-back be taken away, the Manufacture of Pan-Tiles will exceedingly Encreaſe, by having the Trade opened to all our Colonies in *America* and *Africa*, who now are wholly ſupplied by Foreign Tiles, whereby many Thouſands of Poor will be employ'd, and the Money uſed at home, which is now remitted abroad, to purchaſe them of our Neighbours.

All which is Humbly Submitted to the Conſideration of this Honourable Houſe.

GLASS-PAINTING REVIV'D.

WHereas the ancient Art of Painting and Staining Glaſs has been much diſcouraged, by reaſon of an Opinion generally received, That the *Red Colour* (not made in *Europe* for many Years) is totally loſt; Theſe are to give Notice, That the ſaid *Red Colour* is made to as great a degree of Curioſity and Fineneſs as in former Ages by *William Price*, Glaſier and Glaſs-Painter, near *Hatton-Garden* in *Holborn*, *London*; where Gentlemen may have Church-Hiſtory, Coats of Arms, Dials, *&c.* Painted upon Glaſs, in what Colours they pleaſe, great Perfection as ever.

TO THE

Honourable the Commons

OF

Great Britain,

IN

PARLIAMENT Aſſembled.

The humble Petition of JOSHUA PRICE,
Glaſs Painter,

SHEWETH,

THAT whereas the Ancient Art of Painting and Staining of Glaſs, hath been much Diſcouraged for many Years, and which in all Probability, had been irrecoverably loſt, if the Petitioner with an indifatigable Induſtry and vaſt Expence, both of Time and Money, through the Bleſſing of GOD, had not happily recovered it. Your Petitioner has now attain'd to ſo great a Perfection in Painting and Staining of Glaſs, that he has now carry'd the Delicacy of this Art, to the Height of Improvement, of which, his Performances for his Grace the Duke of *Leeds*, for *Chriſt Church* and *Merton Colleges* in *Oxford*, and many other Places in this Kingdom have had undeniable Proofs.

And whereas the Ornamenting of the Cathedral of St. *Paul's*, is now under Your preſent Care and Conſideration, Your Petitioner moſt humbly Requeſts, You will afford him this ſeaſonable Opportunity to undeceive an unbelieving Age, in this Particular, and that by Your Encouragement, You'll be pleaſed to admit him to the Honour of ſhewing his Talent, in the upper Window towards the *Eaſt*, by Painting the Figure of St. *Paul*, which Ornament Proportioned thereto, for the farther Beautifying that Pompous and admired Structure, the Charge whereof will be juſtly worth One Hundred and Fifty Pounds.

And the Petitioner as in Duty bound ſhall ever Pray.

JOSHUA PRICE Glaſs Painter,
at his Houſe in *Holbourn*, near
Hatton Garden, *London.*

12 E 62.
148.

His Majesties GRACIOUS PATENT TO THE GOLDSMITHS, For Payment and Satisfaction of their DEBT.

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Published by His Majesties Command, For the Information of their several Creditors.



LONDON,
Printed by *John Bill*, *Christopher Barker*, *Thomas Newcomb* and *Henry Hills*, Printers to the Kings most Excellent Majesty. 1677.



At the Court at *WHITEHALL*,
May the 23d. 1677.

Preſent,

The Kings moſt Excellent Majeſty,

Lord Chancellor	*Earl of* Carliſle
Lord Privy Seal	*Earl of* Craven
Duke of Lauderdale	*Earl of* Carbery
Duke of Ormond	*Viſcount* Faucomberg
Earl of Oſſory	*Viſcount* Newport
Lord Camberlain	*Lord Biſhop of* London
Earl of Bridgwater	*Lord Biſhop of* Durham
Earl of Northampton	*Lord Biſhop of* Winton
Earl of Peterborow	*Lord* Maynard
Earl of Bathe	*Mr. Vice-Chamberlain.*

Mr. Secretary Williamſon.



Hereas His Majeſty in Council was Graciouſly pleaſed on the Ninth of *February* laſt paſt, to Declare that he would Aſſign and Set apart ſo much of that Branch of His Revenue of the Exciſe, as by Act of Parliament is made Hereditary and Perpetual, to the Payment and Satisfaction of

the Goldſmiths Debt; And whereas in purſuance thereof, His Majeſty hath ſecured unto the Goldſmiths their Debt on the ſaid Revenue, by Letters Patents granted to them reſpectively under the Great Seal of *England*; And His Majeſty having in the ſaid Letters Patents provided for the Security of ſuch of His Subjects as have Truſted the ſaid Goldſmiths, Doth think fit to Order, And it is hereby Ordered, That the ſaid Letters Patents ſhall be forthwith Printed and made Publick, for the Information and Satisfaction of all thoſe who are Concerned therein.

Robert Southwell.

CHARLES





CHARLES the Second, by the Grace of God King of *England*, *Scotland*, *France* and *Ireland*, Defender of the Faith, *&c.* To all to whom these Presents shall come greeting. Whereas since the time of Our happy Restauration, We have been Involved in great Foreign Wars, as well for the Safety of Our Government, as for the Vindication of the Rights and Priviledges of Our Subjects; In the Prosecution whereof, We have been Constrained for some years past, contrary to Our inclinations, to postpone the Payment of the Moneys due from Us to several Goldsmiths and others upon Tallies Struck, and Orders Registred and Payable out of several Branches of Our Revenue, and otherwise; and although the present posture of Our Affairs cannot reasonably spare so great a Sum as must be applied to the Satisfaction of those Debts, yet considering the great difficulties which very many of Our Loving Subjects (Who put their Moneys into the hands of those Goldsmiths and others from whom We received it) do at present lie under (almost to their utter ruine) for want of their said Moneys,

We have rather chose, out of our Princely Care and Compassion towards our People, to suffer in Our own Affairs, then that Our loving Subjects should want so seasonable a Relief; and having seriously Considered of the Way and means to effect this Our present purpose, We could not find any more effectual, and less prejudicial to Us in the present posture of Our Revenue, then by Granting unto each of them the said Goldsmiths, and others to whom We are Indebted as aforesaid respectively, and to his and their respective Heirs and Assigns, an Annual Sum or Payment answerable in value yearly, to the Interest of their respective Debts, at the rate of Six pounds per Cent. per annum for all such Moneys as are due unto them: The Consideration whereof induced Us to Command Our High Treasurer of England to cause all the Accounts of the said Goldsmiths to be Stated and made up by Richard Aldworth Esquire, one of Our Auditors, to the First day of January One thousand six hundred seventy and six; which having been accordingly cast up and Setled, it appears thereby, That there is due and owing by Us unto Our Trusty and Welbeloved Subject Sir Robert Vyner Knight and Baronet, the sum of Four hundred and sixteen thousand seven hundred twenty and four pounds thirteen shillings one peny half-peny; in satisfaction whereof, according to Our intent in these Presents expressed, We have resolved to grant unto him the sum of Five and twenty thousand and three pounds nine shillings and four pence per annum, out of that part of Our Revenue of Excise which was granted unto Us, Our Heirs and Successors for ever, by an Act of Parliament made in the Twelfth year of Our Reign, Intituled,

An

An Act for taking away the Court of Wards and Liveries, and Tenures in Capite, and by Knights Service and Purveyance, and for Setling a Revenue upon His Majesty in lieu thereof. Know ye therefore, That We, for the Consideration aforesaid, and in satisfaction or lieu of the said Debt or Sum of Four hundred and sixteen thousand seven hundred twenty four pounds thirteen shillings one peny half-peny, by Us owing to the said Sir Robert Vyner, and of Our especial Grace, certain Knowledge, and meer Motion, have given and granted, and by these Presents for Us, Our Heirs and Successors, do give and grant unto the said Sir Robert Vyner, his Heirs and Assigns, one Annual or yearly Rent or Sum of Twenty five thousand and three pounds nine shillings and four pence of Lawful Money of England, to be yearly had, received and taken by the said Sir Robert Vyner, his Heirs and Assigns for ever, out of the Rents, Revenues, Profits and Perquisites, Emoluments and Payments reserved, arising, accruing or coming, or that hereafter shall or may be reserved, arise, accrue or become due or payable unto Us, Our Heirs and Successors, out of, for or by reason of the Duty of Excise upon Beer, Ale, and other Liquors within Our Kingdom of England, Dominion of Wales, and Town of Berwick upon Tweed, by vertue of the said Act of Parliament, the said Sum of Twenty five thousand and three pounds nine shillings and four pence per annum, to be paid Quarterly, at the Four most usual Feasts in the Year; That is to say, at the Feast of the Annunciation of the Blessed Virgin Mary, the Nativity of Saint John Baptist, Saint Michael the Archangel, and the Birth of our Lord God, commonly called Christmas, by even and equal portions, in Trust for

for ſuch of the Creditors of the ſaid Sir Robert Vyner, as within one year next enſuing the date hereof, ſhall upon notice of theſe Preſents, deliver up their Securities, and accept of Aſſignments of proportionable parts of the ſaid yearly Sum of Twenty five thouſand and three pounds nine ſhillings and four pence, for ſatisfaction of their reſpective Debts, according to the true intent and meaning of the Covenant in that behalf herein after contained, for ſo much as their proportionable parts ſhall amount unto: And in the mean time ſhall not ſue or proſecute the ſaid Sir Robert Vyner, his Heirs, Executors or Adminiſtrators, for ſuch their Debts; and the reſidue and over-plus of the ſaid yearly Sum of Twenty five thouſand and three pounds nine ſhillings and four pence, to remain and be to and for the proper uſe and benefit of the ſaid Sir Robert Vyner, his Heirs and Aſſigns, without any truſt or account whatſoever; the firſt Payment of the ſaid Sum of Twenty five thouſand and three pounds nine ſhillings and four pence, to Commence from the Feaſt of the Birth of our Lord God, One thouſand ſix hundred ſeventy and ſix. And We do hereby for Us, Our Heirs and Succeſſors, authorize, direct and appoint Our high Treaſurer, Chancellor and Under-treaſurer, Chamberlains, and Barons of Our Exchequer, and the high Treaſurer, and Commiſſioners of the Treaſury, Chancellor, Under-treaſurer, Chamberlains and Barons of the Exchequer, of Us, Our Heirs and Succeſſors that hereafter ſhall be, and all other Officers and Miniſters of the ſaid Court, and of the Receipt thereof, now being, or that hereafter ſhall be, that they and every of them in their reſpective places, do from time to time, upon the requeſt of the ſaid Sir Robert Vyner, his Heirs or Aſſigns

Aſſigns reſpectively, perform all Acts neceſſary for the conſtant and due Payment of the ſaid Yearly Rent or Sum of Twenty five thouſand and three pounds nine ſhillings and four pence, to the ſaid Sir Robert Vyner, his Heirs or Aſſigns, as the ſame ſhall grow due and become payable; and of every ſuch part and parts as the ſaid Sir Robert Vyner, his Heirs or Aſſigns, ſhall Grant or Aſſign to any perſon or perſons from time to time, according to the Truſt and Agreement in that behalf herein contained, and as occaſion ſhall be, levy or ſtrike, or cauſe to be levyed or ſtricken in the Receipt of the Exchequer of Us, Our Heirs and Succeſſours from time to time, Tallies of Pro, or Aſſignment, or other Tallies, as the caſe may require, and as ſhall be deſired, upon the Commiſſioners, Treaſurers, Receivers, Collectors or Farmers of the ſaid Duty and Revenue for the time being, or upon ſuch other perſon or perſons as ought to be charged or chargeable therewith, or accountable to Us, Our Heirs and Succeſſors for the ſame; Who are hereby required and deſired from time to time to make due Payment thereof accordingly, ſo that the ſaid Sir Robert Vyner, his Heirs and Aſſigns reſpectively, of all or any part or parts thereof, may certainly and duly, and on every of the ſaid Quarterly Feaſt-days aforementioned, for ever hereafter, have and receive the ſaid Yearly Rent or Sum of Twenty five thouſand and three pounds nine ſhillings and four pence, hereby granted out of Our ſaid Revenue, without any further or other Warrant to be Sued for, had or obtained from Us, Our Heirs and Succeſſors in that behalf, and without any Accompt Impreſt, or other Charge to be ſet upon the ſaid Sir Robert Vyner, his Heirs

or Assigns, or any of them, for the same. And if it shall happen at any time hereafter, that the Rents, Issues or Profits of Our said Revenue shall be paid into the Receipt of Our Exchequer, or elsewhere, to the use of Us, Our Heirs or Successors, before the levying of such Tallies, or before payment be made to the said Sir Robert Vyner, his Heirs or Assigns respectively, of the said Yearly Rent, or Sum of Twenty five thousand and three pounds nine shillings and four pence, or any part thereof, according to the true intent of these Our Letters Patents; Then, and in such case, Our express Will and Pleasure is, and We do hereby of Our further especial Grace, certain Knowledge, and meer Motion, for Us, Our Heirs and Successors, Authorize and Require the High Treasurer, and Commissioners of the Treasury, Chancellor, Under-Treasurer, Chamberlains and Barons of the Exchequer of Us, Our Heirs and Successors for the time being, and all other Officers and Ministers of the Exchequer, and of the Receipt thereof; That they, or such of them to whom it appertains, do from time to time, as often as need shall be, Well and truly pay, or cause to be paid unto the said Sir Robert Vyner, his Heirs and Assigns respectively, out of such Moneys as shall be so paid into Our Exchequer, or elsewhere, to the use of Us, Our Heirs or Successors, all such, or so much of the said yearly Rent, or Sum of Twenty five thousand and three pounds nine shillings and four pence, as shall from time to time be in arrear, or unpaid after the Feast-days and times of Payment aforesaid, or any of them, Without any further or other Warrant to be sued for, had or obtained in that behalf, and Without any Accompt Imprest, or other Charge to be set upon

upon him the ſaid Sir Robert Vyner, his Heirs or Aſſigns, for the ſame or any part thereof. And theſe Our Letters Patents, or the Exemplification, Entry or Enrollment thereof, ſhall be unto the High Treaſurer, Commiſſioners of the Treaſury, Chancellor and Under-Treaſurer, Chamberlains and Barons of the Exchequer of Us, Our Heirs and Succeſſors, and all other Officers and Miniſters of the ſaid Exchequer, and to the Commiſſioners, Treaſurers, Receivers, Collectors, Farmers, and all other Officers and Miniſters of Our ſaid Revenue of Exciſe, a good and ſufficient Warrant and Diſcharge for all, and whatſoever they or any of them reſpectively ſhall do, or cauſe to be done in or about the Premiſſes purſuant to Our Will and Pleaſure herein before declared. And Our further Will and Pleaſure is, and We do hereby of Our ſpecial Grace, certain Knowledge, and meer Motion, grant, direct and appoint, That all ſuch Tallies of Pro, or Aſſignment, or other Tallies as ſhall be hereafter levied or ſtruck upon Our ſaid Revenue of Exciſe, at the inſtance and deſire of the ſaid Sir Robert Vyner, his Heirs or Aſſigns reſpectively, for or towards the ſatisfaction or ſecuring the payment of the ſaid Yearly Rent, or Sum of Twenty five thouſand and three pounds nine ſhillings and four pence, or any part thereof, ſhall be well and truly paid and ſatisfied out of the ſaid Revenue Quarterly, and every Quarter, as aforeſaid, and ſhall be preferable, and preferred before any other Quarterly payments out of the ſame, by vertue or colour of any Warrant, Order or Directions whatſoever of any after Date; Excepting only ſuch Yearly Sums as are neceſſarily payable for the Management of Our ſaid Revenue;

Revenue; And except the Yearly Sums amounting to Twelve thousand two hundred and nine pounds fifteen shillings and four pence half-peny, or thereabouts, payable thereout unto Our Dearest Consort the Queen, as parcel of her Joynture; And the Yearly Sum of Four and twenty thousand pounds, payable to Our Dear Brother James Duke of York: Which said several Sums We Will, and do hereby Direct, shall be paid and satisfied unto Our said Dearest Consort, and to Our said most Dear Brother, out of Our said Revenue, duly, constantly, and in the first place, before any of the said Payments, or any other Payments whatsoever to be made out of the same. And Our Will and Pleasure is, And the said Sir Robert Vyner doth hereby for himself, his Heirs, Executors and Administrators, Covenant, Grant and Agree, to and with Us, Our Heirs and Successors, That he the said Sir Robert Vyner, his Heirs and Assigns, shall and will at any time or times, within One Year next ensuing the Date hereof, Grant and Assign proportionable part and parts of the said Yearly Rent or Sum of Twenty five thousand and three pounds nine shillings and four pence, unto such of his Creditors, or others by their appointment, as will be content to deliver up their Securities, and take such Assignments in satisfaction of their Debts, according to the Trust herein before expressed: And that he the said Sir Robert Vyner, his Heirs or Assigns, shall not, or will, during the said space of One Year, make any Grant or Assignment of all or any part of the said Yearly Sum of Twenty five thousand and three pounds nine shillings and four pence, unto any person or persons, but such as are Creditors of the said Sir Robert Vyner,

Vyner, or others by their appointment, as aforesaid: And that if any difference shall at any time or times, within the space of One Year and an half now next coming, arise between the said Sir Robert Vyner, his Heirs, Executors, Administrators or Assigns, or any of them, and the said Creditors, or any of them, touching the Assigning or Disposing of all or any part or parts of the said Annuity or Yearly Sum of Twenty five thousand and three pounds nine shillings and four pence, That then the said Sir Robert Vyner, his Heirs, Executors, Administrators and Assigns, shall and will from time to time submit themselves, and all matters and things relating thereunto, to the Controll of the Lord High Treasurer, or the Commissioners of the Treasury for the time being, and shall and will observe and perform all such Orders and Directions as the Lord High Treasurer, or the Commissioners of the Treasury shall from time to time make or give concerning the same. Provided always, and Our further Will and Pleasure, Intent and Meaning is, and is hereby Declared to be, That all Assignments to be made, as well before as after the said space of One Year, of any part or parts of the said Yearly Sum of Twenty five thousand and three pounds nine shillings and four pence, hereby granted, shall within the space of Thirty days next after the Execution thereof, be Enrolled before the Auditor of the Receipt of the Exchequer, or the Clerk of the Pells for the time being, to the end it may appear what Assignments have been granted, and Payments may be thereupon made according to the intent of these Presents; and that every Assignment not so Enrolled, shall be of no effect. Provided

alſo, That when We, Our Heirs or Succeſſors, ſhall at entire Payments have actually paid the full Sum of Four hundred and ſixteen thouſand ſeven hundred twenty and four pounds thirteen ſhillings one peny half-peny, of lawful Money of England, to the ſaid Sir Robert Vyner, his Heirs or Aſſigns, and to ſuch perſon or perſons to whom ſuch Aſſignment or Aſſignments ſhall be made as aforeſaid reſpectively, in proportion amongſt them, after the rate of One hundred pounds Principal Money, for each and every Six pounds per Annum, which they, every, or any of them reſpectively, ſhall or ought to have and enjoy of the ſaid Yearly Sum of Twenty five thouſand and three pounds nine ſhillings and four pence, hereby Granted by virtue of theſe Preſents, or ſuch Aſſignment or Aſſignments as ſhall be made and Enrolled as aforeſaid, and ſo after thoſe proportions and rates for greater or leſſer Sums, as the reſpective caſes ſhall happen, and alſo the Arrears of the ſaid Yearly Sum of Twenty five thouſand and three pounds nine ſhillings and four pence (if any be) That then theſe Preſents, and the Grant hereby made of the ſaid Yearly Sum of Twenty five thouſand and three pounds nine ſhillings and four pence ſhall ceaſe and be void; Any thing herein before contained to the contrary notwithſtanding. And We do hereby of Our further eſpecial Grace, certain Knowledge, and meer Motion, for Us, Our Heirs and Succeſſors, grant unto the ſaid Sir Robert Vyner, his Heirs and Aſſigns, and Our expreſs Pleaſure is, That theſe Our Letters Patents, and every Clauſe, Article and Sentence therein contained, Whereupon any ambiguity or doubt ſhall or may ariſe, That

the ſame ſhall be at all times expounded and taken moſt favourably and beneficially for the advantage of the ſaid Sir Robert Vyner, his Heirs and Aſſigns: And that theſe Our Letters Patents ſhall be good and effectual in Law, and ſhall be available to the ſaid Sir Robert Vyner, his Heirs and Aſſigns reſpectively, for his and their receiving and enjoying the ſaid Yearly Rent, or Sum of Twenty five thouſand and three pounds nine ſhillings and four pence, with all the arrearages thereof, in manner aforeſaid, notwithſtanding the not reciting, or not mentioning, or not truly and certainly reciting or mentioning of any Act or Acts of Parliament whereby the ſaid Revenue was given and granted unto Us, Our Heirs and Succeſſors, or by what Title We have, receive or enjoy the ſame; And notwithſtanding the not reciting, or not mentioning in this Our Grant, any Leaſe or Leaſes, Grant or Grants, Charge or Charges made of or upon, or out of the ſaid Revenue, or any part thereof alone or the ſaid Revenue, or on the ſame, and any other part or parts of Our Revenue of Exciſe, or generally on Our Revenue, or the Date or Contents of ſuch Leaſes or Grants, or of the perſons to whom the ſame are made; And notwithſtanding that no mention be herein of the direct and certain yearly, and other Rents and profits of the Premiſſes, or of the certain, true or direct nature of ſuch Rents and Profits, or how, or in what manner they ariſe, become due or payable unto Us, Our Heirs and Succeſſors; And notwithſtanding the not mentioning how and in what manner the ſaid Debts due from Us to the ſaid Sir Robert Vyner ariſeth particularly, or any miſtake in the ſtating, or in the quantity or Sum of the forementioned

mentioned Debt due, or herein mentioned to be due by Us to the ſaid Sir Robert Vyne ; And notwithſtanding the Statute of Henry the Fourth late King of England, publiſhed in the Firſt year of his Reign ; And notwithſtanding the Statute of Henry the Sixth, late King of England, made and publiſhed in the Eighteenth year of his Reign ; And notwithſtanding the Statute of Henry the Eighth, late King of England, made and publiſhed in the Six and twentieth year of his Reign ; And notwithſtanding the Statutes or Acts of this preſent Parliament, made and publiſhed in the Twelfth Year of Our Reign, whereby the ſaid Revenue was, or was mentioned or intended to be Granted, Setled and Confirmed unto Us, Our Heirs and Succeſſors, or any Article, Clauſe, Sentence, or Reſtraint therein contained ; And notwithſtanding any defect in this Our Grant, or any Act, Statute, Ordinance, Proclamation, Proviſion or Reſtraint whatſoever made or provided, or any other Act, matter or thing whatſoever to the contrary hereof in any Wiſe notwithſtanding. And laſtly, Our Will and Pleaſure is, and We do hereby of Our more abundant Grace, certain Knowledge, and meer Motion, for Us, Our Heirs and Succeſſors, Covenant and Grant to and with the ſaid Sir Robert Vyner, his Heirs and Aſſigns, That due Payment ſhall be made of the ſaid yearly Sum of Twenty five thouſand and three pounds nine ſhillings and four pence hereby granted, and all other things hereby directed to be done on Our part, ſhall be from time to time done and perform'd according to the true intent and meaning of theſe Preſents : And that if at any time hereafter, any defect

or

or queſtion ſhall be found or made, of or in the validity of this Our preſent Grant, That then upon the humble Petition of the ſaid Sir Robert Vyner, his Heirs or Aſſigns, We, Our Heirs and Succeſſors will be Graciouſly pleaſed to make ſuch further Grant, Aſſurance and Confirmation of the ſaid Yearly Rent, or Sum of Twenty five thouſand and three pounds nine ſhillings and four pence to the ſaid Sir Robert Vyner, his Heirs or Aſſigns, as by Our Attorney-General ſhall be approved of, and adviſed, and by the Councel Learned in the Law of the ſaid Sir Robert Vyner, his Heirs or Aſſigns, ſhall be adviſed and deſired, and with ſuch beneficial Clauſes to be therein contained, as ſhall be thought expedient, and moſt conducing to the performance of Our Will and Pleaſure herein before declared. In Witneſs whereof, We have cauſed theſe Our Letters to be made forth Patents.

Witneſs Our Self at *Weſtminſter*, the Thirtieth day of *April*, in the Nine and twentieth year of Our Reign.

The like Letters Patents, mutatis mutandis, *were granted unto the Perſons hereafter named.*

To *Edward Backwell* of *London* Eſquire, For Two hundred ninety five thouſand nine hundred ninety four pounds ſixteen ſhillings ſix pence, Principal money; The Sum of Seventeen thouſand ſeven hundred fifty nine pounds thirteen ſhillings eight pence *per annum* Intereſt, to be paid Quarterly.

To *Gilbert Whitehall* of *London* Goldſmith, For Two hundred forty eight thouſand eight hundred ſixty ſix pounds three ſhillings five pence, Principal money; The Sum of Fourteen thouſand nine hundred thirty one pounds nineteen ſhillings four pence *per annum* Intereſt, to be paid Quarterly.

To *Joſeph Horneby* of *London* Goldſmith, For Twenty two thouſand five hundred forty eight pounds five ſhillings ſix pence, Principal money; The Sum of Thirteen hundred fifty two pounds ſeventeen ſhillings ten pence *per annum* Intereſt, to be paid Quarterly.

To *George Snell* of *London* Goldſmith, For Ten thouſand eight hundred ninety four pounds fourteen ſhillings five pence, Principal money; The Sum of Six hundred fifty three pounds thirteen ſhillings ſix pence *per annum* Intereſt, to be paid Quarterly.

To *Bernard Turnor* of *London* Goldſmith, For Sixteen thouſand two hundred ſeventy five pounds nine ſhillings eight pence, Principal money; The Sum of Nine hundred ſeventy ſix pounds ten ſhillings ſix pence *per annum* Intereſt, to be paid Quarterly.

To *Jeremiah Snow* of *London* Goldſmith, For Fifty nine thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty pounds eighteen ſhillings eight pence, Principal money; The Sum of Three thouſand five hundred eighty ſix pounds ſeventeen ſhillings *per annum* Intereſt, to be paid Quarterly.

To *John Lyndſey* of *London* Goldſmith, as due to *Dorothy* his Wife, Adminiſtratrix to *John Colvile* her late Husband, deceaſed, For Eighty five thouſand eight hundred thirty two pounds ſeventeen ſhillings two pence, Principal money; The Sum of Five thouſand

one

one hundred forty nine pounds ſeventeen ſhillings four pence *per annum* Intereſt, to be paid Quarterly.

To *Robert Welſtede* of *London* Goldſmith, For Eleven thouſand three hundred and ſeven pounds twelve ſhillings and one peny, Principal money; The Sum of Six hundred ſeventy eight pounds nine ſhillings *per annum* Intereſt, to be paid Quarterly.

To *Thomas Rowe* of *London* Goldſmith, For Seventeen thouſand ſix hundred and fifteen pounds ſeventeen ſhillings eight pence, Principal money; The Sum of One thouſand fifty ſix pounds nineteen ſhillings *per annum* Intereſt, to be paid Quarterly.

To *John Portman* of *London* Goldſmith, For Seventy ſix thouſand ſeven hundred and ſixty pounds eighteen ſhillings two pence, Principal money; The Sum of Four thouſand ſix hundred and five pounds thirteen ſhillings *per annum* Intereſt, to be paid Quarterly.

To *John Collier* of *London* Goldſmith, For Seventeen hundred eighty four pounds ſix ſhillings four pence, Principal money; The Sum of One hundred and ſeven pounds one ſhilling and one peny *per annum* Intereſt, to be paid Quarterly.

FINIS.

THE CASE OF THE Gun-Makers, *London.*

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THAT King *James*, in the Second Year of his Reign; finding it greatly inconvenient to be at the Courtesy of Strangers, when need ſhould be for his Arms: And conſidering of how great Advantage and Eaſe it would prove, to be at all times readily ſerved by his own Native Subjects; Did, by His Letters Patents, Grant to the Men of that Art in *London*, ſeveral ſingular Favours to encourage and advance the ſaid ART and Artiſts: By which Means they ſhortly after grew to conſiderable Numbers and Skill.

That King *Charles* the Firſt, and his Council inquiring into the Number and Ability of the ſaid Artiſts, whether (if need ſhould be) they were able to furniſh Him and the Nation with their ART? And finding them in both ſufficiently qualified, Did, in the Thirteenth Year of his Reign, Cauſe them to be Encorporated by his Letters Patents, By which Means they are ſufficiently able for Number and Skill to furniſh his Majeſties Service and Subjects upon all Occaſions.

But of late Years (whether upon Account of this PLOT, or what elſe they know not) Great Quantities of Hand Guns of all ſorts have been, and yet daily are imported to this CITY, and other Parts of this Nation, by Strangers, Foreiners and others. And at preſent there are ſeized and lodged in the Cuſtom-Houſe, *London*, Four Cheſts containing about Four Hundred Pair of Horſe-Piſtols, (owned by no Perſon.) In ſo much that the Perſons of the Art in *London*, (His Majeſties Native Subjects) who are alwaies ready to ſerve His Majeſty and the Nation, as aforeſaid, are ſo extreamly beaten down and impoveriſhed in their Art, That many of their Workmen and Servants are enforced to Decline the Trade, and betake them to other Imployments.

WHerefore *it is humbly prayed, That an Act may be made to Prohibit the Importation of all Manner of Hand-Guns, Dags, Piſtols, Locks, Barrels and other Parts thereof, as Merchandize to be ſold in this Kingdom of* England *and Dominion of* Wales: *And alſo to prohibit the ſelling and offering the ſame to ſale, in this Kingdom and Dominion aforeſaid, under ſuch Penalty as by the ſaid Act may be provided.*

THE

CASE

OF THE

Company of Gun-Makers

OF THE

CITY of *LONDON*.

THE ſaid Company were Incorporated by his Sacred Majeſty King *Charles* the Firſt, of ever Bleſſed Memory, to the Intent that the Nation ſhould be ſupply'd with Uſeful Artiſts, for the Supplying the ſame with Arms, both for Defence and Offence; Which good Purpoſe, the ſaid Company have fully Anſwered, and were always Loyal, ready and willing to ſerve the Government both with their Perſons and Eſtates.

That the ſaid Company (meeting with many Diſcouragements) in the Year 1706 Exhibited their Petition to the then Honourable Houſe of Commons, ſetting forth (amongſt other Grievances) that great Quantities of Arms for the Soldiers in *Engliſh* Pay, were bought up in *Holland*, contrary to an Act of Parliament; when in the mean time, the Company ſtood ſtill, and had nothing to do.

That the ſaid Petition was Received, and Referr'd to a Committee, and the Company proved every Allegation, which was Reported to the Houſe, and the Houſe Addreſſed the Queen, and Her Majeſty was pleaſed to give a Moſt Gracious and Favourable Anſwer; and amongſt other things, the Company proved,

That 10000 Arms were bought up in *Holland*, and ready Money remitted to the *Dutch*, when the Company could not get a Farthing, tho' there was 30000 Pound, and upwards, owing to them at that time, from the Office.

That the Office ſent over to *Holland*, Inſtructions how to make the Arms, as how many Skrews on the Britch, how to be filed, *&c.* and ſent over alſo Skrew-Plates, View-Marks, Proof-Marks, Gages, Powder, *&c.* whereby Foreigners were let into the Art, to the Deſtruction of the Trade at home.

That Gun-Locks were made by the Surveyor's Order, and ſent over as Patterns, for the *Dutch* to work by.

That *Engliſh* Arms, taking Price and Goodneſs together, are cheaper than the *Dutch*, and that then the *Dutch* had at leaſt Ten *per Cent.* Advantage of the *Engliſh* in point of Pay.

That *Engliſh* Arms are made all of *Engliſh* Materials, and every Penny ſent out of the Nation upon that Account, was utterly loſt, the *Engliſh* Impoveriſh'd and Diſcourag'd, and the *Dutch* the Gainers; beſides a Scandal to the Kingdom, that *England* (famed for Arms) could not furniſh their own Army without being beholden to Foreigners.

That notwithſtanding all which Proof, the Act of Parliament, and the ſaid Addreſs, the Practice of Buying Arms abroad is ſtill continued, as much as ever.

That by theſe means, the *Engliſh* loſe their Trade; and whereas they uſed to furniſh other Potentates in Amity with Her Majeſty, as the *Muſcovites*, *Sweeds*, *Portugueſe*, *&c.* they now Trade for great Quantities with the *Dutch*, as believing *Great-Britain* can't furniſh them, when that Kingdom buy themſelves of the *Dutch*; ſo that in a little time, the Nurſery will be ſpoil'd, and the Art loſt, in *Great-Britain*.

All which is Humbly Submitted to Your Honours, and it is Prayed (by the ſaid Company) That their hard Caſe may be Conſider'd, and that ſo Uſeful a Manufacture may not be Loſt here.

In the Act of Parliament for Puniſhing Officers or Soldiers, who ſhall Mutiny or Deſert, *Anno Primo Annæ Reginæ*, Fol. 539. And *Anno Tertio & Quarto Annæ Reginæ*, Fol. 259. is contained this Clauſe.

Provided always, and be it further Enacted, That all Clothes, Arms and Accoutrements of War, belonging to the Horſe, Foot and Dragoons, in Her Majeſties Pay and Service, who receive Engliſh *Pay, ſhall be bought in the Kingdom of* England, *Dominion of* Wales, *and Town of* Berwick *upon* Tweed, *and not elſewhere; and every Officer or Perſon, who ſhall offend herein (upon Proof made in that behalf) ſhall be Caſhiered.*

THE
Gun-makers CASE.

TO THE HONOURABLE

THE

Commons of England in Parliament ASSEMBLED.

The humble Petition of a great number of the Licenced Hackney Coachmen,

SHEWETH;

THat ever since the putting in Execution the Act of this present Parliament, for Licencing and Regulating of Hackney Coaches, your Petitioners have been grievously oppressed by the undue proceedings of the Commissioners appointed for the Coaches, and the several heavy Impositions of moneys extorted from them by their Officers; *viz.* Mr. *James Read* their Clerk, and Mr. *James Spelman* his Assistant; between whom Articles have been mutually Sealed and Delivered, to share such moneys raised, contrary to the Act of Parliament: whereof Complaint being made to this Honourable House, the said Impositions were adjudged Grievances, and the Offenders ordered to be Indicted for the same, by the Votes of this House of the 30th. of *March* 1663.

That restitution being made of the greatest part of the exacted moneys, amounting to about 400*l.* and thereby all the Contrivances of the said *James Read*, *Henry Spelman*, and *James Spelman*, (for raising any more moneys above the Rent) frustrated; the said *Read* and *Spelman* have since lately defrauded the Commissioners of a considerable Summe of the publick money, amounting to above 400 *l.* the said *Read* having lately cut out the Order in the Commissioners book for the High-wayes made in *December* 1662. whereby he was only to have 120*l. per annum* Sallary, and inserted another, in a new Folio, glued in for that purpose, making the same 200 *l. per annum* clearly besides Fees, which Sallary of 120 *l. per annum*, he was not to receive for the first year, in consideration of 200 *l.* he had gotten of the 400 licenced Coachmen in *Hyde Park* for their Licences; whereby he the said *Read* hath gained 600 *l.* for his two yeares Sallary, instead of 240 *l.* as hath been fully proved before the Commissioners, and he justly Outed for his misdemeanours, And *Henry Spelman* admitted in his Place, who is proved to have been all along a Confederate with the said *Read*, and his Brother *James Spelman*, in their illegal gettings of money, and is now in a stronger capacity to carry on the same Interest, being one of the Hackney Coaches Commissioners also.

That the said *James Spelman* hath kept in his hands many 5 *l.* Fines by him received 12 months since, amounting to a considerable Sum, and did not pay in the same to the Commissioners for the publick use, at the time of the year the Commissioners are required to Account in the Exchequer, for such Fines, as well as the Rents; but now being discovered and charged, is strongly excused by his Father, (being *Cursitor Baron* of the *Exchequer*, and one of the Commissioners for the High-wayes and Sewers, and by his said Brother, one of the Commissioners for Hackney Coaches (and now *Clerk*) that he is now ready to pay in the same, as also other moneys in his hands charged by him in the Exchequer to be in arrear, which is proved he long since received of the poor men that paid the same; the said *James Spelman* having likewise taken out diverse leaves of Orders entred in the Hackney Coaches Commissiones book, being such Orders as might be disadvantageous to his designes and purposes, as hath been proved.

That in *November* 1663. new Commissioners being appointed for the Coaches, the said *Read* and *Spelman* did procure them to grant 14 Licences to Stage-Coachmen, and other altogether unqualified persons, to keep Coaches, and to drive with the figures belonging to other ancient Hackney Coachmen: some of which (according as the said *Spelman* then presented a paper to the said new Commissioners) were such as had prosecuted the Complaints against him and others in Parliament, and had Indicted the said *Spelman* and *Read*, in pursuance of the Votes of this House, and therefore were *Noted* not to have new Licences, whereby there are many Coaches above the 100 daily in the Streets, to the great impoverishment of the Licenced Hackney Coachmen, and their many poor Families.

That out of the 2000 *l.* yearly payd by the Coachmen, there have been large Sallaries, and extraordinary Bills of charges allowed and paid, as followeth, *viz.*

	l.	*s.*	*d.*	*l.*	*s.*	*d.*
To the Clerk for two yeares Sallary,	400	00	00.			
To the Overseer of the Hackney Coaches for two years Sallary,	160	00	00.			
To the Surveyors to the Commissioners for the High-wayes and Streets for their Sallary,	160	00	00.			
To the Messengers to the Commissioners for the High-wayes, and as he is Messenger for the Hackney Coaches, for two years Sallary,	200	00	00.			
To another Messenger for the Hackney Coaches, for two yeares Sallary,	060	00	00.	1175	10	07
To the Messenger to the Commissioners for the Streets within London,	046	13	04.			
To James Spelman *for his new invented Marks for the Coaches, which might have been done for 20 l. with honest gain,*	048	08	4.			
Bills of extraordinary charges of the Commissioners for the Hackney Coaches and the Officers, allowed and paid,	100	08	11			

All which service and expences may be undertaken to be faithfully performed for half the sum hitherto allowed yearly.

That by the procurement of the said *Read* and *Spelman*, their is a great number of unqualified persons Licenced, and antient Hackney Coachmen turned out, and others denyed to be Licenced as the Act doth appoint, and no just Complaints or other proceedings suffered to be acted before the Commissioners, unless the same tended to the benefit and advantage of the said *Persons*, the Commissioners being most of them persons of Quality, and not possible for them, without a true Information, to understand the great wrongs committed by and among the Coachmen, which hitherto hath been the ruine of many Families.

May it therefore please this Honourable House, that the 400 Licenced Coachmen may be Incorporated, under the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Recorder of the City of *London*, being Commissioners named to all intents and purposes in the said Act, that there may be a just Regulation of that Calling. And to that purpose, That there may be an Additional Act of Parliament, more fully to explain the true Intent and meaning of the same: That Offences may be declared, and Offenders duly punished by Fine, that the poor drivers no longer [illegible]. And that all [illegible] Coaches within the Liberties of *London* may be suppressed, your Petitioners [illegible] taking [illegible] Coaches at the same rates which will be [illegible] Streets [illegible]

And your [illegible] *shall* [illegible]

THE CASE OF THE Antient Hackney-Coachmen,

And ſuch *Coachmen* as have been Sufferers for his late Majeſty, and his Majeſty that now is, and the Widows of them, Humbly Preſented to the Honourable Houſe of Commons;

THE Kings Majeſty, by an Act of this preſent Parliament, is graciouſly pleaſed to Enact, that 400. *Hackney-Coaches* ſhould be Licenced, and each of them to pay the yearly Rent of 5 *l.* and no more; By which ſaid Act it was Ordained, That the Commiſſioners for the *Hackney-Coaches*, ſhould take an eſpecial care, in the firſt place, to Licence antient *Hackney-Coachmen*, and ſuch *Coachmen* as have been Sufferers for their ſervice and affections to his late Majeſty, or his Majeſty that now is; or the Widowes of them that have *Coaches* of their own.

Upon the Licencing of the 400. *Hackney-Coaches*, in purſuance of the ſaid Act, the then Commiſſioners for the *Coaches*, did make an Order, and accordingly ſuffer their Clerk (in their preſence) to exact, and take 10 *s.* of each *Coachman* for his Licence; and ſoon after made another Order, for *James Spelman*, the Clerk's Aſſiſtant, to take 2 *s.* 6 *d.* of each *Coachman*, for a new-invented Mark.

In *March* following, ſome of the *Coachmen* made a Complaint in Parliament, of the laſt mentioned, and other exacted Moneys; all which were adjudged Grievances, and ſeveral Offenders ordered to be Indicted, by the Votes of the Houſe of Commons, of the 30th. of *March* 1663.

In *December* following, new Commiſſioners being appointed, ſummon the *Coachmen* to take new Licences; at which time, according to their pre-intention, they grant Licences to divers other Perſons, to drive, with the Figures belonging to ſeveral Licenced *Coachmen* (eſpecially thoſe that had ſollicited the above-mentioned Complaints againſt them, and their Officers) thereby intending to take away their Licences, and Livelyhoods, which is humbly conceived, was intended them, by the Parliament, as a Privilege and Gratuity (without Oppreſſion or infringement) for their ſervice and ſufferings.

Ever ſince that time the ſtreets have been thronged with a multitude of *Coaches*, by reaſon many un.licenced *Coachmen* have thereby taken liberty, and do drive without contradiction, to the great Impoveriſhment of the Licenced *Coachmen*.

The Commiſſioners, the laſt Seſſion of Parliament, endeavoured to have an Act paſs in the Houſe of Commons to create them ſuch a power as they had already exerciſed beyond their Authority, but for juſt reaſons then offered they were fruſtrated.

The Commiſſioners, this preſent Seſſion of Parliament, have obtained a Bill to paſs in the Houſe of Lords to their deſired purpoſe, whereby they have power from time to time to grant ſuch, and ſo many Licences (not exceeding 400. at one time) and for ſo long time as they ſhall think fit. To ſummon, and upon Oath to Convict Offenders, and to puniſh them by Fines, as they ſhall think fit, not exceeding 40 *s.* And in relation to *Hackney-Coaches*, to have a full and ample power to examine, and puniſh in ſuch manner as the Commiſſioners have power for the Streets and High-wayes, only leaving any perſon or perſons agrieved, to be relieved in the Exchequer, according to Equity and Juſtice.

It is humbly conceived, the Parliament did not intend by their firſt Act to leave Antient *Hackney-Coachmen* and Sufferers to the Commiſſioners upon any ſmall diſtaſt, at their will and pleaſure, to put them out of their Livelyhoods (as they have done) being rightly qualified and Licenſed, and thereupon have ſtraightned themſelves, and their Friends, in obtaining Leaſes of Habitations convenient for Coach-Houſe, Stables, and ſufficient Coaches & Horſes; all which (if ſuppreſs'd in their Occupations) are little worth; and themſelves, Wives and Families, left in a miſerable Condition; having no other way upon the Earth whereby to get Bread. And if the Parliament ſhall think fit to grant the Commiſſioners this large Power, there is no doubt, by the inſtigation of their ſelfiſh Officers, it will be exceeded, as the former was; and the Parliament (as hitherto) at every Seſſion, troubled with Complaints; to the hinderance of greater Affairs. And if the Commiſſioners ſhall have Power to puniſh Offenders, as they ſhall think fit, *Partiality* will alwayes attend them, as hath been all along experienced, without any ſuch Power: And in the mean time, whilſt any poor man (not in favour with the Commiſſioners Officers, lyes under their rigour and oppreſſion) is proſecuting his Appeal, for relief in the Exchequer, muſt perhaps beg his Food, or run away (as hath happened to divers) the Commiſſioners having declared, they have 2000 *l.* a Year, to wage Law with the *Coachmen*.

It may be Objected, *The* Coachmen *are abuſive to Gentlemen*; Which may be admitted: But the civil *Coachmen* only ſuffer for ſuch; being moſt of them civil Houſe-keepers, and reſponſible for any Abuſe; thoſe Abuſes being committed only by the Servants and Drivers for ſome of them, of which their Maſters are innocent; and will ſometimes happen, unleſs the *Coachmen* have ſome Government, by, and among themſelves, not to employ ſuch, under a Penalty; Which Regulation can never be expected from the Commiſſioners. For remedy of all which,

It is humbly propounded, That the Power of the Commiſſioners may be transferred to the Government of the City of London, *with Power, from time to time, to make and publiſh ſuch neceſſary By-Laws, as the Lord Mayor, and Court of Aldermen, ſhall think fit; being Commiſſioners named, to all intents and purpoſes, in the firſt Act; where the* Coachmen *can aſſure themſelves to have their Complaints heard, and redreſſed: and do expect nothing but juſt Puniſhment for Offences, without partiality or favour; which they moſt deſire to ſubmit unto; a great number of the* Coachmen *being Freemen, and Inhabitants within the City.*

THE

CASE

OF

John Nicholſon, VValter Storey, VVilliam Hudſon, Richard Hatt, and Samuel VValters, *in behalf of themſelves, and the Firſt* 400 *Ancient Hackney-Coachmen, and the Widows of them.*

WHEREAS by An Act of Parliament, paſt in the Reign of *King Charles* the Second of Bleſſed Memory, 400 Hackney-Coaches were ordered to be Lycenced and Eſtabliſhed, at 5*l. per Annum*, which for many Years continued, and the Monies ariſing thereby, was apply'd for the Repair of the High-Ways; That moſt of the ſaid 400 Perſons Transfer'd their Intereſt in the ſaid Lycences for upwards of 100 Each, to others, ſo that before the Act Paſt in 1693, in the Reign of *King William*, all the Old Proprietors had Diſpoſed of their Intereſt in the ſaid Lycences; The Purchaſers hoping to have Enjoy'd them according to the Tenor of the Firſt Act, viz. for the Lives of themſelves their Executors or Aſſignes: Yet notwithſtanding the great Expence they were at, in the aforeſaid Purchaſe? ſome of them ſelling Land of Inheritance, and Diſinheriting their own Children, to enable them to make ſuch Purchaſes, by the Act of King *William* the Third, for Eſtabliſhing 700 Hackney-Coaches, they were made Lyable to Pay the Fine of 50*l.* each, Equal with the 300 New Hackney Coaches, which with great difficulty the Purchaſers of the Firſt 400 did raiſe by Aſſigning over their Lycences for a time; which was a very great hardſhip upon them,

That a Bill being now ordered to be brought into the Honourable Houſe of Commons, Purſuant to the Reſolutions of the Houſe on the laſt of *May*, for laying a Duty of 6*s.* 8*d. per* Week upon the 700 Hackney-Coaches for 32 Years, which will be a Great, and Inſupporrable Burthen to them all, Eſpecially the Firſt 400 Ancient Hackney-Coachmen, ſome of them being Lame, Blind, Bedrid, and paſt their Labour.

The ſaid Firſt 400 Hackney-Coachmen with all humility Propoſe to Pay a Fine of 50*l.* Each to the Crown in Caſe they be permitted to Continue as 4*l. per Annum* formerly, tho' they muſt be Obliged to Aſſign their Intereſt for a time, and they doubt not but the Laſt 300 Coachmen will be willing to Pay the like.

THE CASE OF

John Nicholſon, Walter Storey, William Hudſon, Richard Hall and Samuel Walters, *in behalf of themſelves, and the Firſt* 400 *Ancient Hackney-Coachmen, and the Widows of them.*

THE CASE OF THE Hackney-Coachmen.

THAT by an Act made in the 13*th.* and 14*th.* Years of the Reign of the late King *Charles* the II. the Number of Hackney-Coaches was limitted to Four Hundred, and the Rent at 5 *l. per Annum* for every Coach, which Act expired about Fourteen Years ago, that during the time the said Act was in Force, whilst Horsemeat was cheap, the Coachmen supported themselves, and paid their Rent, but in dear Years many of them broke, and were not able to pay, whereby they lost their Licenses.

That soon after the Expiration of the said Act, many Tubbalers, Victuallers, and other Persons set up Coaches, and by the greatness of their Number destroyed one another, that there have not been fewer than Fifty Persons that have broken in every Year since the said Act, and those that are now in Being, have run out all they are worth, and besides run themselves great Debts to Tradesmen, in hopes of keeping up the Trade until it should be remedied by Parliament, so that there is not now in being one Coachman in a Hundred that is worth Two Pounds and all his Debts paid.

That two Years since, when the Coachmen by the Poll Act were to pay Five Pounds for every Coach, divers of them not being able to pay, were constrained to leave off their Calling, and by that means they and their Families become chargeable to the Parishes where they live, and many of them, for want of Horsemeat, and decay of Trade, are daily forced to leave their Trade, so that the Number of Hackney-Coaches kept in *London*, and the Places compriled within the Weekly Bills of Mortality, at present, amounted to Eight Hundred and Thirty Three, and no more, as appears by an Affidavit taken by two credible Persons, and proved by their Affidavit taken before a Master in Chancery: And if all the Money these Coachmen now get were deposited in one Person's Hand, and equally distributed to them all, it would not be sufficient to buy their Horses Meat; And if the Act should pass for letting a Fine of One Hundred Pounds on every Coach, and Four Pounds *per Annum* Rent, and the Number at Eight Hundred, the said Coachmen will be thereby utterly undone, and they and their Families must become chargeable to the Places where they live, they having been brought up to any other Trade or Calling.

Objection. Did not the Coachmen when Licensed by Virtue of the said Act, pay for a License, and did not many Persons Licensed, that had no Coaches, let them to hire for 10 *s. per* Week, and why may not the same be done now?

Answer. There were but very few Licenses sold at that Rate, and those that were so sold were bought by Persons that knew nothing of the Trade, for it is very well known that most of them quitted their Licenses, not being able to pay the Rent, which was high, and betook themselves to the letting out their Figures at 10 *s. per* Week; true it is that some Licensed Persons, that had not Coaches, did in *Winter* time, when a Parliament was sitting, and Hackney-Coaches in Request, sell Licenses so, but then this was but for a small time, for those persons that bought Licenses, did have for their Licenses to any person by the Year, at Four Shillings per Week, and the Number then was but Four Hundred, and by this Act, the Number is doubled, so that there can of course be but half that Work to every Coach.

Objection. That by the great increase of Buildings and concourse of People, there is more need of Eight Hundred Coaches, and they will have more Work to do than could have expected at the time of making the said Act.

Answer. It is not above fourteen Years since the said Act expired; and the Parliament making after the expiration of that Act, were of Opinion that four Hundred Coaches were sufficient, and would have revived the said Act then, but that great Application was made to them, to enlarge it to five Hundred, which they would not agree to; Besides there are at present many Hackney-men's Coaches and Hackney Chairs set up since the making of the said Act, which do lessen the Hackney Coachmens Trade, and the multitude of Buildings, and increase of People greater, as may appear by the present Weekly Bills of Mortality, than in the 14*th* Year of King *Charles* the II. and it hath made the Streets more crowded to walk in than they were, by which the Coachmens work is much abated.

The Truth of which matters the Hackney-Coachmen can make appear to the Honourable House of Commons if they may be permitted so to do.

The *Hackney Coachmens* CASE.

Humbly preſented to the

Honourable Houſe of Commons;

WITH A

Propoſal to Raiſe for Her Majeſty 200000 *l. per annum.*

THAT in 1693. an Act of Parliament was made to *Licenſe* 700 *Hackney Coaches*, and Five Commiſſioners appointed to put the Act in Execution; but Three of them (for the Lucre of Bribes) did Licenſe Tradeſmen and others not bred to the Employ, and refuſed to Licenſe the *Hackney Coachmen*; which was prov'd upon them before a Committee of Parliament in 1694, for which they loſt their Commiſſions, and the *Hackney Coachmen* have been forced to hire Licenſes of thoſe People ever ſince, to their great Loſs and Damage, amounting to above 100000 *l.* in theſe Sixteen Years that are Expired; making the major part of the *Hackney Coachmen* to pay 18000 *l. per annum*, ſometimes more ſometimes leſs, which has broke and ruin'd ſeveral hundred *Coachmen* and their Families, as well as is a great Loſs to the Crown, there being but 2800 *l. per annum* paid into the Exchequer.

That the 700 *Licens'd Hackney Coachmen* ſuffer great Wrong ſeveral other ways; there being many hundreds of *Coaches* and *Horſes* let to Hire, in the Bills of Mortality without Licenſe, likewiſe great numbers of *Shaiſes* and *Hackney Chairs* ſet up of late Years, which pay nothing to the Government, (to the great Loſs of the *Hackney Coachmen* who are forc'd to pay ſuch great Rates for their *Licenſes*); alſo ſeveral hundreds of Short Stages ply within the Bills of Mortality which paid nothing till 1693, when all the Stages in *England* paid 8 *l.* to the King, and they raiſed the Price ſo much to their Paſſengers, that they got 30 *l.* by it, and many of them have kept up their Price ever ſince.

Wherefore 'tis humbly Hoped,

That this *Honourable Houſe* will be pleaſed to give Leave to bring in a Bill for the better Regulating of the 700 *Licenſed Coaches*, (which was Reſolved laſt Winter, as appears by the Votes) and lay a Duty on all *Coaches* or *Coach-Horſes*, *Shaiſes* and *Hackney Chairs*, that are let to Hire within the Bills of Mortality without *Licenſe*; and on all Paſſengers that go in *Stage-Coaches* or *Wagons*, and all Goods carry'd in *Wagons* or upon *Pack-Horſes* (Corn and Meal only excepted) which will, by a modeſt Computation, raiſe above 200000 *l. per annum*, to her Majeſty, and the great Oppreſſion that is upon the major part of the 700 *Hackney Coachmen* will be made eaſier.

CASE

OF THE

Licenſed *Hackney-Coachmen*

Within the

Bills of Mortality.

THE

CASE

OF

Thomas Blunt, John Searing, Charles Sewell, Thomas Holland, Thomas Storey, Cornelius Roſe, *and the reſt of the Eight Hundred Licens'd Hackney Coach-men, within the Cities of* London *and* Weſtminſter, *and the Bills of Mortality.*

THAT by the Act made in the Ninth Year of the late Queen *Anne*, *For Licenſing and Regulating Hackney Coaches*; It is Enacted, That Commiſſioners ſhould be Appointed for Licenſing and Regulating Eight Hundred Hackney Coaches, which from the Twenty-fourth of *June*, One thouſand ſeven hundred and fifteen (During the Term of Thirty-two Years) ſhould be kept within *London* and *Weſtminſter*, and the Bills of Mortality; which is One Hundred more than before was Licenſed, and the Tax of each of them is more than when there were but Seven Hundred.

THAT the Perſons Appointed to be Licenſed by the ſaid Act, have ſo precarious and uncertain an Intereſt in their ſaid Licences; That 'tis to the Danger of the utter Impoveriſhment and Ruin of themſelves and Families, for any One to follow that Imployment, being Neceſſarily obliged to have great Stocks, and Pay large Rents on Leaſes, which proves the Ruin of themſelves, if the Licences are revoked; or when they Die, by this, their Families are utterly Deſtroyed, becauſe their Licences then Ceaſe; and the ſaid Licenſed Coach-men, are now Anſwerable for the Offences of their Servants; And are not Protected from having their Imployment incroached on, by Perſons not Licenſed, although for the Liberty of Exerciſing which, they Pay to the Crown, Ten Thouſand Four Hundred Pounds *per Annum*.

WHEREFORE the ſaid Eight Hundred Licens'd Hackney Coach-men, do Humbly implore the Favour and grave Conſideration of this Honourable Houſe; *And Pray, That Leave be given to bring in a* Bill, *for the Relief of the ſaid Perſons, and to make their Licences Aſſets in their Hands, or to give them ſuch other Relief therein, as to this Honourable* Houſe *ſhall ſeem moſt Meet.*

THE
CASE
OF THE
Eight Hundred Licens'd
Hackney Coach-men.

TO THE

Honourable the Houſe of Commons,

The Humble PETITION *of* Charles Sewell, Thomas Holland, *and* George Garrett, *on behalf of themſelves, and the reſt of the Eight Hundred Licenſed Hackney Coach-men, and their Widows*;

Humbly Sheweth,

THAT they hold their Licences under ſuch precarious Circumſtances at preſent, that upon the Death of a Hackney Coach-man, inſtead of becoming any Advantage to them, they often tend to the utter Ruin of their Families.

FOR preventing whereof, they humbly Implore, That their Licences may again be made Aſſetts in their Hands, as they were by the Act of the Fifth and Sixth of King WILLIAM and Queen MARY, of Glorious Memory; which would Encourage them in their Calling, Support their Credit with the Tradeſmen, Enable them to Pay their Rent to His Majeſty King *GEORGE*, and to Maintain their Large Families: In Conſideration of which Bleſſing, notwithſtanding the great Rent of Five Shillings *per* Week, which they already Pay, and is Ten Thouſand Four Hundred Pounds *per* Year, they moſt humbly Offer to Raiſe immediately, for the Uſe of His Moſt Gracious Majeſty, the Sum of Sixteen Thouſand Pounds, as a Fine of Twenty Pounds on each Licence.

ALL which is moſt Humbly Submitted, &c.

The Humble PETITION

of the Eight Hundred Licenſed Hackney Coachmen, and their Widows, for Raiſing 16000*l. for the Uſe of His Majeſty King* GEORGE.

To this Honourable Houſe,

The CASE *of the Coachmen; of divers Coachmakers, Harneſſmakers, Wheelwrights, Tire-Smiths, Cornchandlers and other Traders, depending upon them, in and about the Cities of* London *and* Weſtminſter, *in relation to the* BILL *for encreaſing the Number of* Hackney Coaches.

THAT the Number of 700 Hackney Coaches now Licens'd, are more than can be Employ'd, ſo as to defray the neceſſary Charges of keeping and maintaining the ſame, and getting a Competent Livelihood to the Perſons concern'd therein. So that for the carrying on the ſame, the ſaid Hackney Coachmen, have run conſiderably into the ſaid Tradeſmens Debts, which they being at preſent not able to Satisfy, have Propos'd to Pay and Diſcharge by ſmall Payments, as they ſhall be Enabled: But in Caſe the Number of them ſhall be further encreaſed, they will be under an utter Incapacity to do; which muſt tend to the great Loſs and Damage of many honeſt Traders, who have hitherto Supported them, and given them Credit in the way of their ſaid Trades.

THAT by the ſaid Bill, Power is given to the Commiſſioners to take away ſuch Licenſes as ſhall be granted, for any Miſdemeanor or Abuſe, committed by the Driver of ſuch Hackney Coaches, whereby the Owner or Proprietor of ſuch Licenſe, will be prevented from Aſſigning over the ſame, or making a Security thereof to any of his Creditors; which Securities have been a great Means to make the ſaid Tradeſmen eaſy with their ſaid Debtors, and an Inducement to give them further Credit, in order to carry on their ſaid Employs.

To this Honourable Houſe,

The CASE *of the Coachmen; divers Coachmakers, Harneſs-makers, Wheelwrights, Tire-Smiths, Cornchandlers and other Traders, depending upon them, in and about the Cities of* London *and* Weſtminſter, *in relation to the* BILL *for encreaſing the Number of* Hackney Coaches.

THE

CASE

OF

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Divers Tradeſmen, Creditors of the Hackney Coachmen in *London*, and *Weſtminſter*, and Stagemen to ſeveral Places of *England*.

AS Coach-makers and Harniſmakers, Copperſmiths, Painters, Blackſmiths, Wheel-wrights, Corn-Chandlers, Farriers, and divers other Trades have given them Credit, for ſeveral years, ſince the Expiration of the Act, wherein they were ſettled to a Number of 400: and ſupplyed them with Goods, in hopes from year to year they would have been ſettled by Parliament to ſuch a Number as they might have been able to have ſupported Themſelves and Families, and have been in ſome Meaſure able to Diſcharge thoſe Debts contracted with us; which was encreaſed in the Year the Poll Tax was upon them, and ſince, by the dearneſs of Horſe Meat, *&c.*

We have Contracted ſeveral Debts upon our Selves, to ſupport them and their Families, which Debts, if they are rendred unable to pay us, we and our Families muſt inevitably Periſh, and become chargeable to the Pariſhes wherein we Live, or be forſt to fly our Country, or lye in Priſon for thoſe Debts ſo contracted, if not relieved by their being ſettled to ſuch a Number, and on ſuch Terms as they may be able to pay us.

Many of us according to our ſeveral Abilities have paid the Kings Taxes; though we have only been ſupported with Credit; which if thoſe People be ruin'd, we ſhall be likwiſe undone, and both they and we rendred unable of paying any of the King's Taxes, which will be a greater loſs to the Government, than the Preſent gain Propoſed, for ſeveral Thouſands of Families will be utterly undone.

The truth of which matter the ſeveral Trades-men are ready to make appear to the Honourable Houſe of Commons.

Theſe Projectors without doubt intend the good to themſelves, not to the Government.

PROPOSALS Humbly Offered for the Relief of the Hackney-Coachmen.

WHEREAS, in the Act for Regulating Hackney and Stage-Coaches, the Stage-Coaches were to Pay *Eight Pounds* a Year, by Quarterly Payments; and thoſe Licenſes expiring with the Year, they may, as it ſeems, Drive where they pleaſe, without a Licenſe, out of the *Bills of Mortality*.

That there being about Four Hundred of theſe Stage-Licenſes, It is Propoſed, That they may be Licenſed for One and Twenty Years, Paying *Eight Pounds* every Year, to be imployed towards the Diſcharge of the Tranſport-Ships, or otherwiſe, as your Wiſdoms ſhall ſeem meet; and that ſome Act may be paſſed to that Purpoſe, or ſome Clauſe added to ſome other Act for that End, that none may Drive, either in the Town, or Countrey, without their *Figure*.

And, Whereas ſeveral Rich Men, who have got Licenſes for Keeping Hackney-Coaches, endeavour the having Liberty to Drive in the Countrey without *Figures*: Above 600 of the Licenſed Hackney-Coachmen here in Town, who have paid their Fines, and have large Families, do humbly deſire, that no Hackney-Coachmen may have Liberty to Travel without their *Figure*; and for that purpoſe they make the Propoſal above-written: For if ſuch Liberty to Travel without *Figure* be allow'd, there will always be 700 Coaches in Town, which will be very pernicious to the Poorer Sort, by reaſon of their being over-Numbred; and the Rich Men, who can keep Ten or Twelve Horſes, will have much the Advantage of all the reſt; and the Poor Men and Widows, who cannot keep above Two or Three Horſes (can only work in Town) will be utterly undone: Whereas, if their *Figures* are imployed for Countrey Journies in the Summer, there will be more Work for the Poorer Sort, who can only ſerve in the Town, which are above 600.

It is therefore humbly hoped, That either all Drivers in the Countrey may be Licenſed as Stage-Coaches, and none may Drive there without Licenſe; or elſe, that no Licenſed Hackney-Man may Travel into the Countrey without their *Figure*.

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The Right of the City of London,

And their Proceedings touching the Regulation of Hackny-Coaches, ſtanding in the ſaid City and Liberties thereof.

THE City of *LONDON*, by Ancient Uſage, ratified and confirmed by Charters and Acts of Parliament, have made By-Laws for the good Government of, and the preventing Diſorders in the ſame City and Liberties thereof.

In purſuance whereof the *Lord Mayor* and *Aldermen*, and *Commonalty* in Common Council Aſſembled, many years ſince did (in reſpect of the Inconveniences and Annoyances, occaſioned by a multitude of *Carrs*) by Act of Common-Council reduce and limit their Number to 420, and Appointed them places where to ſtand, and how many in each place, with Penalties to be inflicted on the Offenders; which upon Trials in *Weſtminſter-Hall* have been Adjudged good in Law.

In like manner, for the prevention of Diſorders and Nuſances within the ſaid City and Liberties, ariſing from an exceſſive Number of Hackny-Coaches ſtopping up the Paſſages and Streets, the *Lord Mayor* and *Aldermen*, and *Commonalty* in Common Council Aſſembled, (after the Act of 14 *Car.* 2. touching Hackny-Coaches was Expired) did by Advice of Able and Learned Counſel in the Law, reſtrain the Number of Hackny Coaches to 400, as the aforeſaid Act of Parliament had done.

By which ſaid By-Law (amongſt other Proviſions therein) the Rates for Carriage, to avoid Exactions, were ſetled, the Places where to ſtand, and the Numbers that at each Place ſhould ply, and at what Diſtances, were Appointed, to prevent the peſtering and annoying the Streets, and that they ſhould give way to any Gentlemans Coach where need ſhould require: And each Coachman to have a Mark of Diſtinction on his Coach whereby to be known, in caſe of Misbehaviour; and that no Perſon keep more than Two Coaches, as by the ſaid *Stat.* 14 *Car.* 2. was provided.

The ſaid By-Law was put in Execution, till the Judgment given againſt the City in the *Quo Warranto*; but then it was holden, that the Execution thereof was by the ſaid Judgment ſuſpended, and ſo continued till the Reverſal of the ſaid Judgment, and the reſtauration of the Ancient Rights and Priviledges to this City, by the late Act of Parliament.

Since then, many Diſorders of the Hackny-Coachmen having been Preſented by the Inqueſts of ſeveral Wards of the ſame City; alſo many Complaints of the Citizens and Inhabitants in General, made to the Court of *Lord Mayor* and *Aldermen*, the ſame was referred to a *Committee of Aldermen*; and upon their Report the Court of *Lord Mayor* and *Aldermen* did on the 9th Day of *June*, 1691, Order, that the ſaid By-Law ſhould be put in Execution, which was accordingly done; and the City was thereby, for that Year, much Eaſed from the many Diſorders and Nuſances occaſioned by the great Number of Hackny Coaches.

The like Order was made in the Year 1692, and then only 160 Coachmen, or thereabouts, ſubmitted to it; the Reſidue, who were by the ſaid By Law reſtrained to Drive each of them only One; or at the moſt Two Coaches, are the Perſons who now pretend themſelves Aggrieved, becauſe they would not be confined to any Number or Regulation, but have combined to avoid and elude the ſaid By Law, and at this time Drive Three, Four, Five, and ſome of them more Coaches apiece, by which means the Number of *Hackny-Coaches* are increaſed to about a Thouſand.

Whereby not only all the former Nuſances and Diſorders are returned upon the City: But the Poorer ſort of Coachmen, and the Poor Widows of others are ruined and undone, who (as long as the Rules and Orders of the ſame By-Law were obſerved) could and did maintain themſelves and Families.

For prevention whereof, the *Committee of Aldermen* did cauſe ſeveral of the Chief Offenders to be Summoned before them, who obſtinately perſiſting in their Offences, ſome of them were Sued purſuant to the aforeſaid By-Law (the Penalties whereof being 10 s. and others 40 s.) and ſome of the ſaid Suits were removed by *Certiorari* into the Court of *Kings Bench*, where they are now depending; and the Proceedings againſt the reſidue are ſtopt by Order of the Court of *Lord Mayor* and *Aldermen*, to attend the Judgment that ſhall there be given.

Alſo ſeveral *Hackny-Coachmen* have been Indicted for the Standing of their Coaches, as Common Nuſances; and for Aſſaulting and Beating ſeveral Conſtables and Inhabitants of this City, for endeavouring to remove them from before their Shops, that their Cuſtomers, who were coming, might come to them; and thereupon have pleaded Guilty, or by the Jury have been found ſo: And the Fines impoſed on them ſeverally did not exceed 3 s. and 4 d. or 5 s. at the moſt for any one Nuſance; and 'tis humbly conceived, their paying the Tax laid on them by Act of Parliament (as others alſo do) doth not give them Liberty to live in the Tranſgreſſion of all, or any other Law, or to contemn the Government of the ſaid City.

The Mony that was paid for each Hackny-Coachman's Licenſe, was 16 s. 4 d. and no more, and which was voluntarily paid, being the Common Fees for the ſame, and was paid to and for the ſeveral Officers that are concerned in the Writing, Sealing, Paſſing and Recording the ſaid Licenſes.

For the Remainder of the 45 s. alledged to be paid (if the ſame were paid) the ſame was by Agreement amongſt themſelves Advanced, and by themſelves was Diſpoſed as they thought fit; and was not Advanced nor Diſpoſed of by any Order or Direction of the Court of *Lord Mayor* and *Aldermen*.

Printed by *SAMUEL ROYCROFT*, Printer to the Honourable City of *LONDON*, 169[illegible].

The HUMBLE PROPOSALS *of* James *Lord* Mordington, *and* Martin Laycock, *Esq*; *for the Farming of the* Hackney-Coaches.

IT is Humbly Propoſed, That the Number of 800 Hackney-Coaches are neceſſary to work within theſe Two great Cities of *London* and *Weſtminſter*, and Weekly Bill of Mortality, the Inhabitants thereof being now ſo Numerous, and by reaſon of the vaſt contiguous Buildings therein, and the great number of Families depending only on that Calling for their preſent Support and Maintenance, *They propoſe*, upon the paſſing of an Act for the Licencing of the ſaid Number of Hackney-Coaches at 6 *l.* each Licence, and payable Quarterly; and a Clauſe therein incerted, That the Propoſers may be Farmers of the ſaid Licences at the Rate aforeſaid, for and during the Term of 21 Years from the commencement of the ſaid Act, upon the Conditions following:

Firſt, That the Propoſers will, in conſideration of the ſaid Grant, pay yearly to the Crown the Summ of 2000 *l. Sterling*, during the ſaid Term; upon which Fund his Majeſty may raiſe 20000 *l.*

Secondly, To the Orphans of the City of *London* the Summ of 500 *l. Sterling*, yearly, during the Term aforeſaid.

Thirdly, They farther Propoſe to Raiſe and Cloath one Regiment of Foot at their own Charge, conſiſting of 13 Companies of uſual Compliment, which Charge will be 3000 *l.* at leaſt.

Fourthly and laſtly, They do propoſe to remove two great Nuiſances and Impediments, which obſtruct the true Intereſt of this Nation, whereby a Million at leaſt of Money may be raiſed, without any prejudice to the Subjects, which they humbly conceive may in a meaſure ſave a Land Tax.

To which Propoſals, the Propoſers are ready to give ſecurity for the Performance, when thereto required.

STAGE-COACHES VINDICATED:

OR,

Certain ANIMADVERSIONS and REFLECTIONS upon several Papers writ by *J. C.* of the Inner Temple, Gent. against Stage-Coaches.

1. Intituled, *Reasons for suppressing Stage-Coaches*, &c.
2. J.C's *Letter to the Post-masters in the Country about that designe.*
3. J.C's *Answer to the Stage-Coachmens Reasons for being continued; and his Reply to their Answer to his Reasons.*

Together with the Copie of J. C's *said Letter to the Post-masters; and an Answer thereunto from one of the Post-masters to him, giving his Advice concerning his Designe.*

WHen I had read *J. C*'s Papers importing his Designe for suppressing Stage-Coaches, and reducing the Gentry to live upon their Estates in the Country, and consider'd how different those ends were, and how contrary the Interests of those who were intended to be gratified thereby, I look'd upon it as a plot whose parts were very ill joyn'd, and could not well hold together; And having also observ'd some passages in the said papers, which directly struck at the Cities Interest in preventing the concourse of the Gentry to it, and at the liberty of the Women by with-holding of them from it,

Which Passages follow in those words.

These Stage-Coaches makes Gentlemen come to *London* upon every small occasion, which otherwise they would not do but upon urgent necessity; nay, the Conveniency of the Passage makes their Wives often come up, who rather then come such long Journeys on Horseback would stay at home. Here when they come to Town, they must presently be in the Mode, get fine Cloaths, go to Plays and Treats; and by those means get such a habit of idleness, and love to pleasure, that they are uncapable ever after at being at home, and unfit to look after their Country-Affairs.

I judg'd it an Enterprize very unlike to have Success: but withall, when I recollected my self that Designes of this Nature are like wrestling Matches, not always carried on by strength but cunning; and understood what Dexterity and Art *J. C.* had in working upon disagreeing humours, that he had drawn in the Citizens to Petition for keeping the Gentry in the Country, and the Innekeepers upon the Roads, to prevent them from coming to the City; that also at once he had obliged the Husbands by keeping their Wives from *London*, and satisfied the Wives by necessitating them to stay at home, I began to suspect what such a subtle man might do; and taking it for granted that his Reasons were less to be fear'd than his Management, suspended the consideration of the one for a while, to observe the other; and after making some scrutiny into it, met with no less than what I expected: Letters sent abroad into all Countries, to possess peoples minds, and engage parties: some allur'd by promises, others deluded with hopes, either to accuse the Stage-Coachmen, or to joyn against them: the numbers of his partakers are talk'd of amongst his Friends, the inconsiderableness of the Stage-Coachmens party made known, and the facility of the Designe inculcated, in order to hook in the more to side with it. In a word, all things so well prepared for his purpose, as if he had extracted all the policies that had been us'd about the subversion of Governments, and made it his Model for overturning of these Stage-Coaches.

And now that all things are so well laid, What needs any Arguments to assist him? that's not a foundation for him to build upon, but the like Arts which gave the Designe its Birth, must also preserve its being; therefore Calumnies are raised, Mischiefs invented, and some conveniencies too drest up in the habits of mischiefs, and exhibited as a charge against them: and lest all should be ineffectual to the end proposed, persons must be set on work to represent them as obstructors of his Majesties Excise, and a prejudice to the Post-Office, purposely to incite their Royal Displeasure against them: which last Artifice it self, had it not fain under judgments so great and im-

 partial

partial, might for ever have precluded all the Reaſons that could have been offer'd in the Stage-Coachmens behalf; yet by their great wiſdom are left, notwithſtanding all that hath been objected to them, entire, and unprejudiced, to all perſons any wiſe concern'd. And therefore though I cannot undertake to enumerate all the benefits and conveniencies which multitudes of the Nation receive by theſe Stage-Coaches, I will mention ſome few, (paſſing over thoſe that relate to the particular Intereſts of the Stage-Coachmen and their Families, which yet I hope will be more regarded than *J. C.* would have them) and leave them to be weighed in the balance with all the Inconveniencies that can be pretended againſt them: The particulars whereof here follow.

1. That many people by the means of the conveniency of their paſſage in theſe Coaches, do frequently come from all parts of the Country to *London*, and go from thence into all parts of the Country, either to diſpatch their own Affairs, or viſit their Relations; who otherwiſe would intruſt their buſineſs in other hands, and ſcarce have opportunity themſelves ever to ſee one another, eſpecially thoſe that are to come from, or go to the remoteſt parts of the Kingdom.

2. That multitudes of ancient perſons, women, children, ſick and infirm, which cannot travel any other way, beſides many more who are indiſpoſed to ride on Horſeback, would be at a great loſs and prejudice if theſe Stage-Coaches were put down.

3. That many others able enough to travel on Horſeback, and amongſt thoſe divers Gentlemen and perſons of good quality, who would not willingly be met on the Road with a Portmantle behinde them, and yet have not Fortunes ſo plentiful as to keep Horſes and Men for that ſervice, would finde great inconveniency by the want of this accommodation.

4. That all perſons who have occaſion to come from *Scotland*, *Ireland*, *Wales*, or other parts of his Majeſties Dominions, would look upon it as a great grievance to be debarr'd from theſe Coaches, in the uſe of which they have found ſo much eaſe and benefit.

5. Thoſe that come from *France*, *Germany*, or other Foreign parts, and have been accuſtomed to that manner of travelling, would think it a great diſparagement to the Nation, as well as diſappointment to themſelves, if they could not in the like manner be furniſht here.

6. That thoſe of his Majeſties Subjects, who have found by experience, that it is not only the eaſieſt and moſt convenient way of travelling in reſpect of their health, but alſo leſs expenſive and as much for diſpatch of their buſineſs as any other, would not willingly be impoſed upon by being neceſſitated to travel on Horſeback.

7. That thoſe Coaches are the occaſions of preventing many accidents which they are ſubject to who travel on Horſeback; as falls from Horſes, catching Colds, and other Diſtempers in wet and and unſeaſonable weather; eſpecially of Caſualties by the riſing of Waters and Fords, which many Paſſengers are ſubject to: whereas the Stage-Coachmen by their conſtancy upon the Roads, are generally acquainted with, and therefore are often aſſiſtant to Noblemen and Gentlemens Coaches in guiding them the beſt ways, and trying the Waters and Fords for them; which they being not ſo much us'd to, could not paſs without danger: beſides, it prevents many delays in thoſe peoples Affairs who chance to meet with lame or tired Horſes to ride on.

8. The Stage-Coaches are the Cauſes of Employment to many people of other Trades, and do breed perſons in the way of their Callings fitter to make Coachmen and Poſtilions for the ſervice of the Nobility and Gentry, by reaſon of their experience upon the Roads, and skill in driving there, then any others.

9. To conclude: this way of Travelling being ſuch, that none need make uſe of but who are pleas'd, ſo neceſſary to many, and of great uſe to others, as cannot eaſily be expreſt, beſides the approbation it has gain'd by the cuſtom of other Nations; all unbyaſſed intereſts would account it very unreaſonable to be ſuppreſt.

Yet that *J. C.* may not think his Objections againſt Stage-Coaches are ſo firm, as that they cannot be ſhaken, I ſhall take leave to trace him throughout ſeveral of his Papers, and obſerve ſome Contradictions and Impertinencies out of them; by which it may be the eaſilier perceived what weight or conſiſtencie is in the reſt. In doing of which, I muſt not hold a ſtraight and ſteady courſe, but reel to and fro as he does. And firſt,

Object. 1. Whereas in his Printed Reaſons againſt the Stage-Coaches he accuſes them as a means to prevent the conſumption of Beer and Ale, and other proviſions, for that the Travellers in them live ſo ſparingly upon the Roads, that Inne-keepers get little or nothing by them:

In his Antwer to the Reaſons for continuing Stage-Coaches, he calculates the expence to a peny, and makes it to be more by neer 2 *s.* a day in travelling by Coach then on Horſeback.

Object.

Object. 2. Whereas in his ſaid Printed Reaſons he had ſo advanced the conveniencie of travelling in Stage-Coaches, that he ſays they were the cauſe of bringing Gentlemen to *London* upon every ſmall occaſion, and allur'd their Wives to come up alſo, who otherwiſe would ſtay at home:

In his Anſwer to the Reaſons for Stage-Coaches, he denies them to have any conveniencie at all in them, either in reſpect to the ſaving of the expence of money or time, or of advantage to mens health or buſineſs.

Object. 3. Whereas in the ſaid Anſwer he had condemned the Stage-Coaches, for that Gentlemen that travel'd in them were forced to keep company often with ſick perſons, and women and children, who by Vomiting and ill ſcents were offenſive to them:

In the ſame Anſwer he recommends to them the uſe of the long Waggon-Coaches, as more commodious and fit for their health and eaſe; wherein inconveniencies of that kinde are in a far greater meaſure to be expected, and longer time to be endured. But the Gentry are beholden to him for ſubſtituting ſuch an expedient for them, inſtead of what he would take from them!

Object. 4. Whereas in his Printed Letter to the Poſt-maſters he tells them (in the Law-caſe there put) that if any perſon ſhould uſe any Engines by which they grow rich, to the impoveriſhing many other of his Majeſties Subjects, in taking away their work from them, that his Majeſtie may ſuppreſs them by his Proclamation:

And that in the ſame Letter he confeſſes the Stage-Coachmen are poor, and get nothing by their Engine, and conſequently not within the rule of his Caſe; yet contrary to his own Law, he deſires they may be ſuppreſt.

Object. 5. Whereas alſo in his ſaid Printed Reaſons he publiſhes to the people the poor and ſad condition of the Stage-Coachmen, that they are neceſſitated to go to the worſt Innes, where they can have Horſe-meat cheapeſt, and their own meat for nothing, and get moſt credit to run in debt:

In his ſaid Anſwer to the Reaſons given for the continuing Stage-Coaches he cries them all up for rich men that can live well enough otherwiſe without this employment.

But for theſe matters there may be ſome reaſon to excuſe him: for though the Aſſertions are contrary, the End is the ſame, *viz.* the undoing the Stage-Coachmen; the one, by rendring them inconſiderable, to draw in the greater number to joyn againſt them; the other, by repreſenting them to be rich, to anticipate his Majeſties compaſſion to them.

Thus much for the paſſages (amongſt others) wherein he contradicts himſelf. I'll try now to finde ſomething out of them wherein he inclines to agree with me; and that is in his Anſwer to the Stage-Coachmens ſaid Reaſons, where, notwithſtanding his Propoſal for ſuppreſſion of all Stage-Coaches, he is ſo good-natur'd as to condeſcend to the keeping up ſome to ſerve the long Stages, ſo they go but with four horſes in a Coach. And upon the ſame ground that he yields to four, with greater reaſon I conceive may others approve of ſix; for that the ſurer and quicker the Traveller is in his paſſage, and the opportunities more frequent, the ends of travelling ſeem to be the better anſwered.

But I finde by ſome Clauſes in *J. C*'s late Writings, that he is willing enough to be reconciled to theſe long Stages, and would not diſpute with them for a Horſe or two, ſo that they would but offer up their Brethren of all the other Stages to his mercy: which I do believe they will not eaſily be perſwaded to.

As for the Reaſons objected by *J.C.* againſt Stage-Coaches (or miſchiefs rather, as he calls them) I ſuppoſe they may either have been ſufficiently refuted by the former Anſwer given by the Stage-Coachmen, or recompenced by the conveniencies afore-mentioned; and ſo might ſave the trouble of mentioning them over again. But becauſe I would not have the judgement of any one forecloſed who has not ſeen or had ſome time to conſider them, I will here repeat thoſe points of them which himſelf inſiſts on as moſt material.

1. That they are a prejudice to Inne-keepers, *&c.* Which charge, as I conceive, is very wrongfully applied: for if it be but conſidered on the one hand, how wonderfully Innes have increaſed within theſe few years, by the multitude of Tapſters, Chamberlains, Hoſtlers, and ſeveral of other employments that have taken up that Calling; and on the other hand, how the number of the people are decreas'd by the Wars, the Plague, Perſons removing to forraign Plantations, and other accidents; and withal how much the Trade of the Nation is decayed, and the people together with it

impoverish: It will be no strange thing to conclude, That those Trades, as well as others, may be abated, and yet Stage-Coaches not to be blamed for it.

But in case it were granted that Inne-keepers might be damnified, Will it therefore follow that Stage-Coaches must be put down? Is there nothing wherein they may be useful to the Nation, but by enriching Inne-keepers? If so, I should think they deserve not to be continued. But surely the multitudes that make use of them, finde other Reasons for it, and do judge their Calling not only as lawful, but as beneficial to the Nation, as those who labour to suppress them; and that their Case is not like that which *J. C.* quotes in his printed Letter of *Monmouth*-Caps, &c. where people by new Engines did not only take away the work of those Handicrafts-men, and so deprive them of a Livelyhood in that way and Mystery that they had been bred and bound Apprentice to (which Inne-keepers are not,) but also deceiv'd the people with bad and ill-wrought Wares; for which cause they were put down by Parliament: for if they are any prejudice to Inne-keepers it is not directly in doing any thing peculiar to their Calling, but accidental, and by consequence, which may be a damage without an injury: and if for to fight a cause *J. C.* could prevail to put them down, no question but he would finde grievances enow, either by stirring up old ones, or framing new to keep himself a doing. The Fletchers would be petitioning against the Gunsmiths, Taylors against Shoemen, Watermen against Hackney-Coachmen, Barbers against several Gentlemens Servants, Scriveners and their Clerks would be for suppressing of Printing-Houses, and Porters for pulling down Cranes and Engines that hinder their Employments: And so the Trade of sort of people be fomenting at difference with another, till by degrees such numbers become dissatisfied, that at length the publique Peace may be endanger'd.

2. For the hindering of the consumption of our Provisions and Manufactures which he conceiveth to be the impoverishing of the Nation, and occasioned by these Stage-Coaches: if he means such a consumption as is made amongst our selves, I look upon him to be mistaken in the Cause: and if he intend it for that consumption which is by way of export into forraign parts, I take him to be as much out in his application, the one being no more true then the other. For if it be a certain principle that if we do not export so much of our Native Commodities in value as we import of Forraign Goods, what wants to balance will either exhaust so much of the Nations Treasure, or run it so much in Debt (as *J. C.* himself confesseth in one part of his Reasons) it will follow by like Consequence, that what ever is the cause hinderance of that export by which that account might be balanced, it makes the Nation so much the poorer thereby: and of that sort is that of the Consumption of the Commodities within our selves, especially that prodigal and wasteful way of spending, which is neither limited by mens conveniencies, nor regulated by their Estates, for in this Case it fares no otherwise with a Nation than with every private Person or Family, who the more they spend the less they have, till by degrees they are reduced to such necessity, as puts them upon mean and disparageable shifts of living, which abases their spirits, and unfits them for their Country service. Now if the Stage-Coaches have luckily happen'd upon the means of preventing these bad Effects, I think *J. C.* who pretends to be a person so spirited, that he cannot be at rest till he hath made the Nation happy, has no reason to quarrel with them for that.

But not to flatter the Stage-Coachmen too much (however mens judgements lead them toward *J. C.*'s or my opinion of this principle) I believe what good they have done this way is more by chance than design, and that their intent was rather to erre on the other hand: for they are so great lovers of good Liquors to advance the Excise, that they would not willingly part with them to be accounted the Instruments of any other publick good.

3. For hindering the breed of Horses, which it's objected these Stage-Coaches are a hinderance to, it will be a harder task for *J. C.* to prove, than for them to answer. For as to all Horses for hunting, for the Race, or the great Saddle, they seem to be clear out of the question. For it's evident, no man breeds fewer of those then they would do if Stage-Coaches were down; so that the dispute will be only concerning Saddle-horses, which would be bred for the service of Travellers if the use of Stage Coaches were taken away. To determine which, it is not only necessary to look into the numbers that may probably travel upon the Roads where those Stage-Coaches go, but also to the number of Horses which will be absolutely needful for their accommodation, which will appear, all things considered, not to exceed the number of those which are constantly employed by the Stage-Coaches; which I have endeavoured by a computation hereafter to demonstrate: for Stage Coaches are not always taken up by persons for want of Horse, but they that have Horses

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make uſe of that conveniency to ſave and keep them in heart, the better to carry them about their Affairs in thoſe parts where Stage-Coaches are not. Beſides, if the number of Horſes that are bred conſtantly by the Farmers and Country-men for the uſe of theſe Coaches be conſidered, it would appear, that there are more of them of bulk and ſtrength fit for the Kingdoms ſervice, than what could be expected from a breed intended for the Roads. In a word, Thoſe that have Eſtates to keep Horſes, ſcarce keep one leſs by means of thoſe Coaches; and thoſe that have not Eſtates, would think it hard to be forc'd upon it, by taking away theſe Coaches, to keep them.

4. For that point of effeminating Men, which is attributed to theſe Coaches, I rather think it a matter of fancy than truth: but however more properly to be applied to other things than Stage-Coaches; the conveniencies whereof, I think, none would be willing to part with for the imaginary advantage of inuring their bodies to hardſhip, but yet may with as much Reaſon be taken away as Stage-Coaches ſuppreſt; and then *J. C.* as well as others, may farewell to Down-Pillows and Feather-Beds, Night-Caps, Cloſe-Stool and Warming-Pans, and ſuch like things as works that effect in a greater meaſure.

Being thus far tired with his Reaſons, I'le try whether I can finde any better ſatisfaction in his Arithmetick, and come to the Falacies that he pretends to have diſcover'd in an Anſwer of the Stage-Coachmen, *viz.* In his Reply thereunto, he ſays thus:

That the Long-Coachmen tell all the people they hinder not the Conſumption of Horſe-meat, for they carry but 36 Paſſengers a week, and keep 40 Horſes; each of which eats double what a Saddle-horſe eats; And thereunto

Anſwers, That it's true, they keep 40 Horſes, and carry but 36 Men; but they carry 36 ſeveral Paſſengers every week, and keep the ſame 40 Horſes all the year: ſo that in one year with 40 Horſes they carry 1872 Paſſengers, which muſt go and come thoſe Journeys. Let all the world judge, whether if there were not theſe Coaches, there would not at leaſt 1000 of theſe Travellers keep Horſes for themſelves, and Horſes for their Men, ſome of them; ſo that there would be 1800 at leaſt uſed to do the work that 40 now do.

To which I anſwer, That to bring the number of Paſſengers to 1872, as *J. C.* would have it; he muſt neceſſarily ſuppoſe 6 Coaches upon the Road every week, and that they go always full, with ſix Paſſengers in each Coach; and alſo reckon their Paſſage but one way, and not backwards and forwards: for to Account the paſſage of the Travellers both ways (as thoſe do that ride Journeys upon Saddle-Horſes) theſe ſix Coaches can but carry 18 Paſſengers a week; ſo here *J. C.* is out one half of his Account, both in the number of Paſſengers, and Saddle-Horſes that would be kept for carrying them: the whole of which is now but 936.

Then of that number of Paſſengers, how many of them may be old, ſickly, or infirm perſons, or women, children, or ſervants, ordinary tradeſmen, or common people, who may go up for Witneſſes? *&c.* It cannot be ſuppoſed that above one hundred of them would or could keep Horſes on purpoſe.

More of theſe 100 which may be ſuppoſed to keep Saddle-Horſes, it's probable one half could or would not keep Servants and Horſes to attend them; and of thoſe that would keep Servants and Horſes, the moſt of them do ſo ſtill, and make them ride by the Coach ſide, notwithſtanding they themſelves go in the Coach; ſo that of the 800 Horſes that he caſts into the Account for Servants, ſcarce 20 can in reaſon be allowed; and of the whole 1800, hardly 120 would be certain for Travelling-Horſes, both to ſerve Travellers and their Servants.

But now of theſe 936 Paſſengers, ſuppoſing ſix Coaches conſtantly going, and always full, there is one ſixth part to be abated, for that never above Four Coaches travel the Winter half-year, which will take off 156 from that number, and then the remainder will be but 780, and may be leſs, for that ſometimes the Coaches go but once a week.

Then of this 780, conſidering theſe Coaches go ſometimes empty, ſometimes but with one or two in them, it cannot reaſonably be thought, that one time with another, they carry above Four in a Coach, inſtead of the Six ſuppoſed, and that will reduce a full third of the number; and then will reſt but 520.

Then of thoſe that go by Coach, the one half at leaſt would not go at all rather then travel on Horſeback, and that would bring the number down to 260. Then of thoſe 260 that would ride On Horſeback, one fourth (its probable) would ride double; and then to carry them, there would need but 195 Horſes. Of theſe number of Horſes, ſeveral might either be Poſt-Horſes, which add nothing to the number kept feeding upon the Roads, or elſe the ſame Horſes that travell'd the Roads before, and are bought off, lent, or hired from one to another, and make ſeveral returns in a

year, as Stage-Horſes do, which may reduce at leaſt one half of the number, and then will reſt but 97. which may be ſuppoſed to be kept for travelling; and ſeveral of thoſe would likely be kept by their Maſters for other uſes, if they ſhould not travel at all upon their Coach-roads, which may reduce the number kept purpoſely for travelling to 60.

Now on the other hand, for the Stage-Coachmen to be ſure of 40 Horſes conſtantly to ſerve the Roads, it will require at leaſt 60 to be continually kept; which in number equals all thoſe that would purpoſely be kept for Saddle-Horſes upon the Coach-roads, and exceeds them in the Conſumption of Horſe-meat in a double or treble proportion; and ſo both the breed of Horſes are encouraged, and the expence of Horſe-meat increaſed, by the way of travelling in Stage-Coaches, as much, or more, then by travelling on Saddle-Horſes, and *J. C*'s 1800 Horſes are all ſhrunk down to 60.

I hope thus much may ſerve to evince the irregularity of *J. C*'s proceedings, the unreaſonableneſs of his Charges, and the errour of his calculations; and that notwithſtanding all he has ſaid, the credit and conveniency of the Stage-Coaches are not leſſen'd in the thoughts of indifferent perſons. There reſts nothing to be cleared, but their lawfulneſs, which I underſtand not ever to have been queſtioned by any, (ave *J. C.* himſelf in his printed Letter; and that in ſo unapt a manner, as would almoſt have prejudiced any one againſt his Law, if he had any; but as it is, may make a man ſick to read it. Wherefore I ſhall leave that point to the Gentlemen of that profeſſion.

And upon the whole I conclude, that the Stage-Coachmen are a Benefit, and not a Diſadvantage to the Nation, and may ſafely ſtand to their Tryal by the Country; and that if they be but continued till he be agreed with himſelf, and the Nation ſatisfied with his Principles, they need not fear to be ſuppreſt.

Poſtſcript.

SInce the writing hereof, there came to my hands a Liſt of ſeveral Trades and Sorts of people that would be much damnified by the putting down of Stage-Coaches, a great part of their Profits ariſing from the Gentry, and others, who come up in thoſe Coaches; As Mercers, Drapers, Millioners, Taylors, Haberdathers, Hoſiers, Exchange-people, and all that Trade in things belonging to Cloathing or Apparel; Vintners, Victuallers, Alehouſekeepers, Brewers, Butchers, Poulterers, Strongwater-Shops, Mum and Coffee-houſes, and all that deal in any ſort of Proviſions or Commodities for the Belly; All perſons who live by Rents of Houſes, by Tabling of people, or letting Lodgings; and generally all Schools of Learning, beſides thoſe Imployments which are for mens Pleaſure, Health or Eaſe: Alſo Porters, and the Hackney-Coachmen, and Watermen themſelves, who joyn'd in the Petition againſt theſe Stage-Coaches; which put into the Scale together, will overbalance the Inne-holders, Sadlers, Spurriers, Cutlers, and thoſe other Trades which are on *J. C*'s Side, not forgetting Coach, Harneſs, and Wheel-makers, who doubtleſs will take part againſt Him.

A Copy of a Printed Letter from *J. C.* to a Poſt-Maſter in the Country, with Directions about the Management of his Deſigne for putting down Stage-Coaches.

Wherein is diſcover'd:

1 *The Riſe and Projection of it by* J. C. *only.* Num. 1.
2 *The coming in of the Inne-holders, who were the firſt perſons that appeared in it.* Num. 1.
3 *The acceſs of ſome Sadlers and Shoo-makers.* Num. 2.
4 *The falling in of the Cutlers to it.* Num. 4.
Which four Companies were all that ever concern'd themſelves in the buſineſs, and that too by the inſtigation of *J. C.* though now by his induſtry the Plot has ſo diſperſed it ſelf, as gives him colour to ſuggeſt it to be the Complaint of all the Kingdom, which he has good reaſon to draw into it if he can: For,

5 *He has a promiſe from thoſe Trades in the City, and expects the like from all the reſt who ſhall joyn in the Country, of a good Preſent, for his pains and contrivance, when the work is done.* N. 22.

6 *To have* 20 *or* 10 s. *at leaſt, preſently from every Stage-Town, or Market-Town, where theſe Coaches are ſet up; and that is (beſides the great Towns remote) in every Town (as he acknowledges) within* 20 *or* 30 *miles of* London; *which is but a ſmall adventure, beſides what he can get from thoſe concern'd in the City.* Num. 23.

Together with a Copy of a Letter to *J. C.* from a Poſt-Maſter in the Country, in Anſwer to the Letter from *J. C.* to him, dated *Octob.* 19. 1672. and his Advice upon the ſame.

SIR:

1 I Have for ſome years made it my buſineſs to obſerve the many great miſchiefs and inconveniencies that hav been coming by degrees upon the Kingdom, by the ſetting up Running Stage-Coaches and Carravans. The laſt Seſſion of *Parliament*, I had many Letters from ſeveral Inne-holders in the ſeveral Countries, to put me upon endeavouring to ſuppreſs them; which I intended, and then had attempted, but that of a ſudden the Parliament was Prorogued.

2 Their miſchiefs now are grown intollerable: and being lately ſent unto by particular Inne-holders of my Acquaintance, and ſome Sadlers and Shoo-makers, to deſire that I would conſider of ſome way to obtain Relief for them,

3 I drew this Paper which I ſend you a Copy of, containing Reaſons for the ſuppreſſing them; and why Gentlemen ſhould live on their Eſtates in the Country, and wear the Manufactories of *England*, and compel their Servants to do the ſame.

4 Which Paper I preſented to ſome Inne-holders, Sadlers, Cordwayners, Cutlers of *London*; they have met ſeveral times, conſulted the Paper, ſatisfied with the Reaſons, and reſolve to proceed and joyn with the Country, to make an attempt for putting down theſe Coaches.

5 This done, I attended Sir *Heneage Finch*, his Majeſties Attorney-General, and other Eminent Councel, for their advice which way to proceed; and whether the King by Proclamation may put them down, or whether an Act of Parliament be neceſſary.

The Opinion of all of them is, That his Majeſty may iſſue a Proclamation for the ſuppreſſing them.

6 But

6 But it is true, the King by Law cannot inhibit any man from uſing any lawful Trade. But if the King, who is the Univerſal Father of his People, ſhall finde that by any new Invention whereby ſome particular men may grow rich, the generality of his Subjects may be impoveriſhed by taking away their work;

Then, upon Complaint to the King, he may, and formerly hath iſſued Proclamations to ſuppreſs them; as it was in the Caſes formerly

7 Concerning *Monmouth*-Caps, and the Invention for the weaving Wooſted and Woollen-Stockins; becauſe it took away the Knitters work, their Engines were deſtroyed by the Kings Proclamation.

8 So that their advice is, to addreſs to his Majeſty in Councel, and to ſet forth the Inconveniencies in ſhort, pray a day to be heard, and the Coach-men to appear; to the end ſuch Relief may be given as is agreeable to Law, and conſiſtant with the general good of his Subjects.

9 And if a Proclamation be not preſently iſſued, which we have great reaſon to hope will be done, (the Lords of his Majeſties Councel, many of them, having been waited upon, ſeem ſatiſfied of the great Miſchiefs they do, and have promiſed their aſſiſtance;)

10 Yet this we do depend upon, to have a Bill ordered to be drawn againſt the next Seſſions of Parliament, and his Majeſties gracious favour, to recommend the ſame to the Parliament.

11 Now Sir, the Method agreed upon here, is a Petition from the Maſter and Wardens of the Sword-Cutlers, and other Companies; as Inne-holders, Cord-wayners, Water-men, and others in *London*.

12 They have reſolved, when the buſineſs is ripe, for to addreſs to my Lord Mayor, and Court of Aldermen, and get them to hand the Petition to the Councel, that it may be the more ſolemn, and have the greater credit.

13 This work you may well imagine will take up time, ask great pains, meet with great oppoſition, and good Intereſt muſt be made to effect it; and this cannot be done without charge.

It will be a great charge, if done by the King and the Councel.

It will be much greater, if it afterwards come to Parliament.

14 Now Sir, I have promiſed the Maſter and Wardens of theſe *London*-Companies to write to every Poſt-Maſter upon the Roads, and ſend you the incloſed Reaſons, and draught of a Petition, which comes up much to the form of the *London*-Petition.

15 They and I do deſire you forthwith to communicate the ſame to the reſt of the Inne-holders, Sadlers, Shoo-makers, or others concerned in your Town, and to know if they and you (who are more concern'd then theſe in *London*) will joyn with them, and contribute towards the charge; and that you will communicate it to the Inne-holders in thoſe Market-Towns that you ſend out Letters unto, to the end there may be an Univerſal concurrence both of City and Country.

16 If you reſolve to proceed, then I deſire that you would immediately cauſe a Petition to be drawn after the form ſent you; (or with ſome other variation, as your affair may require) and let it be ſigned by (not exceeding twenty) as many as you can: It would be well to have it from the Farmers about you, as well as Inne-holders, Sadlers, and Shoo-makers; and if poſſible, it would not be amiſs to have the Certificate of ſome of the Juſtices of the Peace about you, how highly prejudicial theſe Stage-Coaches are; which I ſuppoſe may eaſily be had.

17 And at the ſame time, when you ſigne one Petition to his Majeſty and Councel, ſigne one other to the Honourable, the Knights, Citizens and Burgeſſes in Parliament Aſſembled; that ſo if at the Councel we ſhould do no more then obtain Order for a Bill to be prepared, and his Majeſties Royal promiſe to recommend it, we may be ready at firſt opening of the Parliament, before a hurry of buſineſs be brought in, or the Seſſion be too far ſpent, to preſent your grievances.

18 Or if the King ſhould iſſue a *Proclamation*, it may be we may reſolve to try to get an Act to confirm it; though I am of opinion a *Proclamation* in the Caſe will be ſufficient, and no Subject of his Majeſties will preſume to break it (though they may get by it): which I am afraid theſe [illegible] men that keep Stage-Coaches (all things conſidered) do not do.

19 Now Sir, you may well imagine there will be a charge, though at preſent it will not be [illegible]; and there muſt be very good intereſt made, ſeveral perſons imployed who will expect an acknowledgement for their pains.

20 [illegible] in *London* will contribute next *Thurſday* towards the preſent charge, and do deſire you alſo to [illegible]ribute ſomething, and ſend it up, when you ſend up your Petition. Counſel, drawing Pa[illegible]ring, and other expences will coſt money, beſides gratuity to perſons you muſt uſe.

21 I ſay to you as to them here, For my own pains I leave it to you, to conſider when the thing is done: if I do it not, I have but my labour for my pains, (ſave that I ſhall have this ſatisfaction, that I did endeavour to do a publick ſervice for my Country.)

22 But when the buſineſs is done, I have from them here, and expect from you in the Country a promiſe that you will make me ſome preſent for my pains: I ſhall not impoſe upon any one, or make bargain, but leave them and you to your own liberty; pleaſe your ſelves, and I ſhall be ſo alſo.

23 At preſent if there were but twenty ſhillings or ten from every Stage-town and Market-town that is kept by theſe Coaches, ſent up, it would go a great way in the expences: and that can be no great adventure.

24 But I deſire you and your neighbours to believe I am not deſigning a fraud to you; for I deſire not your money, but that you ſhould ſend it to any other perſon, that may ſee it diſpoſed, and well managed for your advantage; therefore pray miſtake me not: There is a Gentleman pretends to have great ſubſcriptions, and many *Petitions*, would have theſe Companies joyn with him; but they wholly refuſe it, fearing they may be prejudiced by it in their buſineſs.

25 I am a ſtranger to you, and ſo you may wonder I ſhould give you this trouble: but I ſuppoſe there is not a Knight of that Shire, nor a Burgeſs for any place in your Country, but if you ask him, can give you an account of me, that I am not under a neceſſity of deſigning an ill thing, but a perſon acquainted with buſineſs: ſo the thing be done, I profeſs, who ever doth it, or who ever you ſhall imploy, it ſhall pleaſe me.

26 You may pleaſe to write to any at the Poſt-Office, and return to them what you ſend, and direct him either to pay it or not to pay it, as he ſhall ſee occaſion, or the thing like to take effect. This I hope will ſatisfie you that I have no deſigne, but to have the thing effectually done; and that nothing can come from any part of *England*, but you may know of it, and ſo order your ſelves accordingly.

27 Sir, I muſt deſire if you reſolve to proceed, that you ſpeed up your *Petition*, for we ſhall preſent it about *Friday* come ſevennight; and let me have your anſwer directed to me at my Houſe in the *Charterhouſe*-Yard *London*, or to my Chamber in the Inner *Temple London*: Incloſe your reſolutions, whether you will Contribute at preſent, and what, and how it ſhall be returned: for, till Money be certain to be had, to defray the Charges of the thing when done, and gratifie men that muſt do your ſervice, we ſhall not be prudent, if we begin the work, for it would be great Indiſcretion to begin, and be mired in the firſt onſet.

28 It may conduce much to your advantage, I preſume, and will be very fit for you and the reſt of your Neighbours, to make known your grievances to your Knights of your Shire, and Burgeſſes, before they come up, and make a ſolemn Viſit to them, and pray their favour when the Parliament ſits, if you ſhould have occaſion.

29 If the buſineſs now it is on foot be ſlept upon, we give our Adverſaries advantage. Pray keep the Reaſons from being publick, leſt the Stage-Coachmen get ſight of them.

You will excuſe me that I ſend you a Printed Letter; it ſaves much writing, and charge, and trouble. I ſend to all Poſt-houſes, becauſe I think the Poſt-Office much concerned to promote this certain Reſpect tendered. I Remain

MVSEVM BRITANNICVM

Your Aſſured, though Unknown, Friend and Servant,

19*th.* Octob. 1672.
Charterhouſe-Yard.

JOHN CRESSETT.

Pray on the back of your Letter, write your Name, and from what place it comes: it will be uſeful.

You may joyn five or ſix Towns in one *Petition*, or if you will, the whole County; only then in ſigning the *Petition*, let the perſons of each Town ſigne together.

The

The Copy of the ſaid Letter *in Anſwer to* J. C's.

SIR:

I Received your Letter, dated the nineteenth of *October* laſt, with an incloſed Draught of a Petition for putting down of Stage-Coaches, and the Model deſigned for carrying on the ſame, which I communicated to the reſpective Inne-holders, and other Trades-men hereabouts, as therein was directed, and found them ready to ſubſcribe it: But for the Monys you would have return'd towards the charge, I perceive them very unwilling to it till the work be effected, for that they have of late met with ſeveral diſcouragements therein; the Farmers, whom you ſeem'd to relye on, being generally cool, and the Gentry diſaffected to the Deſigne; but eſpecially the Ladies and Gentlewomen, who are irritated at ſeveral paſſages in your printed Paper of Reaſons, which accuſes the Stage-Coaches as the cauſes of their frequent coming to *London*, ſpending their Husbands Eſtates there, and habituating them in a courſe of Gayety and Pleaſure, by which they are rendred unfit to follow their Domeſtick Affairs; and from thence ſuſpect you have a Plot upon their Liberty, and mean to introduce ſome Moroſe or Antick Cuſtoms of ſeverity or reſtraint amongſt them, from which the Civility of the Nation hath long ſince freed them.

It's alſo reported here, that the greateſt part of the City begin to be better pleaſed with the Deſigne, and look upon themſelves as cheated into the conſent lately given to your Petition preſented to his Majeſty for ſuppreſſing the ſaid Coaches; for that there were ſeveral Clauſes within your ſaid Paper of Reaſons, when diſperſed into the Country, which were demonſtrative of ſundry advantages that accrew'd to the City by the ſaid Stage-Coaches, and if known, might have ingaged their appearance on their behalf; which in a ſecond Impreſſion of the ſaid Paper were purpoſely left out, to the end to blinde them from the knowledge of their proper Intereſt, and get their Concurrence to a Petition againſt them: which if true, as I fear it is (becauſe I have both the firſt and ſecond printed Papers by me, and have ſeen the Copy of the Petition) may perhaps obſtruct the Work, and by degrees deſtroy the whole Deſigne; which I have the more ground to ſuſpect, becauſe I have obſerved the Project takes with none here, ſave thoſe few Trades you mention, ſundry of which, as ſome think, may better be ſpared then Stage-Coaches: Of which Opinion are ſeveral of thoſe Worthy Gentlemen, the Members whom you would have addreſt to in your favour, who have found benefit by thoſe Coaches, and generally all others who have made uſe of them: So that I conceive the buſineſs is ſo far gone now, that it's too late to recover it by numbers of Votes or Parties, but muſt ſolely depend upon its ſucceſs from Arguments grounded upon Law, and conveniency, which I wiſh you may be well prepared with: For to deal plainly with you, I am informed that many people, and that of the better ſort, and ſome others too, whoſe Intereſt leads them to have no great kindneſſes for Stage-Coaches, are very ſhy to intermeddle againſt them; being jealous, from ſome expreſſions they have read in your printed Letter, that the Deſigne is calculated mainly for the Intereſt of the Inne-keepers, who are the only perſons, ſave your ſelf, that have agitated it, and others been drawn in but to make up the Cry, and will finde little benefit by it; and I doubt if the Stage-Coachmen, againſt whom you give a Caution from ſeeing of theſe your Letters, ſhould happen upon any of them, they might be apt to confirm them in their ſuſpition.

There's only one thing more which I have lately had notice of, which is this, That the Stage-Coachmen are ſo exaſperated againſt the Inne-keepers, as the Chief Promoters of the late Petition, that they are framing a Paper to diſcover the miſcarriages of their Trade; and may probably proceed to do the like to others: which may be of bad conſequence to many of your Friends, whom I hope you will take care to preſerve, be the iſſue of the preſent Affair what will. So reſt

Your aſſured Friend,

C. T.